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INDEX

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL:

(See also Safety.)

- Accident Prevention in New York, 1433.
- British reports on railway accidents, 848, 1432.
- Investigation into mining accident at South Wellington, 16.
- Mining at Coal Creek, B.C., 188, 493.
- Monthly articles, 115, 224, 351, 518, 647, 741, 839, 947, 1049, 1146, 1240, 1324, 1393, 1511, 1588, 1667, 1782, 1867.
- New York statistics, 1515.

ACLAND, F. A.:

- Reprint of article in Canadian Law Times on Legislation *re* industrial disputes, 1111.

AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL:

(See also Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)

- Collective Bargaining in United States, 1327.
- Monthly articles, 233, 358, 654, 747, 1390, 1588, 1660, 1774.
- Wage changes in coal mining industry, 1870.
- Asbestos workers at Winnipeg, 233.
- Bricklayers and masons at Ottawa, 157.
- Carpenters at Thorold, 358.
- Carpenters at Winnipeg, 1588.
- Coal and coke workers at Lovettville, Alta., 747.
- Electrical workers and B. C. Electric Railway Co., 1661.
- Electrical workers and B. C. Telephone Co., 1663.
- 'Longshoremen and shippers at Montreal, 1151.
- 'Longshoremen at Vancouver, 654.
- 'Longshoremen at Victoria, 654.
- Maintenance of way employees on Canadian Government railways, 1588.
- Mechanical and car depts. of Western Lines, C. P. Ry., 1660.
- Mine workers at Blairmore, Alta., 748.
- Mine workers at Drumheller, Alta., 747.
- Printers (job and web) at Regina, Sask., 1390.
- Printers at Toronto, 161, 358.
- Street railway employees of B. C. Electric Ry. Co., 1660.
- Street railway employees at Edmonton, 1774.

AGRICULTURE:

- British Columbia legislation, 182.
- Improved methods of marketing and grading of eggs, 1120.
- Monthly review, 3, 129, 244, 369, 535, 666, 753, 859, 964, 1063, 1166, 1264, 1343, 1448, 1530, 1612, 1711, 1818.
- Resolution of Saskatchewan legislature, 16.

ALIENS:

- Internment of at Western Coal mines, 17.
- Massachusetts report, 359.
- Objections to by miners in Crow's Nest Pass, 49, 50.

ALIEN ENEMY:

- Judged to have right to immediate action in civil courts, Ragusz v. Montreal Harbour Commissioners, 1691.
- Liberation from internment camp revives his rights to sue in civil courts, Gusetu v. Laing, 1876.

ALIEN LABOUR:

- Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. considers not sufficient grounds for suspension of Act, 1398.
- United States ruling whereby Canadian telegraphers not to be regarded as, 855.

AMHERST, N.S.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 18, 140, 255, 383, 548, 678, 870, 975, 1074, 1173, 1269, 1449, 1532, 1613, 1713.

ANNUITIES:

- Canadian Government report, 655.

ARBITRATION, COMPULSORY:

- Discussed at meeting of Academy of Political Science, 1800.

ARMAMENT LABOUR SUPPLY:

- (See also Munitions.)
- Progress of British Commissioners, 16, 25, 33, 41, 45, 46, 47, 51, 53, 54, 127, 157, 163, 165, 169, 170.

ASIATIC LABOUR:

- (See also Orientals, Chinese.)
- Employment of Chinese in railway yards, Toronto, 1446.
- Exclusion of Orientals from hotels at Vancouver, 1358.
- Resolution of Trades and Labour Congress against employment of, 1680.

AUSTRALIA:

- Comparison between conditions in, and Canada as to industrial disputes, 1162.
- Recent industrial disputes legislation, 699.
- Workmen's Compensation Act of Victoria, 704.

AUSTRIA:

- Prices affected by war, 205.

BANK CLEARINGS:

- Monthly review, 15, 137, 254, 332, 547, 677, 767, 869, 974, 1073, 1173, 1269, 1339, 1444, 1525, 1607, 1699, 1805.

BANK STATEMENT:

- Monthly review, 15, 138, 254, 382, 548, 678, 768, 870, 975, 1074, 1173, 1269, 1340, 1445, 1526, 1608, 1699, 1806.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 29, 149, 263, 389, 553, 683, 773, 875, 980, 1079, 1179, 1274, 1348, 1454, 1536, 1720, 1821.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES:

- Annual Report of Dominion Coal Company's Employees' Benefit Society, 1054.
- Member of mutual benefit society enlisting against rules may be excluded from society, Ainslie v. L'Union St. Pierre, 1599.

BERLIN, ONT.:

- (See also Kitchener, Ont.)
- Reports of local correspondent, 29, 150, 263, 389, 554, 683, 773, 875, 980, 1080, 1179, 1274.

BRANDON, MAN.:

Reports of local correspondent, 44, 162, 274, 397,
560, 689, 779, 881, 987, 1085, 1185, 1280,
1352, 1457, 1540, 1620, 1726, 1826.

BRANTFORD, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 30, 150, 264, 390,
554, 683, 774, 875, 981, 1080, 1179, 1274,
1348, 1454, 1537, 1618, 1721, 1822.

BRITAIN:

(See Great Britain.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Labour legislation, 182.
Mining, 235.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR:

Annual convention, 894.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 30, 151, 264, 390,
554, 684, 774, 876, 981, 1080, 1179, 1274,
1348, 1454, 1536, 1617, 1720, 1821.

BUILDING:

Monthly review, 1342, 1447, 1529, 1611, 1709,
1812.

BUILDING PERMITS:

Annual review of building operations, 1024.
Monthly tables, 119, 232, 357, 524, 653, 745,
843, 952, 1052, 1149, 1214, 1368, 1484, 1564,
1643, 1755, 1847.

BURFORD, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 30, 151, 1179.

CALGARY, ALTA.:

Constitution of Housekeepers' Assn., 1696.
Reports of local correspondent, 46, 164, 276, 398,
561, 690, 780, 883, 988, 1087, 1188, 1281,
1354, 1458, 1541, 1621, 1728, 1827.

CANADA:

Forest, fishing, fur and mineral production, 656.
Government annuities report, 655.
Shipping of, 234.
War prices in, 197.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR:

Annual convention at Montreal, 613.
Annual convention at Quebec, 1686.

CANADIAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION:

Annual convention of, 962.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION:

Annual convention at Hamilton, 1396.
Annual convention at Toronto, 84.
Federal legislation *re* daylight saving favoured by,
1336, 1401.

CANADIAN SOCIETY DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS:

Twelfth annual convention of, 16.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR:

(See Wages, Hours of Labour, Reports of Local Correspondents.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.:

Reports of local correspondent, 20, 142, 257, 385,
549, 679, 769, 871, 976, 1075, 1174, 1270,
1345, 1450, 1532, 1613, 1713, 1815.

CHATHAM, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 31, 152, 264, 390,
554, 684, 774, 876, 981, 1080, 1179, 1275, 1348,
1455, 1538, 1619, 1724, 1824.

CHILD LABOUR:

Conditions of women and child wage earners in
United States, 1251.
Damages awarded to minors illegally employed,
Picard and Morrow v. Hinphy, 1330.
Illinois report, 360.
Juvenile employment in munition work in Great
Britain, 1791.
United States legislation, 1602, 1785.

CHILD WELFARE:

New York City report, 1694.
Toronto report, 57.
United States, 847.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU:

United States report, 954.

CHINESE:

(See also Asiatic labour, Orientals.)
In railway yards, Toronto, 1446.
Strawberry pickers in B. C., 854.

COAL MINING:

(See also Mining.)
Canadian workmen enlist for work in British
mines, 366, 530.
In British Columbia, 234.
In Western Provinces, 120.
War conditions in Great Britain, 468.

COATS, R. H.:

Appointed Dominion statistician, 138.

COBALT, ONT.:

Commission to enquire into conditions of mines of
district, 1558, 1632.
Reports of local correspondent, 31, 152, 265, 390,
555, 684, 775, 876, 982, 1180, 1275, 1348, 1456,
1539, 1619, 1725, 1825.

COMBINES:

Bill patterned after Canadian Act introduced into
Ohio Assembly, 1260.

COMMISSIONS:

Appointment and duties *re* military hospitals, 529,
663.
Into munition industry in Toronto and Hamilton,
1295.
Into conditions in Cobalt mining camps, 1558,
1632.
Unemployment Commission, Ontario, 171, 176, 854,
960, 1014, 1060.

CONCILIATION:

(See also Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.)
Asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., 1462,
1549.
Canadian Pacific Railway and its trainmen, 1732,
1748.
Davis Shipbuilding Co. and employees at Levis,
Que., 96.

CONCILIATION—*Con.*

- Maintenance of way employees and Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway Co. and others, 1360, 1470.
- Miners at Bankhead and Carbondale Mines, Alta., 789.
- Miners at Bellevue, Alta., 328.
- Miners at Kipp Mines, 698.
- Miners (metal) and smelter workers at Rossland and Trail, 1360, 1462, 1472.
- Miners at Michel, B.C., and Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., 1287.
- Western Coal Operators' Assn. and miners, 1334, 1355, 1439, 1550, 1559.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION:

- Dominion report of, 750.
- Draft act *re* town planning, 1254.

CONTRACTS:

- Farm labourers held liable to complete before securing payment of wages, *Laplane v. McKinnon*, 124.

CO-OPERATION:

- Agricultural co-operation and tenants' co-partnership in United Kingdom, 1603, 1694.
- Co-operative Stores in Canada, 1153.

COST OF LIVING:

- (See also prices.)
- Board of inquiry report, 997.
- Improved methods in marketing and grading eggs, 1120.
- Order-in-Council *re* prices of the necessities of life, 1848.
- Resolution of Montreal Trades and Labour Council *re*, 1715.

DAYLIGHT SAVING:

- Action by municipalities in Canada, 1336.
- Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. favours federal legislation, 1336, 1401.

DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS:

- Reviews of reports, 120, 234, 359, 525, 655, 749, 845, 954, 1054, 1153, 1253, 1327, 1432, 1514, 1595, 1688, 1791, 1874.

DISEASES, OCCUPATIONAL:

- British report on dust in mines, 845.
- European regulations *re*, 1328.
- British report on lead poisoning, 1688.
- South African report on miners' phthisis, 1792.
- Victoria, Australia, legislation *re* compensation, 707.

DISMISSAL:

- Action for dismissal without due cause, *Provost v. The Standard Foundry and Machine Company*, 661.
- Member of crew discharged without cause entitled to damages, *Simard v. Canada Steamship Co.*, 1599.

DISPUTES, INDUSTRIAL:

- (See Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Trade Disputes.)

DISTRESS:

- (See Unemployment, Reports of local correspondents.)

DUBREUIL, VICTOR:

- Death of, 960.

EARLY CLOSING:

- British Columbia legislation, 1439.
- Movement at Toronto, 42.

ECONOMIC ESSAYS:

- Hart, Schaffner and Marx competition, 1162.

EDMONTON, ALTA.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 47, 165, 277, 399, 562, 690, 781, 884, 988, 1087, 1188, 1282, 1354, 1458, 1542, 1728, 1827.

EIGHT HOUR DAY:

- Movement by railway brotherhoods of United States to obtain, 856, 959, 1058, 1160, 1259, 1683.

EMIGRATION:

- (See also Immigration.)
- Monthly returns, 1376, 1478, 1566, 1645, 1753, 1848.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY:

- Action of Casualty Company against Milling Company to recover damages paid to workman dismissed, *Maryland Casualty Company v. Dominion Flour Mills Company*, 1157.
- Appeal against award for damages due to removal of machinery guard dismissed, *Fornell v. Nelson & Foster, Ltd.*, 1518.
- Damages awarded on appeal for death due to defective elevator signalling, *Robillard v. Norcross Bros. Co.*, 1600.
- Damages awarded for accident to workmen, *Trudel v. Levasseur et al.*, 1258.
- Employee rendered blind through fellow-worker's act, *Flore v. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.*, 122.

EMPLOYMENT:

- Building permits issued, 1369, 1484, 1564, 1643, 1755, 1846.
- British Committee to re-adjust conditions of, in distribution of trades in Scotland, 475.
- Canadian workmen engaged in railway construction in Northern Russia, 529.
- Canadian workmen for work in coal mines of Gt. Britain, 366, 530.
- Canadian workmen employed in munition factories in Gt. Britain, 530, 663.
- For civic employees in certain cities, 1643, 1753, 1846.
- Labour market as reported by Fair Wages Officers, 1476.
- Massachusetts report on, 1054.
- Monthly tables showing state of, in Canada, 4, 130, 246, 372, 536, 668, 760, 860, 966, 1064, 1203, 1298, 1370.
- Regularity of, in women's garment industries, 1256.
- Relation of, to schools, Ontario, 179.
- When terminated, accident to railway worker paid by hour held not to have occurred during course of employment (*Charpe v. Canadian Pacific Ry.*), 238.
- Wrongful, of minors, *Morrow v. Hinphy*, 1330.
- Wrongful, of minors, *Picard v. Hinphy*, 1330.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES:

- British Columbia legislation, 185.
- In Canada, 1243.
- Ontario Unemployment Commission, *re*, 176.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS:

- Bureau at Toronto opened, 1801.
- Civic Relief Department absorbs Bureau of Women's League, 59.
- Illinois statistics, 1516.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS—*Con.*

Plans in Prairie Provinces *re*, 1801.
 Proceedings of American Assn. of Public Employment Offices, 1595.
 Reports of, 496, 617, 718, 831, 940, 1042, 1139, 1212, 1302, 1375, 1474, 1562, 1641, 1751, 1844.
 Review of operations in Ontario and Quebec, 1244.
 Victoria municipal bureau, 957.
 Winnipeg municipal bureau reports, 751, 1695.

EUROPE:

Prices in, affected by war, 205.

EXPLOSIVES:

Safety measures provided, 1440.

EXPORTS:

(See Trade.)

EXPRESS STATISTICS:

Review of, in Canada, 120.

FACTORY INSPECTION:

British Columbia legislation, 185.
 Illinois report, 360.
 New Brunswick report, 1253.
 Nova Scotia report, 1156.

FAIR WAGES:

Appointment of a, Board by the Province of Manitoba, 1164.
 Appointment of Mr. F. E. Harrison as a Western officer, 857.
 Clause to be incorporated in Ontario government contracts, 1595.
 Monthly returns, 109, 218, 344, 511, 640, 736, 834, 943, 1044, 1141, 1231, 1320, 1388, 1500, 1586, 1658, 1771, 1864.
 Ashcroft, B.C., public building, 1864.
 Bassano, Alta., post office fittings, 944.
 Bathurst, N.B., spur line of railway on I.C.R., 345.
 Bathurst, N.B., post office fittings, 835.
 Belleville, Ont., freight shed, baggage and waiting room, Government wharf, 1141.
 Bobcaygeon, Ont., valves for locks, 110.
 Boisdale, N.S., station, 1866.
 Bracebridge, Ont., fittings in public building, 219.
 Brampton, Ont., fittings, etc., to post office, 1773.
 Bucetouche Beach, N.B., dredging, 345.
 Burford, Ont., post office fittings, 513.
 Calgary, Alta., drill hall, 1771.
 Calgary, Alta., postal parcel fittings in customs warehouse, 737.
 Cape Tormentine, N.B., I.C.R. bridges, 943.
 Carleton Pt., P.E.I., I.C.R. bridges, 943.
 Carleton Pt., P.E.I., station, engine house, etc., ferry terminal, 1586.
 Centre Musquodoboit, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Cochrane, Ont., cottages, 1866.
 Cole Harbour, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Collingwood, Ont., post office fittings, 345.
 Collingwood, Ont., alterations to public building, 345.
 Cornwall Canal, superstructure of bridge, 109.
 Cornwall, Ont., post office fittings, 1587.
 Cow Bay, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Dartmouth, N.S., post office fittings, 345.
 Derby Jct., N.B., station, 346.
 East Angus, Que., post office fittings, 219.
 East Chezzetcook, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 East River, N.S., lock gates, etc., 1388.
 Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. Ry. Co. branch line from Spirit River Settlement to Grande Prairie Land District, 1502.

FAIR WAGES—*Con.*

Elderbanks, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Elmsvale, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Fort William, Ont., harbour and river improvements, 344.
 Fort William, Ont., dredging, 513.
 Fort William, Ont., fittings in examining warehouse, 737.
 Fredericton, N.B., interior fittings, 1142.
 French River, Ont., gates, bridges, etc., 834.
 Grand Desert, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Grand Narrows, N.S., bridge, 346.
 Grant, Ont., cottages, 1866.
 Halifax, N.S., base for crane in dockyard, 1658.
 Hazelton, B.C., freighting of supplies for Yukon telegraph line, 1389.
 Hudson Bay Railway, bridge across Nelson R., 1502.
 Humphrey's, N.B., station, 345.
 Intercolonial Railway, bridges, 346, 512, 513, 642.
 Intercolonial Railway, culverts, 642.
 Intercolonial Railway, railway to point on National Transcontinental Ry., 641.
 Intercolonial Railway, water tank or tanks, 1866.
 Joliette, Que., fittings in public building, 513.
 Jonquiere, Que., post office fittings, 737.
 Kingston, Ont., riding school for R.M.C., 1501.
 Kitchener, Ont., wiring and fittings in post office, 944.
 Laprairie, Que., improvements to protection dyke, 1865.
 Lawrencetown, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Lennoxville, Que., dairy barn, 1658.
 Levis, Que., coaling plant on I.C.R., 513.
 Lloyds, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 London, Ont., wiring and fittings in customs house, 345.
 London, Ont., wiring and fittings in post office, etc., 345.
 Meagher's Grant, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Medicine Hat, Alta., post office fittings, 219.
 Middle Musquodoboit, N.S., freight stations, 1232.
 Miramichi River, N.B., dredging, 220.
 Moncton, N.B., post office fittings, 737.
 Moncton, N.B., generator and switch board for I.C.R. shops, 1322.
 Moncton, N.B., chimney to I.C.R. power house, 944.
 Moncton, N.B., power house equipment, 1389.
 Moncton, N.B., superstructure of subway, 346.
 Montreal, Que., alterations to post office heating plant, 1659.
 Montreal, Que., alterations to postal station, 110.
 Montreal, Que., elevator, alterations, etc., to Postal Station "A," 1773.
 Montreal, Que., fittings for examining warehouse, 1044.
 Montreal, Que., fittings for record room of examining warehouse, 1141.
 Murray Bay, Que., public building, 1044.
 Musquodoboit Harbour, N.S., freight stations, 1232.
 Nangles, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 New Westminster, B.C., elevator in public building, 835.
 Ottawa, Ont., agricultural building, 218.
 Ottawa, Ont., cereal and agrostology building, 736.
 Ottawa, Ont., highway lift bridge, 511.
 Ottawa, Ont., filing cabinets, 1659.
 Ottawa, Ont., filing cases for examining warehouse, 1321.
 Ottawa, flax building at Central Experimental Farm, 1771.
 Ottawa, metallic fittings, Militia Dept., 1772.
 Ottawa, Parliament Buildings, 1773.
 Ottawa, partial removal of tower, Victoria museum, 513.
 Ottawa, retaining wall, etc., customs building, 935.

FAIR WAGES—*Con.*

Ottawa, Ont., supply of vertical filing cabinets, 944.
 Ottawa, supplies for Government Printing Bureau, 737.
 Palmerston, Ont., post office fittings, 1866.
 Port Arthur, Ont., fittings to customs house, 835.
 Port Colborne, Ont., repairs to dock, 1586.
 Port Hope, Ont., dredging, 1389.
 Port Maitland, Ont., dredging, 1389.
 Port Maitland, Ont., dredging channel, 1501.
 Port Stanley, Ont., extension to breakwater, 1864.
 Portage la Prairie, Man., wiring and fittings to public building, 944.
 Post office sorting cases, general supply, 1865.
 Post office supplies, monthly, 111, 220, 346, 514, 642, 737, 836, 945, 1045, 1142, 1232, 1322, 1389, 1502, 1587, 1659, 1774, 1866.
 Quebec, Que., waterproofing basement of customs house, 219.
 Renfrew, Ont., alterations to post office fittings, 1587.
 Rocky Pt., P.E.I., dredging, 219.
 Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., post office fittings, 513.
 St. Apollinaire, Que., freight house, 345.
 St. Charles River, Que., sluice gates and walk, 345.
 St. John, N.B., wiring and fittings in customs house, 219.
 St. John, N.B., fittings in post office, 345.
 St. Lawrence, renewal of boiler of dredge, 737.
 St. Maurice R., Que., dredging, 1659.
 Saskatoon, Sask., alterations and fittings in public building, 944.
 Seaforth, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Shawville, Que., post office fittings, 1044.
 Sherbrooke, Que., repairs to dredge, 219.
 Soulanges Canal, Que., delivery of stone, 511.
 Steveston, B.C., jetty, 110.
 Sutherland, Sask., building on forest nursery, 1501.
 Telegraph Creek, B.C., freighting of supply for Yukon telegraph line, 1389.
 Three Fathom Harbour, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 Toronto, Ont., dredging, Eastern Gap, 219.
 Toronto, Ont., post office fittings, 219.
 Toronto, Ont., temporary station, 943.
 Transcona, Man., foundations for grain elevator, 1773.
 Tréint Canal, Ont., sluice pipes, valves, etc., 640.
 Trenton, N.S., station, 346.
 Trenton, Ont., bridge over canal, 1045.
 Upper Musquodoboit, N.S., engine house, 1232.
 Upper Musquodoboit, N.S., freight stations, 1232.
 Valleyfield, Que., dam protection, 109.
 Vancouver, B.C., freight shed, government wharf, 1320.
 Vancouver, B.C., post office fittings, 835.
 Victoria, B.C., dome for telescope, 642.
 Victoria, B.C., observer's residence, 641.
 Walkerville, Ont., post office fittings, 513.
 Washago, Ont., superstructure of bridge, 109.
 Washago, Ont., swing bridge, 110.
 West Chezzetcook, N.S., shelters, 1232.
 West St. John, N.B., extension to shed, 736.
 West St. John, N.B., retaining wall, 1500.
 West St. John, N.B., shed on Pier I, 1866.
 Yarmouth, N.S., alterations to post office fittings, 835.

FARM LABOUR:

Claim for damages for injury to threshing machine disallowed, Marion v. Municipality of Montcalm, 1436.
 Conditions *re*, 3, 8.
 Conditions at Calgary, 46.
 Conditions at Winnipeg, 163.
 Supply of, at Hamilton, 34.

FARM LABOUR—*Con.*

Harvesters required in Manitoba, 44.
 Wages of, at Galt and Berlin, Ont., 129.
 Wages and conditions in West, 129.
 Wages of, 150, 153.

FERNIE, B.C.:

Internment alien workmen, 49, 50.
 Reports of local correspondent, 49, 166, 278, 400, 563, 692, 731, 885, 989, 1088, 1189, 1283, 1355, 1458, 1542, 1621, 1729.
 Unemployment at, 166.

FIRES:

Destruction of forests in N. Ontario, 1439.
 Industry affected by, 2, 128, 244.
 Resolution by Canadian Manufacturers' Association *re*, 92.

FISHING:

Annual convention of Canadian Fisheries Association, 962.
 Formation of Lake Erie's Fishermen's Association, 962.
 Monthly review, 8, 129, 245, 370, 540, 667, 758, 859, 964, 1063, 1168, 1265, 1344, 1448, 1530, 1612, 1712, 1814.

FOOD:

(See also Cost of Living, Prices, etc.)
 Measures towards conservation of food supplies in United Kingdom, 1802.
 Synopsis of laws of Canada *re* sale of, issued by Dept. of Trade and Commerce, 1876.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 33, 158, 270, 395, 553, 687, 777, 879, 985, 1083, 1182, 1278, 1350, 1456, 1539, 1619, 1725, 1825.

FREDERICTON, N.B.:

Reports of local correspondent, 21, 143, 257, 385, 549, 679, 769, 871, 976, 1076, 1174, 1270, 1451, 1533, 1614, 1714, 1816.

GALT, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 32, 152, 265, 391, 555, 684, 775, 876, 982, 1080, 1180, 1275, 1349, 1454, 1536, 1618, 1721, 1822.

GERMANY:

Labour disputes in 1914, 92.
 Prices affected by war, 205.

GREAT BRITAIN:

Agricultural co-operation and tenants' co-partnership, 1694.
 Coal mining conditions, 468.
 Co-operation in agriculture, 1603.
 Danger in use of lead in painting, 1688.
 Dust in mines review, 845.
 Government control of munition establishments, 1592.
 Industrial canteens in munition factories, 956.
 Juvenile employment in munitions, 1791.
 Lighting of workshops report, 657.
 Measures towards conservation of food supplies, 1802.
 Mines and quarries, 525, 1255.
 Prices of meat, milk and bacon, 1793.
 Railway accidents during 1915, 1432.
 Sunday labour, in munitions, 846.
 Trade union membership in 1914, 610.
 Workmen's Compensation report, 749.

GUELPH, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 32, 153, 266, 391, 555, 685, 775, 877, 982, 1081, 1180, 1275, 1349, 1455, 1537, 1618, 1722, 1823.

HALIFAX, N.S.:

Reports of correspondent, 18, 140, 255, 383, 548, 678, 768, 870, 975, 1074, 1174, 1269, 1345, 1449, 1531, 1613, 1712, 1814.

HAMILTON, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 33, 153, 266, 392, 555, 685, 775, 877, 982, 1081, 1180, 1276, 1349, 1453, 1535, 1616, 1718, 1820.

Report of commissioners *re* munitions industry at Toronto and, 1295.

HART, SCHAFFNER AND MARX:

Economic Essay contests, 1162.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES:

Returns by provinces and nationalities, 118, 227, 230, 355, 356, 522, 523, 651, 652, 745, 843, 951, 1052, 1149, 1216, 1305, 1376, 1479, 1566, 1645, 1754, 1848.

HOSPITALS COMMISSION:

Appointment and duties of, 529, 663.

HOURS:

Changes in, 2, 128, 244, 369, 535, 666, 859, 964, 1062, 1165, 1263, 1338, 1442, 1524, 1606, 1698, 1804.

Changes in (Quarterly), 190, 619, 923, 1233, 1506, 1777.

Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, machinists, etc., at Esquimaux, B.C., 1780.

Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Galt, Preston and Hespeler, 1234.

Car builders at Amherst, N.S., 192.

Carpenters at Orillia, 192.

Conductors, brakemen, etc., on G.T.R. lines, 1780.

Labourers at Peterborough, Ont., 621.

Machinists, helpers and munition workers at Toronto, 1234.

Mechanics, helpers and apprentices, Copper Cliff, 925.

Mine labourers at Copper Cliff, 925.

Moulders at Galt, Ont., 620.

Moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, 1234.

Painters, decorators and paperhangers at Halifax, 1506.

Police constables at Ottawa, Ont., 193.

Police constables at St. John, N.B., 193.

Smelters at Copper Cliff, Ont., 924.

Street railway employees at Ottawa, Ont., 1781.

HULL, QUE.:

Report of local correspondent, 23, 145, 259, 386, 551, 680, 872, 977, 1077, 1175, 1271, 1346, 1452, 1534, 1615, 1716, 1818.

IBERVILLE, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 28, 149, 262, 388, 553, 683, 773, 875, 980, 1079, 1178, 1274, 1347, 1452, 1534, 1615, 1716, 1818.

IMMIGRATION:

Change in regulations *re* mine workers from Newfoundland, 17.

Figures for Canada for 1915-16, 1520.

Monthly returns, 118, 227, 354, 521, 650, 744, 842, 950, 1052, 1149, 1215, 1305, 1376, 1478, 1566, 1645, 1753, 1848.

IMMIGRATION—*Con.*

Order in Council prohibiting entrance of artisans into British Columbia renewed, 1753.

Protestant Directorate of Female Immigration, Montreal, 1261.

IMPERIAL TRADE:

(See Trade.)

IMPORTS:

(See Trade.)

INDEX NUMBERS:

(See Prices.)

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION:

New York State, 95, 242, 531.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS:

Annual review, 791.

Monthly summary, 1, 127, 243, 368, 534, 665, 757, 858, 963, 1061, 1165, 1262, 1337, 1441, 1522, 1604, 1697, 1802.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:

(See also trade disputes.)

Recent Australian legislation, 699.

Compulsory arbitration of, discussed at meeting of Academy of Political Science, New York, 1800.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907:

Action against secretary of Bro. of Electrical Workers, Vancouver, for infringement of, dismissed, 584, 1056.

Favourably commented upon by Dr. Victor S. Clarke, 1800.

Order-in-Council extending provisions to manufacture of munitions, 1059.

Proceedings under, 61, 175, 287, 406, 571, 697, 787, 891, 996, 1095, 1192, 1285, 1359, 1461, 1545, 1624, 1830.

Proposed consolidation and amendment of, 242.

Reprint of article by Deputy Minister of Labour in Canadian Law Times, 1111.

Review for fiscal year and nine year period, 1195.

Resolution of Trades and Labour Congress for repeal of, 1677.

Settlement of dispute at Bellevue Mine under Permanent Conciliation Committee, 328.

Settlement of dispute at Michel, B.C., between Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. and miners, 1287.

Settlement of dispute between Western Coal operators and miners at Bankhead and Carbondale mines, under Permanent Conciliation Committee, 789.

Settlement of dispute between Western Coal operators and miners at Kipp mines, under Permanent Conciliation Committee, 698.

Text of draft bill to amend, 304, 366.

*Proceedings under, by industries:**Coal Mines:*

Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., and employees, at Stellarton, 697, 788, 1285.

Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Ltd., and employees, Westville, N.S., 287, 439.

Metalliferous Mines:

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. at Trail and Rossland, B.C., and employees, 1286, 1360, 1462, 1472.

Other Mines:

Asbestos mine operators and employees at Thetford Mines, Que., 1462, 1549, 1560.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT,
1907—*Con.*

Munitions:

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and Eastern Car Co., Ltd., and employees, New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.; 287, 441.

Railways:

Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Ry. Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, 1545, 1626, 1734.
Canadian Government Railway System and federated shop trades—machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, carmen, boilermakers, etc., 1545, 1626.
Canadian Northern Railway Co. and its locomotive engineers and firemen, 61, 571.
Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees in maintenance of way department east of Port Arthur, 1461, 1546, 1741.
Canadian Northern Railway Co. and its maintenance of way employees, 1732.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and freight handlers, 1192.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and maintenance of way employees, 1625, 1830.
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and its conductors and trainmen, 1732.
Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway Co., Alberta and Great Waterways Ry. Co. and Central Canada Ry. Co. and their maintenance of way men, 1360, 1470.
Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Ry. Co. and N. B. Coal and Railway Co. and locomotive engineers and trainmen, 1624, 1733, 1837.
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its maintenance of way employees, 61.
Grand Trunk Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees, 1545, 1738.
Great North Western Telegraph Co. and telegraph operators, 1462, 1546.
Halifax and Southwestern Ry. Co. and employees, 1360, 1463, 1546.
Pere Marquette Railway Co. and its maintenance of way employees, 1830.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co. and its machinists, boilermakers, carmen, etc., 996, 1094, 1192.
Western Associated Press, Ltd., and its telegraphers, 1192, 1285.

Street Railways:

Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its street railway employees, 1286.
B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd., and its street and electric railway employees, 61, 407, 434.
Corporation of Edmonton and its street railway employees, 406, 697, 787, 1095, 1624, 1733.
Moose Jaw Electric Ry. Co. and motormen and conductors, 1625, 1734.
Ottawa Electric Ry. Co. and employees, 1361, 1463.
Quebec Ry. Light, Heat and Power Coy., Ltd., and motormen and conductors, 1625, 1733, 1839.
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Ry. Co. and Windsor and Tecumseh Ry. Co. and motormen and conductors, 1626, 1733, 1831.

Other Public Utilities:

B. C. Electric Ry. Co. and its electrical workers, 175, 288.
Dominion Coal Company, Ltd., and its coal handlers at St. John, N.B., 1830.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. and electrical workers (outside men), 1360, 1463.
Toronto Hydro Electric Commission and electrical workers, 61, 288.
Steamship companies at St. John, N.B., and their longshoremen, 787, 853, 891.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT,
1907—*Con.*

Reports of Boards:

Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., and employees, at Stellarton, 788, 1861.
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Co. and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, 1626.
Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway employees, 1365.
B. C. Electric Railway Co. and its street railway employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, 407.
B. C. Electric Railway Co. and its electrical workers, 434.
Canadian Northern Railway Co. and its locomotive engineers and firemen, 571.
Canadian Northern Railway and its maintenance of way employees on lines east of Port Arthur, 1741.
Corporation of Calgary and its electrical workers, 445.
Corporation of Edmonton and its street railway employees, 1095.
D. McArthur and Co., Ltd., and shop employees of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway at West Edmonton, 455.
Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Ry. Company and New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Company, and their locomotive engineers and trainmen, 1837.
Grand Trunk Railway Co. and its maintenance of way employees, 1738.
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. and its telegraph operators, 1546.
Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Ltd., and employees at Westville, 439.
Moose Jaw Electric Railway Co. and its motormen and conductors, 1734.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, and Eastern Car Co., Ltd., Trenton, N.S., and employees, 441.
Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and its machinists, 62.
Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and its employees, 1463.
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., and its conductors and motormen, 1839.
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Ry. Co. and Windsor and Tecumseh Ry. Co. and motormen and conductors, 1831.
Steamship companies of St. John, N.B., and their longshoremen, 853, 891.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co. and its machinists, boilermakers, carmen, etc., 1192.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION:
(See also Technical Education.)
Virginia report *re*, 1255.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:
United States Commission, 365, 533, 586.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS:
New Jersey report, 361.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:
Appointment of Honorary Advisory Council, 1801.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING:
(See also Industrial Education, Technical Education.)
Statement of Minister of Labour *re*, 1097.

INDUSTRIES:
Monthly review, 1340, 1445, 1527, 1608, 1700, 1806.

INDUSTRY, INTERRUPTIONS TO:

Monthly review, 1, 128, 243.

INSURANCE:

Against Unemployment Report of Ontario Commission on Unemployment, 181.

JITNEY BUSSES:

Increase in number at Toronto, 42.
License fees at Toronto, 42.
Number of licenses at Winnipeg, Man., 44.
Reduction in number at Vancouver, 53.
Regulations of municipalities regarding, 13.
Regulations *re* at Hamilton, Ont., 34.
Trades and Labour Council at Edmonton ask regulation, 47.

KINGSTON, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 84, 155, 267, 392, 556, 685, 776, 878, 983, 1081, 1181, 1276, 1349, 1454, 1536, 1617, 1720, 1821.

KITCHENER, ONT.:

(See also Berlin, Ont.)

Reports of local correspondent, 1348, 1454, 1537, 1618, 1721, 1822.

LABOUR:

Conditions of woman and child wage earners in United States, 1251.
Distribution in Canada, 1243.
Ministry of, requested by British Trades Union Congress, 1522.
New York State report of Department of, 525.
Saskatchewan Bureau of, 1874.
Shortage of, in British coal mines, 468.
United States report *re*, 954.

LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO:

Annual convention, 1322.

LABOUR GAZETTE:

Change from fiscal to calendar year, 1260.

LABOUR LEGISLATION:

Alberta, 489.
British Columbia, 182.
Manitoba, 707.
New Brunswick, 480.
Nova Scotia, 599.
Ontario, 713.
Quebec, 484.
United States, 1154.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION:

(See also Trade Unions.)
Annual report of, in Canada, 1335.

LANDS PATENTED:

Monthly returns, 118, 227, 355, 522, 651, 745, 843, 952, 1052, 1149, 1217, 1305, 1376, 1480, 1566, 1645, 1755, 1848.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR:

(See also Alien Labour, Employers' Liability, Workmen's Compensation, etc.)

Monthly synopsis, 122, 236, 361, 527, 661, 752, 849, 957, 1055, 1157, 1258, 1330, 1435, 1517, 1599, 1691, 1798, 1876.

Nova Scotia Case:

Judgment *re* claimant to Workmen's Compensation, Grant v. Sutherland, 849.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR—*Con.*

New Brunswick Case:

Appeal against judgment awarding damages dismissed, Wentzell v. N. B. and P. E. I. Railway, 1330.

Quebec Cases:

Acquittal of employee charged with death of a fellow workman, The Crown v. Pitro, 527.
Action for damages dismissed, Babashok v. Berman, 1157.
Action for damages dismissed in railway accident, Collin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, 661.
Action for damages for death of workman dismissed, Dame Lavery v. Grand Trunk Railway Company, 752.
Action of casualty company against milling company to recover damages paid to workman dismissed, Maryland Casualty Company v. Dominion Flour Mills Company, 1157.
Action for damages dismissed, Michaud v. Tremblay *et al*, 753.
Action for dismissal without due cause, Provost v. The Standard Foundry and Machine Company, 661.
Action for indemnity for permanent and partial disability dismissed, Stack v. Whittall, 752.
Action for damages dismissed, Trudeau v. City of Montreal, 958.
Alien of enemy nationality in Canada has right to immediate action in civil courts, Ragusz v. Montreal Harbour Commissioners, 1691.
Annuity awarded for accident, Dupuis v. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, 361.
Award of damages for injury confirmed on appeal, Reynolds v. Canadian Light and Power Company, 526, 851.
Award of pension for permanent injuries affirmed in appeal to Privy Council, Canadian Pacific Railway v. McDonald, 849.
Boarding a moving train, action for damages dismissed, Turgeon v. The King, 236.
Civil labourer awarded damages for frozen feet, also life annuity, Boisseau v. City of Montreal, 1599.
Compensation granted for death of fireman, Rae v. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 1435.
Claimant must first seek annual rent and not fix capital sum, under Workmen's Compensation Act, Waters v. Cape, 1691.
Cutting pulpwood an agricultural pursuit, Workmen's Compensation Act not applicable, Michaud v. Gagnon, 237.
Damages awarded on appeal for death due to defective elevator signalling, Robillard v. Norcross Bros. Co., 1600.
Damages awarded for injuries, Chamberland v. Chamberland, 1330.
Damages awarded for death of workman, Brown v. Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, 1055.
Damages awarded for injuries due to negligence of employer, Lapointe v. National Fireproofing Company, 1055.
Damages awarded for death of workman, Larouche v. Jobidon, 957.
Damages awarded for accident, Morrow v. Hinphy, 1330.
Damages awarded for accident, Picard v. Hinphy, 1330.
Damages awarded for injuries, Romano v. O'Sullivan, 236.
Damages awarded for injuries, Simpson v. Davis and Lawrence Company, Limited, 1258.
Damages awarded for accident to workman, Trudel v. Levasseur *et al*, 1258.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR—*Con.*

- Delivery of groceries not included in transportation under Workmen's Compensation Act, *Rosenbloom v. Lavut & Sons*, 1435.
- Employers' liability, *Flore v. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.*, 122.
- Higher indemnity awarded in second judgment for injuries which later proved a permanent disability, 1798.
- Inexcusable fault, Workmen's Compensation, *Pepin v. Grand Trunk Ry.*, 122.
- Judgment awarding damages reversed on appeal, but amount less than that fixed by jury, *MacGuekin v. G. T. R. Co.*, 362.
- Judgment *re* claimant for annuity affirmed, *Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company v. Forgues*, 852.
- Liberation of alien enemy from internment camp revives his rights to sue in civil courts, *Gusetu v. Laing*, 1876.
- Member of crew discharged without cause entitled to damages, *Simard v. Canada Steamship Co.*, 1599.
- Member of a mutual benefit society enlisting against rules may be excluded from the society, *Ainslie v. L'Union St. Pierre*, 1599.
- Workmen entitled to retain possession of automobile on which he had made repairs, *Morin v. Garbi*, 1798.
- Workmen's Compensation, damages awarded widow for death of husband, *Bean v. Asbestos Corporation of Canada*, 237.
- Workmen's Compensation, damages for stiff knee, *Gonthier v. Dominion Oil Cloth Co.*, 237.
- Workmen's lien not enforceable against a public road, *Desrosiers v. Leedham and Town of Beaconsfield*, 957.

Ontario Cases:

- Action for damages dismissed, *Caplin v. Walker Sons*, 1056.
- Appeal against judgment awarding damages allowed, *Caldarelli v. O'Brien*, 1158.
- Appeal judge orders new trial in case where compensation was awarded for death of brakeman, *Ryan v. C.P.R.*, 1876.
- Claim for damages reduced on account of contributory negligence, *Garment v. Charles Austin Company, Limited*, 1056.
- Damages awarded for death of linemen, appeal to higher court dismissed, *Christie v. London Electric Co.*, 238.
- Damages awarded for death of workman, *Howarthy v. Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited*, 1158.
- Damages awarded for injuries to workman, *Young v. Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited*, 1158.
- Employment, when terminated, accident to railway employee paid by hour held not to have occurred during course of employment, *Charpe v. Canadian Pacific Ry.*, 238.
- Master and servant, negligence of fellow servant, *Levack v. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.*, 123.

Manitoba Cases:

- Amount of damages to injured workman reduced on appeal, *Koski v. O.N.R.*, 1258.
- Appeal against award for damages due to removal of machinery guard dismissed, *Fornell v. Nelson & Foster, Limited*, 1518.
- Damages awarded in death of messenger boy caused by defective elevator doors, *Owen v. Sault & Pollard et al.*, 1517.
- Negligence, uncovered switch rods, *Mallory v. Winnipeg Joint Terminals*, 239.
- Non-observance of by-law cause for disallowance of claim for damages to traction engine, *Marion v. Municipality of Montcalm*, 1436.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR—*Con.*

Saskatchewan Cases:

- Appeal against judgment awarding damages for injuries dismissed, *Hyde v. Grand Trunk Pacific*, 1258.
- Appeal against judgment awarding damages for injuries sustained by a street car conductor allowed, *Schell v. City of Regina*, 362.
- Damages for injury caused by defective machinery, *Oxenham v. Modern Steam Laundry*, 125.
- Damages awarded for accident to workmen, *Pruett v. Grand Trunk Pacific Company*, 1331.
- Farm labourer bound to complete contract, *Laplante v. McKinnon*, 124.

Alberta Cases:

- Appeal against awarding damages for injuries dismissed, *Jackson v. Canadian Pacific Railway*, 527.
- Appeal against award for damages allowed, *Klukas v. Thompson et al.*, 363.
- Dismissed civic employee not entitled to notice, *Hackett v. City of Edmonton*, 125.
- Frost bite held as accident within terms of Workmen's Compensation Act, *Nikkiczuk v. McArthur*, 1518.

British Columbia Cases:

- Action for damages dismissed, *Lane v. Acme Press et al.*, 662.
- Action for one month's wages and return fare dismissed, *Pratt v. Idsardi*, 363.
- Action against secretary of Bro. of Electrical Workers, Vancouver, for infringement of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 584, 1056.
- Appeal against award for damages dismissed, *Bergkint v. Western Canada Power Company*, 1331.
- Claim for damages dismissed, *Meagher v. Granby Consolidated Company*, 753.
- Damages awarded miner injured by coal car, *Jones v. Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd.*, 240.
- Injury to employee, damages awarded at trial confirmed on appeal, *Creveling v. The Canadian Bridge Co.*, 126.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR:

(See Labour Legislation.)

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.:

Reports of local correspondent, 48, 166, 277, 399, 562, 691, 781, 884, 989, 1088, 1188, 1282, 1355, 1458, 1541, 1621, 1728, 1827.

LIENS, WORKMEN'S:

Not enforceable against a public road, *Desrosiers v. Leedham and Town of Beaconsfield*, 957.

LIGHTING:

British report on, in workshops, 657.

LINDSAY, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 38, 158, 985, 1083, 1536, 1721.

LONDON, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 35, 155, 268, 392, 556, 685, 776, 878, 983, 1082, 1181, 1277, 1349, 1455, 1537, 1618, 1723, 1823.

LORD'S DAY ACT:

(See also Sunday Labour.)
Resolution of Trades and Labour Congress to permit Sunday excursions, 1679.

LUMBERING:

Appointment special lumber trade commissioner, 15.
Employment of white labour in B. C., 9.

LUMBERING—Con.

- Markets for Canadian, 15.
- Monthly review, 8, 129, 245, 371, 541, 667, 759, 864, 965, 1068, 1168, 1265, 1343, 1447, 1530, 1612, 1710, 1813.
- Oriental in British Columbia, 53, 54.
- Trade with Orient, 9.

MACHINERY:

- (See also Safety, Workmen's Compensation.)
- Damages awarded for injuries by unsafe, Oxenham v. Modern Steam Laundry, 125.
- Damages awarded injured employee by unprotected, Creveling v. The Canadian Bridge Co., 126.

MANITOBA:

- Farm labour employed and required, 1334.
- Labour legislation, 707.

MANUFACTURES:

- Census of, for 1915, 857.
- Monthly review, 10, 134, 251, 373, 543, 673, 764, 865, 971, 1070, 1169, 1266, 1340, 1445, 1527, 1608, 1700, 1806.

MASSACHUSETTS:

- Employment in, 1054.
- Immigrant aliens in, 359.

MASTER AND SERVANT:

- British Columbia legislation *re*, 185.
- Dismissed civic employee not entitled to notice, Hackett v. City of Edmonton, 125.

MEDIATION:

- (See also Arbitration, Conciliation.)
- In United States, 954.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.:

- Electrical Workers' Union draft safety legislation, 1520.
- Reports of local correspondent, 48, 277, 400, 563, 691, 781, 885, 989, 1088, 1188, 1282, 1355, 1458, 1541, 1621, 1728, 1826.

MERRITTON, ONT.:

- Industrial notes, 40, 160, 395, 558, 686, 880, 1084, 1183.

MINES:

- British report on, and quarries, 525.
- British report on, dust in, 845.
- Internment of aliens at, 17.
- Objection to aliens at Crow's Nest Pass, 49, 50.

MINING:

- (See also conciliation, reports of correspondents at mining centres, trade disputes, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, wages, etc.)
- Accident at Coal Creek, B.C., 188, 493.
- Coal fields of B. C., 234.
- Commission to enquire into conditions of Cobalt camp, 1558, 1632.
- In British Columbia, 235.
- Improper use of competency certificates in Comox Colliery, 1800.
- Investigation into accident at South Wellington, B.C., 16.
- Labour shortage in Gt. Britain, 468.
- Mine workers from Newfoundland allowed to enter Canada, 16.
- Monthly reviews, 9, 134, 250, 376, 542, 672, 759, 864, 970, 1069, 1169, 1266, 1341, 1446, 1528, 1610, 1709, 1811.

MINING—Con.

- Production in Quebec, 1914, 235.
- South African report on miners' phthisis, 1792.
- Wage changes and disputes in coal mining in Canada, 1870.

MONCTON, N.B.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 21, 143, 257, 385, 550, 679, 769, 871, 976, 1076, 1175, 1271, 1346, 1450, 1532, 1614, 1714, 1816.

MONTREAL, QUE.:

- Registration of woman for war work, 1695.
- Reports of local correspondent, 23, 145, 259, 386, 551, 680, 770, 873, 978, 1077, 1176, 1271, 1346, 1451, 1533, 1614, 1714, 1817.
- Reports of woman correspondent, 55, 170, 282, 403, 566, 694, 784, 887, 992, 1091, 1177, 1272, 1347, 1451, 1533, 1615, 1715, 1817.

MOOSEJAW, SASK.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 45, 163, 275, 398, 560, 689, 882, 987, 1086, 1187, 1280, 1353, 1457, 1540, 1620, 1727.

MORATORIA:

- British Columbia legislation, 186.

MUNITIONS:

- (See armament supply.)
- Canadian workmen employed for manufacture of, in Gt. Britain, 530, 663.
- Commission appointed to enquire into, at Toronto and Hamilton, 1162, 1295.
- Employment of juveniles in, in Gt. Britain, 1791.
- Government control of establishments in United Kingdom, 1592.
- Industrial canteens, in Gt. Britain, 956.
- Industrial Disputes Investigation Act extended to disputes in manufacture of, 1059.

NANAIMO, B.C.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 51, 167, 279, 400, 563, 692, 782, 885, 989, 1089, 1189, 1283, 1356, 1461, 1544, 1623, 1731, 1829.

NATURALIZATION:

- United States annual report, 954.

NEGLIGENCE:

- Boarding moving train accident dismissed, Turgeon v. The King, 236.
- Uncovered switch rods held not to constitute, Malory v. Winnipeg Joint Terminals, 239.

NELSON, B.C.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 51, 167, 279, 400, 564, 692, 782, 885, 990, 1089, 1189, 1283, 1356, 1459, 1542, 1622, 1729, 1827.

NEW BRUNSWICK FEDERATION OF LABOUR:

- Semi-annual convention, 140.

NEWCASTLE, N.B.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 21, 144, 258, 385, 550, 680, 770, 872, 977, 1076, 1175, 1271, 1346, 1450, 1533, 1614, 1714, 1816.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

- Admission of mine workers from, 16.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.:

- Reports of local correspondent, 51, 168, 280, 401, 564, 692, 782, 886, 990, 1089, 1189, 1283, 1356, 1460, 1543, 1623, 1829.

NEW YORK:

Accident prevention in, 1483.
Industrial Commission, 95, 242, 531.
Unemployment committee on, 1428.
Unemployment statistics, 360.

NEW ZEALAND:

Prices of wheat, flour and bread, 1497.
Report of Dept. of Labour, 1597.
Retail prices in, 194.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 36, 156, 268, 393,
556, 686, 776, 878, 983, 1082, 1181, 1277,
1349, 1453, 1535, 1617, 1719, 1820.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST:

Monthly review, 15, 138, 241, 365, 529, 663, 755,
853, 959, 1057, 1159, 1259, 1333, 1437, 1519,
1601, 1693, 1799.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Appointments to Workmen's Compensation Board,
1693.
Labour legislation, 599.
Mine workers from Newfoundland admitted, 16.

ONTARIO:

Bureau of labour report, 1595.
Labour legislation, 713.
Supt. of Trades and Labour Branch appointed,
1522.
Unemployment Commission, reports, 176, 854, 960,
1014, 1060.
Women's Institutes, report, 57.
Workmen's Compensation Board, 1430.

ORIENTALS:

(See also Asiatic Labour, Chinese.)
Employment of white women by, 174.
Employment in lumbering, 9.
Employment in lumbering, British Columbia, 53.
Resolution by Victoria Trades and Labour Council,
54.

ORILLIA, ONT.:

Report of local correspondent, 36, 156, 269, 394,
557, 686, 878, 983, 1082, 1182, 1277, 1350,
1456, 1538, 1619, 1724.

OTTAWA, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 37, 157, 269, 394,
557, 686, 777, 878, 984, 1082, 1182, 1277,
1350, 1453, 1536, 1617, 1720, 1821.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 37, 157, 269, 394,
557, 687, 777, 879, 984, 1082, 1182, 1277,
1350, 1456, 1538, 1619.

PARIS, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 30, 151, 1179.

PEACE:

Call of American Federation of Labour to unionists
to take part in international labour peace con-
gress, 1061.
Refusal of British Trades Union Congress to take
part in international labour peace congress, 1602.

PENSIONS:

Annual report of Board of Child Welfare of New
York City, 1694.
Resolution of Trades and Labour Congress *re*
standardizing of, for army and navy, 1678.
Resolution of Canadian Federation of Labour, *re*
old age, 1688.
Resolution of Canadian Federation of Labour *re*
equality in, for all Canadian soldiers, 1688.
Swift & Co. establish scheme, 1521, 1535.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 38, 158, 270, 394,
558, 687, 777, 879, 984, 1083, 1182, 1277,
1350, 1454, 1536, 1617, 1720, 1822.

PHOSPHOROUS:

Amendment to Federal Act *re* white phosphorus
matches, 1058.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 38, 158, 270, 395,
558, 687, 777, 879, 985, 1083, 1182, 1278,
1350, 1456, 1539, 1619, 1725, 1825.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 36, 156, 268, 393, 556, 686, 878,
983, 1082, 1181, 1535, 1617, 1719, 1820.

PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 40, 160, 396, 559, 686, 880,
1084, 1183, 1278.

PRICES:

(See also Food, Cost of Living.)
British report on meat, milk and bacon, 1793.
Course of, in other countries, 100, 210, 342, 508,
638, 732, 829, 937, 1039, 1136, 1228, 1317,
1386, 1495, 1577, 1656, 1771, 1862.
Effect of war on bread prices in Ontario cities,
1402.
Foreign, as affected by war, 205.
Index numbers of wholesale prices in the U. S.
and foreign countries, 622.
New Zealand investigation into prices of wheat,
flour and bread, 1497.
Retail, monthly articles, 102, 212, 331, 497, 626,
722, 817, 929, 1029, 1126, 1218, 1312, 1377,
1485, 1567, 1646, 1760, 1852.
Retail in New Zealand, 194.
Review of report of, in Canada, 1407.
Rise of, during the war, 1577.
Summary for 1914, 64.
Summary for 1915, 805.
United States bulletin on, wholesale and retail,
1796.
War, in Canada, 197.
Wholesale and retail, Canada and other countries,
97, 207, 330, 497, 625, 721, 817, 926, 1029,
1126, 1218, 1307, 1386, 1495, 1577, 1656,
1760, 1852.
Wholesale, monthly articles, 97, 207, 339, 505,
634, 729, 821, 934, 1036, 1129, 1221, 1312,
1384, 1493, 1574, 1652, 1763, 1855.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.:

Reports of local correspondent, 45, 163, 275, 398,
561, 690, 780, 882, 988, 1086, 1187, 1281, 1353,
1457, 1540, 1621, 1727, 1826.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.:

Reports of local correspondent, 52, 168, 280, 401,
565, 693, 782, 990, 1089, 1190, 1283, 1357,
1461, 1544, 1624, 1731, 1829.

PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION:

Convention of, 1604.

QUEBEC, QUE.:

Labour legislation, 484.

Mineral production, 235.

Reports of local correspondent, 26, 147, 261, 387, 552, 682, 772, 874, 979, 1078, 1178, 1273, 1847, 1451, 1533, 1615, 1715, 1817.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION:

(See reports of local correspondents, transportation.)

Canadian workmen engaged for, in Northern Russia, 529.

Monthly review, 11, 135, 251, 379, 545, 674, 765, 866, 971, 1071, 1170, 1267.

RAILWAYS:

Accidents in United Kingdom, 848, 1432.

Earnings, 1341, 1446, 1527, 1610.

Federal Board to enquire into situation in Canada, 1438.

Strike of trainmen in U. S. averted by eight hour law, 856, 959, 1058, 1160, 1259, 1683.

United States statistics, 661.

RECRUITING:

National registration advocated by Canadian Manufacturers' Assn., 1400.

REGINA, SASK.:

Reports of local correspondent, 45, 164, 276, 398, 561, 690, 780, 883, 988, 1087, 1187, 1281, 1353, 1457, 1540, 1620, 1727, 1826.

REGISTRATION:

Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. advocates national system of, 1400.

RELIEF:

(See unemployment, reports of local correspondents.)

RETURNED SOLDIERS:

(See Soldiers.)

REVENUE, CANADIAN:

Monthly review, 138, 254, 382, 548, 678, 768, 870, 975, 1074, 1173, 1269, 1340, 1440, 1526, 1608, 1699, 1806.

REVIEWS:

(See Departments and Bureaus.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 40, 159, 272, 395, 558, 688, 778, 880, 985, 1084, 1183, 1278, 1351, 1535, 1617, 1720, 1820.

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 27, 148, 262, 388, 553, 683, 772, 874, 980, 1079, 1178, 1274, 1451, 1534, 1615, 1716, 1818.

ST. JOHN, N.B.:

Reports of local correspondent, 22, 144, 258, 385, 550, 680, 770, 872, 977, 1076, 1175, 1271, 1346, 1450, 1532, 1613, 1713, 1815.

ST. JOHN'S, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 28, 149, 262, 388, 553, 683, 773, 875, 980, 1079, 1173, 1274, 1347, 1452, 1534, 1615, 1716, 1818.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 40, 160, 272, 396, 559, 688, 778, 880, 985, 1084, 1183, 1278, 1351, 1455, 1538, 1618, 1723, 1824.

SAFETY:

Legislation asked for by Alberta electrical workers, 1520.

Railway Commission orders safety devices for locomotives, 1601.

Regulations *re* explosives factories, 1440.

SALVATION ARMY:

Resolution of Vancouver City Council *re* domestic help, 60.

SASKATCHEWAN:

Prorogation of legislature, 16.

Resolution of legislature *re* unemployment, 16.

SASKATOON, SASK.:

Reports of local correspondent, 46, 164, 276, 398, 561, 690, 780, 883, 988, 1087, 1187, 1281, 1353, 1457, 1541, 1621, 1727, 1826.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 39, 159, 271, 395, 558, 687, 777, 879, 985, 1083, 1183, 1278, 1350, 1456, 1619.

SCHOOLS:

Relation of employment to report of Ontario Com. on Unemployment, 179.

United States report on Ontario rural, 658.

SEAMEN:

U. S. Act causes re-arrangement in Canadian law, 1438.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 27, 148, 262, 388, 553, 682, 772, 874, 979, 1078, 1178, 1273, 1347, 1451, 1534, 1615, 1715, 1818.

SHIPPING:

Canadian, report of, 234.

SHOPS REGULATION:

British Columbia legislation, 186.

SOCIAL RESEARCH:

Bureau of, organized in Prairie Provinces, 1335.

SOLDIERS:

Appointment and duties of Military Hospitals Commission, 529, 663.

Employment for, in B.C., 1604.

Obligations of employers in Italy, 1603.

Pronouncement *re* employment of, by Canadian Manufacturers' Assn., 1397.

Resolution of Canadian Federation of Labour *re* technical training for incapacitated soldiers, 1688.

SOREL, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 27, 148, 262, 388, 553, 682, 772, 874, 979, 1079, 1178, 1273, 1347, 1452, 1534, 1615, 1819.

SOUTH AFRICA:

Report on miners' phthisis, 1792.

Workmen's Compensation legislation, 702.

STRATFORD, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 39, 159, 271, 395, 558, 687, 778, 879, 985, 1083, 1183, 1278, 1350, 1455, 1537, 1618, 1723, 1823.

STRIKES:

(See Trade Disputes.)

SUNDAY LABOUR:

In munitions in Gt. Britain, 846.
Suspension of Lord's Day Act during war advocated by Canadian Manufacturers' Assn., 1399.

SWIFT & CO.:

Pension scheme established, 1521, 1535.

SYDNEY, N.S.:

Reports of local correspondent, 19, 141, 255, 383, 548, 678, 768, 870, 975, 1074, 1174, 1270, 1345, 1449, 1531, 1613, 1712, 1814.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

(See also Industrial Training, etc.)
In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1154.
Question in Parliament *re*, 855, 1057.
Resolution by Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. *re*, 92.
Ontario report *re*, 120.
Quebec Prov. Registrar on technical schools, 961.
Statement by the Minister of Labour, 1097.

TELEGRAPHERS:

U. S. ruling whereby Canadian, are not to be regarded as alien labour, 855.

THETFORD MINES, QUE.:

Dispute in asbestos mines at, 646, 1462, 1549, 1569.
Protest of Trades and Labour Congress against certain features in asbestos miners' dispute, 1677.

THOROLD, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 40, 160, 272, 396, 558, 686, 880, 1084, 1183, 1278.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.:

Reports of local correspondent, 28, 149, 263, 389, 553, 683, 773, 875, 980, 1079, 1178, 1274, 1347, 1452, 1534, 1615, 1716, 1818.

TORONTO, ONT.:

Early closing movement at, 42.
Italians unemployed, 57.
Railway employees' union renews agreement, 161.
Commissioner's report *re* munitions industry at Hamilton and, 1295.
Reports of local correspondent, 41, 160, 272, 396, 559, 688, 778, 880, 986, 1084, 1184, 1278, 1351, 1452, 1534, 1616, 1716, 1819.
Woman correspondent's reports, 57, 171, 283, 403, 568, 695, 784, 889, 994, 1092, 1184, 1279, 1351, 1452, 1535, 1616, 1717, 1819.

TOWN PLANNING:

Draft Act of Conservation Commission *re*, 1254.

TRADES:

Monthly review, 13, 135, 252, 676, 766, 867, 973, 1072, 1171, 1268.

TRADE, CANADIAN:

Annual review, 869.
Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. *re* development of, after war, 1400.
Monthly review, 13, 136, 252, 380, 546, 676, 766, 868, 973, 1072, 1172, 1268, 1339, 1443, 1524, 1606, 1698, 1804.

TRADE DISPUTES:

In Canada in 1915, 897.
In coal mining industry in Canada, 1870.
In Germany, 1914, 92.
In the Netherlands in 1913-14, 1875.
Monthly articles, 111, 220, 346, 514, 643, 738, 837, 945, 1045, 1142, 1205, 1291, 1366, 1467, 1559, 1638, 1749, 1840.
Asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., 646, 1462, 1549, 1560.
Bakers at Winnipeg, 1468.
Barbers at Montreal, Que., 1639.
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at Esquimalt, B.C., 1562.
Boilermakers, etc., at Government naval yard, Esquimalt, 1562.
Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers at Halifax, 350, 515, 643, 739, 837, 945, 1046, 1143.
Boot and shoe workers at Vancouver, B.C., 1842.
Boot and shoe workers at Fredericton, N.B., 739.
Brewery workers at Montreal, Que., 114, 221, 347, 515, 646.
Cap makers at Toronto, 221, 347, 515.
Cap makers at Winnipeg, 1468.
Carpenters at Montreal, Que., 1046, 1143.
Carpenters on Old Welland Canal, 1560.
Carpenters at Quebec, Que., 1292, 1367.
Carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont., 1292, 1560.
Cement workers at Esquimalt, B.C., 1144.
Cigarmakers at Edmonton, Alta., 350, 515, 646.
Cigarmakers at Hamilton, Ont., 1842.
Cigarmakers at London, Ont., 1206, 1292, 1562, 1639, 1842.
Cigarmakers at Montreal, Que., 1842.
Cigarmakers at Toronto, Ont., 1144, 1206.
Clothing workers at Hamilton, 1468, 1560.
Clothing workers at Montreal, 1367, 1468, 1841.
Coal handlers at Halifax, N.S., 515.
Cooks and waiters at Winnipeg, Man., 515.
Corset makers at Toronto, Ont., 1144, 1205.
Drivers at Winnipeg, Man., 1842.
Drivers (dairy) at Vancouver, B.C., 1293.
Drivers (dairy) at Winnipeg, Man., 1842.
Drivers (express) at Toronto, Ont., 1842.
Electrical workers at Hamilton, Ont., 1367.
Electrical workers at New Westminster, B.C., 1144.
Electrical workers at Toronto, Ont., 739.
Freight handlers at London, Ont., 1842.
Freight handlers at Niagara Falls, 1750.
Freight handlers at Point Edward and Sarnia, Ont., 515.
Freight handlers at Stratford, 1468.
Freight handlers at Toronto, Ont., 1842.
Freight handlers at Port Arthur, Ont., 1293.
Garment workers at Montreal, 114.
Garment workers at Winnipeg, 1468.
Gas workers at Winnipeg, Man., 1292.
Grain shovellers at Port William, Ont., 1206, 1292.
Grain shovellers at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., 1292.
Iron moulders at Peterborough, Ont., 221, 347.
Iron workers at Esquimalt, B.C., 837, 945.
Labourers at Hamilton, 1469, 1560.
Labourers at Sault Ste. Marie, 221.
Labourers (Welland Canal) at Thorold, Ont., 1293.
Lasters at Quebec, 1749.
Leather cutters at Quebec, Que., 1206.
Linemen at Vancouver, 1562, 1622, 1639.
Machinists at Brantford, Ont., 1292.

TRADE DISPUTES—*Con.*

Machinists at Hamilton, Ont., 1046, 1367.
 Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and car repairers at Hamilton, Ont., 1292.
 Machinists at Hubalta, Alta., 1639.
 Machinists, rivetters, etc., at Levis, 1562.
 Machinists at London, Ont., 945, 1046.
 Machinists at New Glasgow, N.S., 739.
 Machinists at Transcona, Man., 1367.
 Machine fitters and drill hands at Peterborough, Ont., 1206, 1292.
 Machine operators at Orillia, Ont., 1144, 1205.
 Metal workers at New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S., 350.
 Miners in Cobalt district, 1360, 1558, 1632.
 Mines (asbestos) at Thetford Mines, Que., 1462, 1549, 1560.
 Mines (coal) at Bienfait, Sask., 1874.
 Miners (coal) at Bellevue, Alta., 1143.
 Miners (coal) of Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta, 1334, 1355, 1439, 1550, 1559, 1841, 1870.
 Miners (coal) at Lovettville, Alta., 646.
 Miners (coal) at Minto, N.B., 1467, 1873.
 Miners (coal) at Stellarton, N.S., 1206, 1291, 1873.
 Miners (coal) at South Wellington, B.C., 1874.
 Miners (coal) at Taylorton, Sask., 1841, 1874.
 Miners (coal) at Westville, N.S., 114, 350.
 Moulders and coremakers at Brantford, Ont., 1144.
 Moulders at Owen Sound, 114.
 Moulders at Smith's Falls, Ont., 114, 221, 347.
 Moulders at Vancouver, B.C., 1841.
 Moving picture machine operators at Calgary, Alta., 1144.
 Painters at Regina, Sask., 1046.
 Papermakers at Donnacona, Que., 221.
 Planing mill employees at St. Romuald de Etchemin, Que., 1206.
 Plasterers and plasterers' labourers at Toronto, 114.
 Plumbers and steamfitters at Hamilton, Ont., 1143.
 Plumbers and steamfitters at Port Arthur and Ft. William, 114, 221, 347.
 Plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, B.C., 114, 221, 347, 515, 643, 738, 837, 945, 1045, 1143.
 Printing room employees at Ottawa, Ont., 837.
 Printers at Quebec, Que., 1046, 1143, 1205.
 Restaurant employees at Edmonton, Alta., 1293, 1468.
 Sheet metal workers at Toronto, 114, 221, 347.
 Steel workers at Hamilton, Ont., 1046.
 Structural iron workers at Hamilton, 1639, 1749.
 Teamsters at Hamilton, Ont., 1293.
 Teamsters at Montreal, Que., 1293.
 Teamsters at Saskatoon, Sask., 1842.
 Teamsters at Toronto, Ont., 1046.
 Teamsters at Winnipeg, Man., 1293, 1367.
 Waiters at Toronto, Ont., 646.
 Weavers at Peterborough, Ont., 646.

TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH:
Ontario Supt. appointed, 1522.TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA:
Annual convention, Vancouver, 457.
Annual convention, Toronto, 1670.
Convention call, 139.
Convention call, 1440.

TRADE UNIONS:

British statistics for 1914, 610.
 Constitution, etc., of Housekeepers' Assn. at Calgary, 1696.
 Membership of, in various countries for years 1912, '13 and '14, 1260.
 New York statistics, 660.
 Women Clerks' Assn., Montreal, 56.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS, BRITISH:

Ministry of labour requested, 1522.
 Refusal to take part in international labour peace congress, 1602.
 War promises of Government to be fulfilled, 1602.

TRANSPORTATION:

Federal Board to enquire into situation in Canada, 1438.
 Monthly review, 12, 135, 251, 380, 545, 675, 765, 866, 972, 1071, 1170, 1267, 1341, 1446, 1527, 1610, 1708, 1811.
 Resolution Canadian Manufacturers' Association *re*, 92.

TRURO, N.S.:

Reports of local correspondents, 20, 141, 256, 384, 549, 679, 769, 871, 976, 1075, 1174, 1270, 1449, 1532, 1613, 1713, 1815.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

(See reports of local correspondents.)
 Among women in Boston, Mass., 1434.
 Civic report *re*, at Ottawa, 157.
 Draft Act on insurance in Mass., 1694.
 Eastview (near Ottawa) workmen demand employment, 157.
 In relation to war, discussed by Trades and Labour Council, Ottawa, 157.
 Massachusetts report, 525.
 New York bulletin *re*, 360.
 New York committee on, 1428.
 Ontario Commission, 171, 176, 854, 960, 1014, 1060.
 Resolution of Saskatchewan Legislature *re*, 16.
 Special conditions at Vancouver, 52.
 Special conditions at Victoria, 54.
 Special meeting Union of Canadian Municipalities, 186.
 Trade unions' reports, 1122, 1481, 1757.
 United States survey, 1690.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA:

Annual convention of District 18, 997.
 Publication of "District Ledger," Fernie, discontinued, 166.

UNITED STATES:

Bill patterned after Canadian Act introduced into Ohio Assembly, 1260.
 Bulletin on wider use of school buildings, 659.
 Bulletins on wholesale and retail prices, 1796.
 Child labour law, 1785.
 Compensation law for Government employees, 1786.
 Draft Act for unemployment insurance in Mass., 1694.
 Eight hour law for railway trainmen, 1683.
 Labour legislation, 1154.
 Labour monthly review, 241.
 Railway statistics, bulletin *re*, 661.
 Remedial loans, bulletin *re*, 659.
 Report on conditions of woman and child wage earners in, 1251.
 Report on European regulations for prevention of occupational diseases, 1328.
 Report on rural schools in Ontario, 658.
 Review of reports of Commission on Industrial Relations, 365, 533, 586.
 Unemployment among women in Boston, 1434.
 Unemployment surveys in, 1690.
 Union scale of wages and hours in 1915, 1514.
 Wages, etc., in boot and shoe industry, 660.
 Wages, etc., in coal mines, 856, 959, 1057, 1159.
 Wages in cotton, woolen and silk industries, 1432.
 Wages, etc., in the men's clothing industry, 1329.

VANCOUVER, B.C.:

Free employment bureau, 59.
 Labour Temple in financial difficulties, 1680.
 Reports of local correspondent, 52, 169, 280, 401, 565, 693, 733, 886, 991, 1090, 1190, 1284, 1357, 1459, 1542, 1622, 1729, 1828.
 Reports of woman correspondent, 59, 174, 286, 404, 569, 696, 786, 889, 995, 1093, 1191, 1284, 1358, 1460, 1543, 1622, 1730, 1828.

VICTORIA, B.C.:

Reports of local correspondent, 54, 170, 281, 402, 566, 694, 783, 887, 992, 1090, 1191, 1285, 1359, 1460, 1544, 1623, 1731, 1829.

WAGES:

Changes in (Quarterly), 190, 619, 923, 1233, 1503, 1777.
 Farm labourer to secure, must complete contract, Laplante v. McKinnon, 124.
 In boot and shoe industries of United States, 660.
 In coal mines in United States, 856, 959, 1057, 1159.
 In cotton, woollen and silk industries in United States, 1432.
 In men's clothing industry of United States, 1329.
 Monthly review, 2, 128, 244, 369, 535, 666, 859, 964, 1062, 1165, 1263, 1338, 1442, 1524, 1606, 1698, 1804.
 Union scale of, in United States, 1514.
 Wage changes and disputes in coal mining industry, 1870.
 Workman entitled to retain automobile as a lien, 1798.
 Asbestos workers at Winnipeg, 233.
 Automobile manufacturers at Walkerville, 192.
 Baggage men on G.T.R. lines, 1780.
 Bakers at Winnipeg, Man., 1780.
 Brakemen on G. T. R. lines, 1780.
 Bricklayers at London, 192.
 Bricklayers and masons at Kitchener, 620.
 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Galt, 1234.
 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Hespeler, Ont., 1234.
 Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Preston, Ont., 1234.
 Bricklayers and masons at Windsor, Ont., 1506.
 Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders' helpers at Esquimaux, B.C., 1234, 1780.
 Carpenters at Calgary, 1506.
 Carpenters at Hamilton, Ont., 1506.
 Carpenters at Levis, Que., 1780.
 Carpenters at Niagara Falls, 1506.
 Carpenters at Orillia, 192.
 Carpenters at Ottawa, Ont., 1506.
 Carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont., 1780.
 Cereal and flour mill hands at Peterborough, 1507.
 Checkers (railway door) at Hamilton, 1509.
 Checkers (railway) at Hamilton, 1509.
 Civic employees at Hamilton, Ont., 1237.
 Civic employees at New Westminster, B.C., 1236.
 Coal handlers at Brockville, 1509.
 Compositors and machine operators at London, Ont., 1780.
 Concrete workers at Toronto, Ont., 1780.
 Conductors on G.T.R. lines, 1780.
 Deal carriers at Newcastle, N.B., 1506.
 Drivers (bakers') at Winnipeg, Man., 1780.
 Drivers (milk wagon) at Hamilton, 1509.
 Electrical workers in British Columbia, 1780.
 Electro-chemical workers at Niagara Falls, Ont., 1236.
 Engineers and firemen on G.T.R. lines, 1780.
 Ferry employees at Dartmouth, N.S., 1235.
 Freight handlers at Hamilton, 1509.

WAGES—*Con.*

Freight checkers at London, Ont., 1235.
 Freight handlers at Niagara Falls, 1509.
 Freight truckers at London, Ont., 1235.
 Gatemen (railway) at Hamilton, 1509.
 Iron ship builders at Esquimaux, B.C., 1780.
 Labourers at Hamilton, 621.
 Labourers at Levis, Que., 1780.
 Labourers at Ottawa, 193.
 Labourers at Peterborough, 621, 1510.
 Labourers (civic) at Vancouver, 193.
 Labourers at Windsor, Ont., 1780.
 'Longshoremen at Halifax, N.S., 1235.
 'Longshoremen at Montreal, Que., 1236.
 Lumbering in Fernie district, 620.
 Machine fitters and drillers at Peterborough, 1507.
 Machinists and helpers at Amherst, 620.
 Machinists, locksmiths and helpers at Esquimaux, 1780.
 Machinists at Levis, Que., 1780.
 Machinists, helpers and munition workers at Toronto, Ont., 1234.
 Machinists at Ottawa, 37.
 Metal workers at Amherst, 192.
 Mine labourers at Corbin, B.C., 1780.
 Miners (asbestos) at Thetford Mines, Que., 924, 1780.
 Miners (coal), Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta, 1780.
 Miners (coal) at Glace Bay, N.S., 1506.
 Miners (coal) at Nanaimo, 192.
 Miners (coal) at Stellarton, 1506.
 Miners (coal) at Sydney Mines, 924, 1506.
 Miners (engineers) at Fernie, 192.
 Miners (gold and copper) at Rossland, B.C., 1780.
 Miners (metal) at Copper Cliff, 924.
 Miners (silver) at Cobalt, 1506.
 Motormen and conductors at Guelph, Ont., 1235.
 Moulders and coremakers at Brantford, Ont., 1234.
 Moulders and helpers at Brockville, 1507.
 Moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, Ont., 1234.
 Moulders at Galt, 620.
 Munition labourers at Dundas, 1507.
 Painters, decorators and paperhangers at Halifax, 1506.
 Painters, decorators and paperhangers at Hamilton, 1506.
 Painters at Regina, Sask., 1234.
 Pant makers at Hamilton, Ont., 1780.
 Plumbers at Halifax, 192.
 Plumbers at Toronto, Ont., 1780.
 Plumbers at Saskatoon, 192.
 Police constables at Moncton, 193.
 Police constables at Ottawa, 193.
 Police constables at St. John, 193.
 Police constables at Vancouver, 193.
 Police constables at Windsor, Ont., 1510.
 Porters and freight handlers at Hamilton, 1509.
 Porters and freight handlers at London, 1509.
 Pressmen, feeders and assistants at Ottawa, 1507.
 Printers at Halifax, N.S., 1235.
 Printers at Quebec, Que., 1235.
 Printers (news) at Toronto, 1507.
 Printers at Winnipeg, 621.
 Riveters at Levis, Que., 1780.
 Roundhousemen at Truro, N.S., 1509.
 School teachers at Vancouver, 60.
 Seamen on Pacific Coast, 1509.
 Sectionmen and foremen on M.C.R. lines, 1508.
 Sectionmen and foremen on Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines, 1509.
 Sheet metal workers at Hamilton, 1507.
 Smeltermen at Trail, B.C., 1780.
 Smelter workers at Copper Cliff, 924.
 Smelter workers at Grand Forks, 10.

WAGES—*Con.*

Steel workers at Hamilton, 621.
 Steel workers at Sydney, 1507.
 Street railway employees at Brantford, 1507.
 Street railway employees at Chatham, Ont., 1507.
 Street railway employees at Ft. William, 1508.
 Street railway employees at Hull, Que., 1507.
 Street railway employees at Port Arthur, 1508.
 Street railway employees at St. Thomas, 1508.
 Tailors at Montreal, 1507.
 Tannery workers at Kitchener, 1507.
 Teamsters at Hamilton, Ont., 1236.
 Teamsters at Kingston, 1509.
 Teamsters at Winnipeg, Man., 1509.
 Textile workers at Cornwall, Ont., 1235.
 Textile workers at Kingston, Ont., 1235.
 Textile workers at Montreal, Que., 1235.
 Textile workers at Valleyfield, Que., 1235.
 Theatrical stage hands at Hamilton, 1510.
 Trackmen at Truro, N.S., 1509.
 Watchmen (railway) at Hamilton, 1509.
 Woodworkers at St. Hyacinthe, 192.
 Yardmen on G.T.R. lines, 1780.

WAR:

(See Peace, Prices, Recruiting, Registration.)
 Effect of, on prices in Europe, 205.
 Effect of, on prices in Great Britain, 206.
 Enlistments discussed by Trades and Labour Council, Ottawa, 157.
 Prices in Canada, 197.
 Rise in prices during, 1577.

WAR BONUS:

(See also Wages.)
 Sought by Western coal miners, 1334, 1355, 1439, 1550, 1559, 1841, 1870.
 Granted to Nanaimo miners, 1874.
 Granted to Nova Scotia miners, 1872.

WAR MEASURES ACT:

Order in Council *re* explosives factories, 1440.

WELLAND, ONT.:

Industrial notes, 36, 156, 268, 393, 556, 776, 878, 983, 1082, 1181, 1453, 1617.

WESTVILLE, N.S.:

Reports of local correspondent, 20, 142, 256, 384, 549, 679, 769, 871, 976, 1075, 1174, 1270, 1345, 1449, 1532, 1613, 1712, 1815.

WHITE LABOUR:

Question in British Columbia, 54.
 Use of, urged in lumbering, B.C., 9.

WHITE PHOSPHOROUS:

(See Phosphorous.)

WINDSOR, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 43, 161, 274, 396, 559, 689, 779, 881, 986, 1085, 1185, 1279, 1351, 1455, 1619, 1724, 1825.

WINNIPEG, MAN.:

Day nursery at, 59.
 Employment bureau report, 751, 1695.
 Playgrounds Assn., 59.
 Reports of local correspondent, 44, 163, 274, 397, 560, 689, 779, 882, 987, 1086, 1186, 1280, 1352, 1456, 1539, 1620, 1726, 1826.
 Reports of woman correspondent, 58, 173, 285, 404, 569, 696, 785, 889, 994, 1092, 1186, 1280, 1352, 1456, 1540, 1620, 1726, 1826.

WOMEN:

Constitution, etc., of Housekeepers' Assn. at Calgary, 1696.
 Protestant Directorate of Female Immigration, Montreal, 1261.

WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS:

Montreal, Que., 55, 170, 282, 403, 566, 694, 784, 887, 992, 1091, 1177, 1272, 1347, 1451, 1533, 1615, 1715, 1817.
 Toronto, Ont., 57, 171, 283, 403, 568, 695, 784, 889, 994, 1092, 1184, 1279, 1351, 1452, 1535, 1616, 1717, 1819.
 Winnipeg, 58, 173, 285, 404, 569, 696, 785, 889, 994, 1092, 1186, 1280, 1352, 1456, 1540, 1620, 1726, 1826.
 Vancouver, 59, 174, 286, 404, 569, 696, 786, 889, 995, 1093, 1191, 1284, 1358, 1460, 1543, 1622, 1730, 1828.

WOMEN, EMPLOYMENT OF:

(See also reports of women correspondents at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.)
 Conditions of woman and child wage earners in United States, 1251.
 Increase in, in Russia, 1603.
 In munition factories in United Kingdom, 1594.
 In Toronto, in cleaning passenger coaches, 1446.
 —Registration of women for war work at Montreal, 1695.
 Resolution of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council *re* eight hour day in laundries, 1730.

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY CORPS:

At Toronto, 1351, 1801.
 At Hamilton, 1535.
 Canadian Manufacturers' Assn. *re* shortage of labour and, 1897.
 At Vancouver, 1730.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES:

Ontario report, 57.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.:

Reports of local correspondent, 43, 162, 274, 397, 559, 689, 779, 881, 987, 1085, 1185, 1279, 1352, 1455, 1537, 1618, 1723, 1823.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION:

Action for damages dismissed, Caplin *v.* Walker Sons, 1056.
 Action for damages for death of workman dismissed, Dame Lavery *v.* Grand Trunk Railway Company, 752.
 Action for damages dismissed, Michaud *v.* Tremblay *et al.*, 753.
 Action for indemnity for permanent partial disability dismissed, Stack *v.* Whittall, 752.
 Action for damages dismissed, Trudeau *v.* City of Montreal, 958.
 Alterations and amendments to the industries covered by the, Act of Ontario, 1163.
 Appeal against award for damages allowed, Klukas *v.* Thompson *et al.*, 363.
 Appeal against award of damages dismissed, Reynolds *v.* Canadian Light and Power Co., 851.
 Appointments in British Columbia Commission, 366, 532.
 Appointments to Nova Scotia Board, 1693.
 Award of pension for permanent injuries affirmed in appeal to Privy Council, Canadian Pacific Railway *v.* McDonald, 849.
 British report, 749.
 Canadian Manufacturers' Assn., report on Ontario Act, 90.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—*Con.*

Civic labourer awarded damages for frozen feet, Boisseau v. City of Montreal, 1599.
 Claimant must first seek annual rent for injury, not capital sum, under Quebec Act, Waters v. Cape, 1691.
 Damages for injuries, Romano v. O'Sullivan, 236.
 Damages for death of workman, Bean v. Asbestos Corporation of Canada, 237.
 Damages awarded for frost bite, under Alberta Act, Nikkiczuk v. McArthur, 1518.
 Damages awarded for death of messenger boy due to defective elevator doors, Owen v. Pollard *et al*, 1517.
 Damages awarded for death of firemen occurring on way for drinking water, Rae v. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 1435.
 Damages awarded for death of workman, Brown v. Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited, 1055.
 Damages awarded for injuries, Chamberland v. Chamberland, 1330.
 Damages awarded for stiff knee, Gonthier v. Dominion Oil Cloth Company, 237.
 Damages awarded for death of workman, Larouche v. Jobidon, 957.
 Damages awarded for injuries, Simpson v. Davis and Lawrence Company, Limited, 1258.
 Dates on which various provincial measures operative, 1438.
 Delivery of groceries not included in transportation under Quebec Act, Rosenbloom v. Lavut & Sons, 1435.
 Higher indemnity awarded, in second judgment,

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—*Con.*

for injuries which later proved a permanent disability, Pelland v. Touzin Sand Co., 1798.
 Inexcusable fault, railway employee, Pepin v. Grand Trunk, 122.
 Dougan v. Auer Incandescent Light Mfg. Co., 123.
 Judgment *re* claimant to Workmen's Compensation, Grant v. Sutherland, 849.
 Judgment *re* claimant for annuity affirmed, Quebec and Luke St. John Railway v. Forgues, 852.
 Legislation *re*, of Victoria, Australia, 704.
 Manitoba Commissioner appointed, 1521.
 Negligence of fellow employee, Levack v. Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., 123.
 New trial ordered, on appeal, in suit for damages alleged to be due to faulty frog, Ryan v. C.P.R., 1876.
 Quebec Act held not applicable to cutting pulpwood, Michaud v. Gagnon, 237.
 Review of the proposed British Columbia Act, 1163, 1262.
 Review of the proposed Manitoba Act, 1163, 1262.
 Review of 1915 report of Ontario Board, 1430.
 South African legislation, 702.
 Workmen, while not applicable to Act, awarded damages for injuries, Garment v. Charles Austin Company, Limited, 1056.
 United States law for injured government employees, 1786.
 United States legislation, 1602.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

Employment work of, 1250.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions during June showed an improvement over those of May. There was an increase in manufacturing activity, and a slight improvement in building and general construction work. A more pronounced demand for help on the farms was evident, hay cutting having commenced in some districts. The opening up of canning factories also assisted in providing employment.

Crop prospects on the whole were considered good. Heavy frosts about the middle of the month put back the grain in many districts, but subsequent favourable weather was expected to overcome this setback. A somewhat keener demand for farm help became apparent. Fishermen on the Atlantic coast had a very successful month, mackerel in particular being taken in large quantities. Pacific coast conditions were also favourable. Lumbering continued active in Eastern Canada, but was somewhat dull in British Columbia. Mining, with the exception of operations in the coal districts of British Columbia and Alberta, was active in both coal and metal production. In a great many lines manufacturing showed improvement, and in establishments filling war orders activity was pronounced. Railway construction maintained about the same level as that of the previous month, no special activity being apparent. General transport

showed continued activity in water transportation, but a falling-off to some extent in railway traffic was reported. Domestic trade showed improvement in dry goods, summer weather improving the demand for wash goods; hardware remained dull owing to quiet in building operations. General business was only fair and collections were slow.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 147.3 for June as compared with 147.6 for May and 135.3 for June, 1914. If abnormal rises in the prices of spelter and zinc were included in the calculation the index number would stand at 149.5. Steep advances were made in several other imported metals and prices were higher in hog products, imported fruits, turnips, lead pipe, iron pipe, copper wire and barb wire. Prices were lower, however, in grain, cattle, beef, sheep, mutton, butter, cheese, fresh fish, flour, wool, cotton, tin, spruce, linseed oil and turpentine.

Interruptions to Industry.

Industry was but little interrupted by trade disputes, there being but three new strikes reported during the month, two of which were settled shortly after their occurrence. At the end of the month there were but five disputes in existence, and these affected comparatively few numbers.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

A severe storm which occurred in parts of the Western Provinces towards the end of the month had a serious effect upon industry in a number of districts. At Grassy Lake and Redcliff considerable damage was done to property and some persons were injured through the collapse of buildings. At Calgary much damage resulted from the rising of the Bow River, large quantities of lumber being lost and the breaking of gas mains depriving the city for a time of its principal source of fuel supply. Along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and Field a number of landslides occurred and several hundred feet of track were washed away. It was necessary for a time to route main line trains via the Crow's Nest Pass branch. At Edmonton the rising of the Saskatchewan River caused floods which did damage estimated at close to \$1,000,000 and rendered many people homeless. A number of industrial establishments suffered heavy loss.

Among industrial establishments destroyed by fire or through other causes during the month of June, 1915, the following may be noted:

Nova Scotia.—June 17, at Kentville, Chalmers Reddens sawmill and woodworking factory, loss \$8,000; June 16, Dominion Atlantic Railway warehouse, loss \$25,000; at New Glasgow, June 13, premises of James Cummings, machine works, loss \$5,000; at Sydney, June 2, Morley Bros.' business block, loss \$15,000.

New Brunswick.—At Moncton, engine-room of Lea's sawmill, loss \$2,000; at St. John, June 8, Jardine business block, occupied by H. W. Cole, grocery establishment; H. Flewellen, printer and engraver; Arnold's department store, total loss \$100,000; at Richards, June 15, two sawmills, the property of H. Bouley, destroyed by bush fires.

Quebec.—At Asbestos, June 17, bakery establishment of Mr. Paquin, in Charlevoix County, Baie Ste. Paul Lumber Company's sawmills and lumber destroyed by forest fires, loss \$75,000; at Chicoutimi, June 24, Goudreault & Gagnon's departmental store; at Montmagny, June 7, 15,000 cords of pulpwood. At Montreal: June 9, hop department of the Union Brewery, loss \$30,000; June 9, the premises of the Valleyfield Iron Works, \$10,000; June 1, premises of Strachan's bakery, loss \$75,000; at St. Laurent, June 8, Albert Hodge hay and grain store, loss \$12,000; premises of the Canada Furnace and Stove Company, loss \$10,000; carriage factory of Stanislaus Robitaille, loss \$10,000; A. Rolland's boot and shoe factory, loss \$15,000, and thirteen dwellings, total loss \$100,000.

Ontario.—At Beamsville, June 29, Robt. E. Book's sawmill, loss \$5,000; at Chatham, June 3, McClary Block, occupied by McDonald House Furnishing Company and premises of the *Classic Theatre*, loss \$30,000; at Huntsville, June 1, J. E. Fisher's store; at Lampton Mills, June 7, *Lampton Mills inn*, post-office and general store, loss \$75,000; at London, factory of the Thomson Knitting Company, loss \$50,000; at North Bay, June 4, planing mill and lumber yard of D. Barker, loss \$12,000; at Ottawa, Doucet & Charbonneau dry good store, loss \$10,000; S. Karam's boot and shoe store, loss \$2,000; at Owen Sound, June 14, Canadian Pacific Railway round-house; at Peterborough, Curtis Bros.' brick-making premises; at Renfrew, storehouse of Town Corporation, loss \$2,000; at Russell, June 6, business portion of village; at Stoney Creek, June 23, Grand Trunk Railway station and freight shed; at Toronto, June 14, Grand Trunk freight car and premises of the Gurney Foundry Company, damaged by an explosion of acetylene gas, loss \$5,000; at Walkerville, June 21, overall plant of Peabody & Company, damaged by an explosion of dynamite, loss \$3,000.

Manitoba.—At Boissevain, June 19, business district, loss \$10,000; at Transcona, June 6, *Transcona Hotel*, Big Four clothing store and Raven's lodging house, loss \$100,000; at Winnipeg, June 8, Stobart business block, \$29,000.

Alberta.—At Edmonton, the Edmonton Lumber Company's sawmill, sawmills of Walters Ltd., destroyed and lumber swept away by floods in Saskatchewan River.

British Columbia.—Business section of Hope, loss \$40,000; at Vancouver, June 3, Percival business block, loss \$125,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were not many changes in wages or hours during June. There was little in the way of actual cutting of wage rates, but reduced time continued in many establishments, except in cases where activity was marked owing to war orders. In a few cases increases went into effect. Workers at the Granby smelter, Grand Forks, B.C., received a voluntary increase of 25 cents per day owing to the increased price of copper, which brought the minimum being received by any class of labour up to \$3.25 per day. Increases, also, went into effect at some of the Rossland mines of 25 cents a day above the regular scale. At Vancouver some 2,000 labourers employed by the city had the standard rate of \$3 per day of eight hours reduced to \$2.25 per day. Reductions were also made in the salaries of policemen and other civic officials.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during June in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

Crop prospects throughout the Dominion were on the whole favourable, and while from a number of points in the West it was reported that heavy frosts about the middle of the month set the grain back and that in some districts only an average crop was looked for, owing to the increased acreage sown and generally favourable conditions, production was expected to be larger than in previous years. In the districts in Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan which last year suffered from drought, an adequate amount of moisture was reported, and with a continuation of favourable weather, prospects were considered excellent. While some settlers were coming in from the United States, the movement was not as pronounced as in other years, reasons for this being found in the opposition of some of the States to the emigration of their farmers; also owing to the fact that crops last year were good in the United States and there were few dissatisfied farmers. Very little land, too, was being sold in the United States, which prevented land owners from getting money through sales to buy land in Canada.

In the Maritime Provinces, cold, wet weather in many parts was reported, and it was expected the crop would be late. Pasture, however, was excellent, and the hay crop was expected to be a good one. Good weather prevailed for the most part in Quebec and Ontario, though in parts of Ontario too much moisture was reported. Generally crop prospects were good, though hay was a light crop

in many districts. Some cutting commenced in a few localities towards the end of the month. In the fruit growing districts of Hamilton and Niagara Falls heavy frosts did some damage to fruits, though reports as to the extent of the damage were conflicting. Some parts suffered more severely than others. A very heavy crop of strawberries was reduced to an average crop. Thousands of tomato plants were killed, but a large crop was unhurt. Pears and cherries suffered to some extent, but peaches showed little injury, and were expected to be a big crop. Damage to other fruits and vegetables was not serious. A much larger area of land was reported under cultivation in the Cobalt district, and efforts were being made to have a grain elevator established at New Liskeard. In this district farmers took advantage of the ample supply of labour available last fall and cleared large areas of land before the snow fell.

The situation in regard to farm labour varied with different localities. In the Maritime Provinces the tendency was towards a scarcity of help. In Ontario, also, farmers were advised by the Department of Agriculture to send in applications at once and secure their help immediately, as it was considered that owing to the cessation of immigration due to the war, farm help would be scarce. The supply of farm labour in the Hamilton district was reported not equal to the demand, and better prices were offered to men for the summer months. At Berlin, farmers were not complaining about help and good men could be had at reasonable wages. In the Niagara district the opening of the canning factories, which were operated to full capacity, supplied a considerable amount of employment. In the West, also, reports varied. From Winnipeg it was estimated that 18,000 or 20,000 men would be required for the harvest in Manitoba, and it was considered there would be no difficulty in obtaining the required number as many men were expected to come from Eastern

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

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City and district of Correspondent	Agriculture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
Nova Scotia—									
1—Amherst.....	Active							Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active							Active	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active	Fair			Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Active			Fair				V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Active				Fair			Quiet	Quiet
Island—									
6—Charlottown.....	Active	Active						Active	Active
New Brunswick—									
7—Fredericton.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active							Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	Active			Quiet				V active	V active
10—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active					Quiet	Quiet
Quebec—									
11—Hull.....	Active			Active				Fair	Active
12—Montreal.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active			Active				V active	V Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Fair		Active	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active							Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Active							Fair	Active
Ontario—									
19—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Active							Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
22—Brockville.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....	Active			Fair		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
25—Galt.....	Active							Quiet	Active
26—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	Active
27—Hamilton.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
28—Kingston.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
29—London.....	Active							Fair	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
31—Orillia.....	Active							Fair	Fair
32—Ottawa.....	Active			Active				V quiet	V quiet
33—Owen Sound.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
34—Peterborough.....	Active			Active				Quiet	Quiet
35—Port Arthur and Port William.....	Active	Fair		Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active							Fair	Fair
37—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Active							Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Active							Fair	Fair
41—Windsor.....	Active							Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....	Active							Fair	Active
Manitola—									
43—Brandon.....	Active							Quiet	V quiet
44—Winnipeg.....	Active						V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Saskatchewan—									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
46—Prince Albert.....	Active				Active			V quiet	V quiet
47—Regina.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
48—Saskatoon.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
Alberta—									
49—Calgary.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Quiet		Fair	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
British Columbia—									
53—Fernie.....	Active				Fair			V quiet	V quiet
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair			V quiet	V quiet
55—Nelson.....	Active					Fair		V quiet	V quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active						V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Active		Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Wood working and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv rs.
1— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Active	.....
2— Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
3— Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
4— V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Active	.....
5— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	V active	.....
6— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
7— Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
8— V active	V active	V active	.....	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....
9— V active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
10— Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	.....
13— Quiet	V active	V active	Active	V active	.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	.....
14— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....
15— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
16— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
19— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
20— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....
21— Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....
22— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23— Fair	Active	V active	.....	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	.....
24— Fair	Quiet	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
25— Fair	Active	V active	.....	Fair	.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V active	V active	.....
26— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
27— Fair	.....	Fair	.....	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....
29— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	V active	.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
30— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— Fair	Fair	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
33— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
34— Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active
35— Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
37— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
38— Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
39— Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
40— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
41— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
43— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
44— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46— V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	.....
48— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....
51— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
52— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
54— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
55— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
56— Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....
57— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
58— Quiet	Fair	Fair
59— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confection- ers	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active				Active
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		
4—Truro.....	Active	Active		V active	V active				Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Active			Fair	Fair
8—Moncton.....	V active	Active		Active	V active				V active
9—Newcastle.....	Active	Active							
10—St. John.....	V active			V active		Quiet			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
15—Sorel.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active			Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair				
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet		V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brookville.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair
23—Chatham.....	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair
24—Cobalt.....	Fair			Fair	Fair				
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active			Quiet	
26—Guelph.....	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair	Active	Active		
27—Hamilton.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	V active	V active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
29—London.....	V active	Fair	Fair	V active		Quiet		V active	Fair
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active								
31—Orillia.....	Quiet	Quiet						Active	Active
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair					V active	V active
33—Owen Sound.....	Quiet			Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet			Active
35—Pt Arthur & Fort William.....	V active	V active	V quiet						
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active			Active	Active
37—Stratford.....	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	V quiet			
38—St. Catharines.....	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	V quiet		Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		
40—Toronto.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
42—Woodstock.....	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....	Active					Fair			V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet				
46—Prince Albert.....	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet				
47—Regina.....				Quiet	Quiet				
48—Saskatoon.....		Quiet							
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
50—Edmonton.....	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active					
52—Medicine Hat.....	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....	Quiet			Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet				
56—New Westminster.....	V quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet			
57—Prince Rupert.....				Fair	Quiet	V quiet			
58—Vancouver.....									
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT						Miscellaneous						Un- skilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine trans- port	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers- cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel & restaunt emp'lys	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
Operating	Mechan- ical											
1—	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
4—	Fair	Fair			V active	V active	Fair	V active		V active	V active	
5—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
6—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	
7—	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
8—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active		V active	Active	
9—	Fair	Fair		V active	V active	V active			Quiet	V active	V active	
10—	Active	Active	V active	V active	Quiet				V active		Quiet	
11—	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	
12—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	
13—	V active	V active	Active	V active	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet	
14—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—	V active	V active		V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet	
16—	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
17—	Quiet	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	
18—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	
19—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	
20—	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
21—	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	
22—	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
23—	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
24—	Fair	Quiet	Active		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	
25—	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Active	Active		V quiet	Fair	
26—	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
27—	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
29—	Quiet	Quiet	V active		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
30—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V active	V active	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	
31—				Fair						Fair	Fair	
32—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V quiet	
33—	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
34—	Quiet	Quiet									Quiet	
35—	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet	
36—	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Active	V quiet	
37—	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
38—			Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		
39—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair			Quiet	Quiet	
40—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	
41—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
42—						Active				Active	Fair	
43—	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	
44—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet	
45—	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
46—	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
47—	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet	
48—	Active	Active	Active			Active				Fair	V quiet	
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
51—	V quiet	V quiet									V quiet	
52—	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet					V quiet	
53—	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
54—					V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet	
55—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
56—	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
57—	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	
58—											V quiet	
59—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	

Canada and the United States. At Moosejaw, while there was practically no demand for farm labour during the month, it was expected a considerable number would be required in July as farmers, it was thought, would commence to secure their help earlier than usual. In the Lethbridge district there was a demand for men in the hay fields, though rainy weather retarded the work somewhat. Wages offered were low and few men cared to engage in the work. At Prince Albert there was no demand, and it was thought the local supply would be ample for harvesting operations. At Calgary no great demand was reported. The Labour Bureau sent out 100 men at wages ranging from \$25 to \$30 per month. Prevailing conditions indicated there would be no difficulty in securing harvest hands and that an abundance of labour would be available.

In British Columbia strawberry pickers, mostly Chinese, were paid \$1 a day as against \$1.50 paid last year. The crop was a good one and better prices than last year were obtained.

The June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., were not as well patronized as during the same period in former years.

A recent bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office estimates the total wheat area in Canada in 1915 at 12,596,000 acres, more by 1,662,500 acres, or 14.8 per cent, than the area sown in 1914, and the largest area of wheat ever sown in Canada. Every province shows an increase in wheat area and the bulletin considered crop prospects on the whole favourable.

Fishing.

Atlantic coast fishermen had a very successful month. Exceptionally large catches of mackerel were taken and heavy shipments made from Yarmouth. Lobster fishermen, also, did a profitable business. From many points along the Prince Edward Island coast very large catches were reported, and in some sec-

tions factories were unable to handle the fish on account of lack of cans. The local factories expecting that the falling-off in the demand and drop in prices would oblige a number of factories to close down, did not make the usual preparation. A scarcity of help was also reported. At Digby, N.S., very large catches of cusk were reported and producers were rushed to their capacity salting and drying the fish. Lunenburg also reported successful operations.

Fishing on the Lakes was fair. At Port Arthur the industry was being pursued by many and along the coast of Thunder Bay fishermen built huts and boats.

On the Pacific coast the fishing industry continued active. There was a falling-off to some extent in the arrival of American boats owing to the discovery of some new banks off the mouth of the Columbia river, but it was expected there would be a renewal of activity in American boats trading with the port at an early date. Sockeye salmon were commencing to run at Rivers Inlet and good catches were made. Canneries were becoming active.

Part of the whaling fleet, which, as was mentioned in the *Labour Gazette* for May, was expected to be tied up for the season, was overhauled and put in readiness at the end of the month and crews signed on. The resumption of the industry was expected to provide employment for a large number of men. Although starting about two months later than usual, it was considered a good business would be done, as whales were reported plentiful.

Lumbering.

Operations in the saw-mills continued busy throughout the lumbering districts in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario. In British Columbia, however, activity was not pronounced and few mills were running to capacity. Trade conditions remained quiet and markets for the most part were inactive. The demand for spruce deal for export

was not so encouraging in the Maritime Provinces as it was the previous month.

At Newcastle, N.B., lumber mills were very active, working full time and with capacity crews. Very few logs were hung up by low water, rains in the early part of the month enabling nearly all logs to be brought to the booms. St. John mills were all sawing steadily, but tonnage was scarce and there was some talk of mills having to shut down later in the season if stocks could not be shipped more readily.

All saw-mills in the city and district of Three Rivers commenced sawing during June and were working full time. All of the big mills in the district adjacent to Quebec were sawing. The floating of logs to the mills in this district was reported very successful.

The new pulp and paper mill at Iroquois Falls in the Cobalt district was expected to be in operation early in July, when the mill would employ in the neighbourhood of 500 men. The Pigeon River mill in the Port Arthur district was operating during June, and while not exceptionally busy was giving employment to those usually engaged during the summer.

At Fernie, B.C., the industry on the whole was reported as showing slight improvement, but was still in a very inactive state. New Westminster reported conditions about the same as in May, none of the mills running to capacity, and many camps being closed down. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the cut, and there was no disposition to stock up to any extent. Mills in the Nanaimo district were working, but on a decreased scale, and logging camps were doing very little.

During the month a public meeting was held at Victoria in support of an application to the British Columbia Government in favour of requiring the employment of white labour in the production of timber purchased by the Government. Representatives of the lumbering interests explained the employment of Orientals for certain work and

regret was expressed at the action of the Victoria Trades and Labour Council in sending resolutions to the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand asking them to purchase only lumber produced by white labour. The labour side of the case was presented by the president of the British Columbia Federation of Labour and delegates from the Trades and Labour Council, who dwelt upon the patriotic side of the matter and contended that suitable white labour could be found for the work.

The Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch, has issued a bulletin on treated wood block paving, which gives the results obtained in European, United States and Canadian municipalities using wood for paving, and the methods by which the best results have been obtained. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department, Ottawa.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, was continuing its efforts to secure markets for and to improve the lumbering industry of British Columbia, and in this connection sent an officer of the Department to British Columbia to investigate and report upon the question of trade with China and Japan.

Mining.

Coal mining continued fairly active in Nova Scotia, but little, if any, improvement was noticeable in western mines. Operations throughout the Sydney and Glace Bay districts continued brisk, the only drawback being the want of vessels for water transportation, which caused an occasional idle day. Inverness colliery was fairly busy during the month. At Westville the mines were operating full time and the prospects were bright for the summer. The Allan shafts, at which an explosion occurred last December, were reopened.

At Fernie, B.C., the coal mines were not working more than thirty per cent of capacity. The demand for coke, how-

ever, continued to be good. The mines at Michel and Bellevue were operating from four to five shifts per week. Fernie, Hillcrest and Coleman averaged from two to three shifts per week, while mines at Blairmore, Maple Leaf, Passburg, Lille, Beaver Creek and Burmis were practically dormant. At Nanaimo the mines lost little time during June, but there were not many men engaged, most of the mines working with small forces.

Metal mining continued active on account of the increased demand for various metals in the manufacture of war munitions and the good prices obtaining. Zinc and lead mines, which were dull, were commencing to show improvement.

In the Sherbrooke, Que., district, asbestos and copper mines were running as usual, there being a fair demand for asbestos and a good demand for copper ore. In the Cobalt district, conditions generally were better than at any time since the war began. There was no greater demand for labour, but a great many men left for other fields owing to increased activity in the mining of copper, and this left little in the way of unemployment. Many miners left for Montana, Michigan and other copper producing districts in the United States, as well as for the Gold Coast in Africa. A number of the large mines cut down their underground operations considerably, some 100 men being affected. These lay-offs, however, were about met by the number of smaller companies resuming operations.

In British Columbia conditions showed continued improvement. The British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood started operations on June 14, after being idle for ten months. One 800-ton furnace was commenced, giving work to 50 men at the smelter. The Mother Lode and Lone Star mines also began operations, 50 men being employed at the former and 30 men at the latter mines. The Rossland mines and the smelter at Trail continued active, and generally all mines which were working showed improvement. Workers at the

Granby smelter at Grand Forks were given an advance of 25 cents a day. The Granby company also resumed the payment of dividends, the first disbursement of this kind since June, 1914.

It was reported that the antimony mines at Lake George, N.B., would be reopened and operated. The construction of the St. John Valley Railroad puts the mines within three miles of the railway. When the mines were operated some years ago the ore had to be hauled about 16 miles for rail shipment and the price of antimony was low. The improvement in shipping facilities and the high prices obtaining for the metal were expected to overcome the disadvantages which made the operation of the property unprofitable in former years.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing conditions in Canada continued to show improvement, and while the bulk of the activity was in the filling of war orders, this activity had a beneficial effect on general manufacturing as well.

The Sydney mines and Sydney steel works were much more active than in June of last year. Large orders for locomotives secured by the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston, Ont., from the Russian Government and from the Dominion Government for the Transcontinental and Intercolonial Railways, were expected to keep the establishment running at full capacity for many months.

Dullness was apparent in some shoe and leather factories in Quebec, though activity was reported in these industries in some Ontario centres.

At Berlin, Ont., trunk and shoe factories were reported as very busy, also tanners and saddlers. Furniture factories, planing mills, cigar factories, breweries and button factories, however, were working short time. At Niagara Falls, with the exception of woodworking factories, all industries were actively engaged. At Woodstock, wagon manufacturers reported some orders from

the West, and looked for improvement once the people felt sure of the crop. Furniture manufacturers at Woodstock were dull. At Stratford, all manufacturing industries were active.

During the month the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Toronto. A full account of this convention is given elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation was held at the offices of the company at Montreal June 24. The report of the directors showed the net earnings of the company and its constituent companies, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and after adjustment of the materials on hand, to be \$3,571,058.98. From this amount there was reserved for depreciation, sinking fund and proportion of discounts on bonds, the sum of \$1,064,279.88. Undivided profits carried forward were increased by \$225,256.24. Owing to its business being seriously disturbed by the war the company was obliged to postpone the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock. The operations of the coal company, it was stated, were affected unfavourably by the closing down for some months of the steel plant, but its business was on the whole well maintained. The prospects for the coming year were considered good, but the requisition of colliers by the Admiralty was seriously affecting the question of transport. In the early part of the year a distinct revival in the demand for iron and steel in Canada was apparent, but business came to a standstill with the outbreak of war. There had at the time of the meeting been no revival of Canada demand, but there was a considerable tonnage of steel required for war purposes, and demands for export trade were large while prices had risen to a level more in keeping with the heavy cost of transportation. The company was receiving a full share of business in this line. The only material addition which had been made to the properties since the last

annual report was a plant for the recovery of benzol and other hydrocarbons, the erection of which was undertaken in February. The plant was producing a considerable quantity of these by-products, which were greatly in demand, and even under normal conditions it was expected the plant would yield a good return on its cost. "On the whole," stated the report, "your directors are pleased to be able to report marked improvement in the outlook for your constituent companies in the coming year, as the result mainly of special demands from abroad."

Railway Construction.

Railway construction continued about the same as in May, there being no particular activity outside of western construction. A severe storm in Alberta about the end of the month resulted in a number of washouts and landslides on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and Field, and this occasioned some activity in rushing through repairs. Outside, however, of the continuation of work upon the railways being constructed north of Edmonton and work on the Canadian Northern and other lines in British Columbia, there was little beyond the regular maintenance work.

At Sydney extensive repairs were being made on the Intercolonial Railway bridges and fences, and a large number of men were employed in ballasting the tracks. At Halifax, work on the railway coming from Rockingham to the site of the terminals was being pushed forward. Ballasting and improvement of grades of the Canada Eastern division of the Intercolonial Railway was also progressing rapidly. A contract for a spur line of railway at Bathurst, N.B., was awarded to Reid McManus at a contract price of \$61,000.

At Montreal, work was still proceeding at the Canadian Northern tunnel, though the staff of workmen was comparatively small. The Canadian Pacific was extending its tracks at Glen

yard. The Southern Counties Railway was expected to complete its line to Granby before the season was over.

In Alberta, railway construction was very active on what are known as the McArthur lines running north from Edmonton. On the route to Fort McMurray the line was being ballasted as far as Lac la Biche, and from that point grading operations were being carried on. Work was also proceeding on the line to Peace River Crossing. Grading also was progressing on branches of the Canadian Northern and some work was being done on the main line of that road. This company was also making active progress on its McLeod line.

General Transport.

There was a fair amount of activity in general transport, more particularly in water transportation, a slackness being reported in railway traffic in a number of districts. The inauguration of a passenger and freight service over the newly-acquired Transcontinental Railway by the Dominion Government also occasioned some activity. The Government also took over the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

At Sydney, N.S., transportation both by water and rail continued fairly heavy. At Halifax activity continued at the deep sea terminals, and there was considerable employment for longshoremen in the loading of deal and other cargoes.

At Montreal there was greater activity along the waterfront than was first expected; the number of vessels coming into the harbour being not far behind that of the same period of last year, and although many of these vessels came in ballast or with light cargoes, they went out with capacity loads. There was considerable work provided, also, in the fitting-up of vessels for cargoes to which they were not accustomed. The placing of many of the larger lake vessels in ocean and coast service resulted in a falling-off in the amount of grain brought through the Lachine Canal.

At St. Thomas fairly quiet conditions were reported. The Pere Marquette shops laid off 25 men during the month and men who were retained had their time reduced to 32 hours a week—an eight-hour day, with Wednesdays and Saturdays off. During the month the shops were closed down for a week—all hands being affected. Some men were also laid off on the Michigan Central. Business, however, showed a tendency to increase towards the end of the month and a few men were re-hired. The new London and Port Stanley hydro-electric line was completed and a trial run made towards the end of the month to test equipment. A number of the crews formerly employed by the line when operated as a steam road were expected to go to St. Thomas to accept positions on the Pere Marquette, new crews to be installed by the electric line. The road was expected to be open for traffic on July 1.

From Winnipeg it was reported that freight movements throughout the month were fairly steady, but there were less freight handlers employed than for the same period last year. Some improvement in railway traffic was noted in Fernie, B.C. The Canadian Pacific Railway put on an extra passenger service between Calgary and Spokane, and two additional freight trains were also put on during the month. With the completion of oil tanks at Prince Rupert, trains of the Grand Trunk Pacific on that division commenced burning fuel oil. Grand Trunk Pacific boats trading from Prince Rupert also adopted oil fuel. There was an increase in the service of the Prince Rupert division, there being three trains per week, instead of two as before. Grand Trunk Pacific boats also commenced running three trips each way weekly between Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver and Prince Rupert to meet the increased passenger traffic.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has arranged for running rights over the National Transcontinental Railway and will put on a service from Toronto to Winnipeg.

The operation of "jitney" busses has been made the subject of regulation by a number of municipalities. In Toronto, where the membership of the Jitney Association has grown to 100, members have arranged with an insurance company to bond all drivers for \$10,000 as insurance against accidents to passengers. The civic license for a jitney has been fixed at \$12 per annum. Toronto street railway receipts were reported to have fallen off to a great extent owing to the establishment of the jitney system. Regulations were also put into effect at Hamilton providing for an annual license fee of \$2 for each sitting, exclusive of the driver's seat, that cars must be kept clean, safe and dry, in good order and repair and be provided with safety appliances to be used when necessary. A number of other questions were also provided for. At Winnipeg 480 owners were reported to have secured licenses at a cost of \$20 each.

The Trades.

Building.—A slight improvement was noticeable in building operations in a number of places in Canada, and the building trades were somewhat better employed on the whole than during the previous month. Not much change was apparent in the West.

Metal.—Machinists continued to be actively engaged.

Printing.—Printing trades continued fairly active, with dullness noticeable in some localities.

Clothing.—In a few localities where war orders were being executed, clothing trades were busy, but in general these trades were quiet.

Woodworking.—Some improvement was reported in wagon factories, but generally conditions remained about the same as in the previous month.

Food and Tobacco.—No improvement was reported in the dull condition of tobacco trades. Trades engaged in the preparation of food continued busy. The

opening of canning factories added to activity in this connection.

Leather Trades.—Conditions varied with different localities. In Quebec, leather and shoe workers were reported dull; in some localities in Ontario, busy.

Transport.—Conditions were fairly active with 'longshoremen and other workmen connected with water transportation. Employment for railway workers was not so good.

Unskilled.—A slight improvement in building operations mitigated to some extent the amount of unemployment in unskilled trades in a few localities, and the opening of canning factories and a somewhat better demand for farm help assisted in this direction. Instances of this kind, however, were restricted to a few localities, and there could not be said to be any appreciable diminution in the number of unemployed at the end of the month.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During May, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of the imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$35,046,944 and \$45,614,533 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The decrease for the two months ended May 31, 1915, against the same period of 1914, amounted to \$18,875,220. The total value of domestic exports during May, 1915, amounted to \$42,080,486, an increase of \$12,074,851 as compared with the same month of 1914. The total value of domestic exports during the two months of the fiscal year ended May 31, 1915, was \$70,772,375, as compared with \$45,758,706 for the same period of 1914. During May, 1915, increases were shown in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, May, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of May		2 months ending May	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	28,246,934	19,851,612	52,292,019	36,466,930
Free goods.....	16,730,005	14,539,196	29,722,633	26,315,515
Total.....	45,076,939	34,390,808	82,014,652	62,782,448
Coin and Bullion.....	537,594	656,136	871,268	1,228,252
Grand Total.....	45,614,533	35,046,944	82,885,920	64,010,700
Duty collected.....	7,619,746	7,255,412	14,078,017	13,242,075

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	Exports.							
	Month of May				2 months ending May			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,307,615	17,219	5,057,175	9,065	6,988,979	17,875	7,852,177	1,966,528
The Fisheries.....	785,041	8,998	872,314	286	1,316,173	18,918	1,582,761	306
The Forest.....	3,296,455	2,453	3,487,103	2,001	5,171,194	7,289	5,416,543	2,001
Animals and their produce.....	3,296,507	92,035	3,487,231	73,893	5,157,173	219,129	6,799,729	126,733
Agriculture.....	12,241,377	2,075,500	12,746,777	558,967	18,736,288	2,112,786	19,365,170	597,449
Manufactures.....	5,997,277	529,230	16,121,149	699,889	10,292,476	898,269	29,342,807	1,139,117
Miscellaneous.....	81,363	160,093	308,787	96,333	96,423	273,452	413,188	192,985
Total merchandise...	30,005,635	2,885,528	42,080,486	1,440,434	47,758,706	3,547,718	70,772,375	4,025,119
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	433,294	.....	1,455,457	.....	1,675,900	.....	6,436,158
Grand Total Exports.	30,065,635	3,318,822	42,080,486	2,895,891	47,758,706	5,223,618	70,772,375	10,461,277

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for May, 1915, with increase or decrease over May, 1914:

	May, 1915	May, 1914	Changes
	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	8,031,552	8,421,594	— 390,042
St. John.....	6,484,402	6,345,546	138,856
Montreal.....	203,618,435	234,782,296	— 31,163,861
Quebec.....	12,524,395	12,995,173	— 470,778
Brantford.....	2,078,474	2,596,322	— 517,848
Fort William.....	1,898,416	3,688,632	— 1,790,216
Hamilton.....	12,267,228	13,727,441	— 1,460,213
London.....	7,396,129	7,675,575	— 279,446
Ottawa.....	17,433,467	17,162,740	270,727
Peterborough.....	1,507,347		
Toronto.....	150,352,850	180,771,533	— 30,418,683
Brandon.....	1,853,151	1,934,798	— 81,647
Winnipeg.....	92,622,141	120,647,216	— 28,025,075
Moose Jaw.....	2,476,596	3,728,007	— 1,251,411
Regina.....	5,915,020	7,472,062	— 1,557,042
Saskatoon.....	3,073,901	4,921,051	— 1,848,050
Calgary.....	11,976,562	18,618,352	— 6,641,790
Edmonton.....	7,770,732	14,809,080	— 7,038,348
Lethbridge.....	1,359,429	1,817,603	— 459,174
Medicine Hat.....	940,191	1,926,341	— 977,150
New Westminster.....	1,226,709	1,791,500	— 564,791
Vancouver.....	22,669,943	38,039,799	— 15,420,756
Victoria.....	6,146,906	11,185,071	— 5,028,165
Total.....	\$580,134,729	\$715,108,632	— \$134,973,903

The May, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of \$2,-617, the total at the end of May being \$113,982,653. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$347,346,119 and \$347,-325,937 for May and April respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$99,-

125,136, as compared with \$96,288,398 for April, an increase of \$2,836,738. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$43,948,436, and other current loans to \$760,631,113. During April, 1915, the total amount of these was \$805,963,211. The figures, therefore, for May show a decrease of \$1,-383,662.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Markets for Canadian Lumber. First Report of Special Commissioner on Investigations in the United Kingdom.

MR. H. R. McMillan, who was appointed as a special and temporary Trade Commissioner to look into requirements and possibilities of markets for Canadian lumber abroad, has submitted

his first report embodying the result of his investigations in the United Kingdom. The report, which is published in full in the weekly bulletin issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce on June 21, deals with the special requirements for timber in the United Kingdom due to the abnormal demand created by the war, and contains information of interest and value to Canadian producers of lumber.

Appointment of Commissioner to Enquire into Mining Accident at South Wellington, B.C.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Murphy has been appointed a commissioner to enquire into the cause and the responsibility for the accident which occurred on February 9, 1915, in the No. 1 slope of the South Wellington coal mine, and in regard to the plans and workings of the mine and the abandoned Southfield mine adjoining, and generally into the conditions existing in the mines on the date of the accident. The commissioner will hold his first sitting at the court house, Nanaimo, on July 5.

British Armament Supply. Commissioners Visit Western Provinces. Examination of Applicants.

The British Commissioners who visited Canada with respect to the matter of securing workers for British armament firms, spent the month of June at different points in the Western Provinces. Word received in the Department about the end of the month showed them to be at that time at the Pacific coast looking forward shortly to return east. Expert mechanics it is understood had been sent out by the British Board of Trade who would assist in the testing of the various applicants for work in British armament factories. These experts arrived in Toronto shortly before the close of the month and were planning to visit the larger industrial centres and deal in this way with the applications received.

Annual Convention of Canadian Society Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers.

The twentieth annual convention of the Canadian Society of Domestic Sanitary and Heating Engineers was held in St. John, N.B., June 22, 23 and 24, many members representing various parts of Canada being in attendance.

Reports were presented by the president, vice-president and chairmen of the various committees, and discussed by the convention. A number of resolutions affecting business and public health were adopted. The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Russell, London, Ont.; vice-president, D. J. Shea, Fredericton, N.B.; secretary-treasurer, B. Noble, London, Ont.

The convention of the New Brunswick section of the larger society was also held at St. John in the same month. Reports of various committees dealing with sanitation, heating, arbitration, legislation, apprenticeship and education were read and discussed. D. J. Shea and William Watson were re-elected president and vice-president respectively and R. E. Fitzgerald of St. John elected secretary-treasurer in place of W. C. Crawford, who retired.

Prorogation of Saskatchewan Legislature. — Resolution on Agricultural Production and Unemployment.

The fourth session of the third legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, which commenced on May 10, was prorogued June 24. Amongst the various measures passed were a number affecting the agricultural industry and to some extent railway construction. The chief legislation, however, was in the direction of temperance reform.

The address of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor referred to the enactment of measures likely to prove of material benefit to farmers and to other legislation passed by the legislature. Reference was also made to the crop prospects in the province, which were regarded as bright, and to the necessity for the utmost effort and sacrifice in rendering all possible assistance to Great Britain and her allies in the prosecution of the war. In this connection the work of the legislature in "ending the serious economic drain upon individual and collective resources involved in the liquor traffic," was also referred to.

On the day prior to prorogation the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Legislative Assembly the most urgent problem confronting the people of Canada, saving only the issue of the present war, is that of speedily and largely increasing the Dominion's annual volume of natural products, which involves a speedy and large increase in agricultural population;

"And, whereas, an immediate if lesser problem arises from the several thousands of unemployed workmen now in Western Canadian cities, many of whom are European born and whose lives before they came to Canada were spent upon farms;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that joint action should be taken by the Federal Government and the several Provincial Governments towards the end that these unemployed workmen who have had agricultural experience may become producers of Canadian agricultural produce, and further that the fields from which Canada may expect to obtain increases to the agricultural population should be again examined without loss of time and a definite, energetic and comprehensive policy set on foot to effect the solution of the gravely urgent problem."

*Change in Immigration Regulations.
Mine Workers From Newfoundland
Admitted to Nova Scotia.*

For a number of years past it has been the custom of the coal and steel companies of Nova Scotia, after engaging all local help available, to import from Newfoundland any extra help needed in their mines. The men from Newfound-

land have been found especially desirable because they have a knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the Nova Scotia mines and are able at small expense to return to their native homes any time a reduction in the operating staff becomes necessary. For these reasons restrictive immigration regulations have not as a rule been enforced against miners from Newfoundland. Last month it was represented that miners were being brought from Newfoundland when there was a sufficient number locally to supply the demand. Upon the strength of these representations the immigration authorities enforced restrictive regulations, which resulted in the rejection of a number not having \$25 in their possession at time of arrival. A thorough investigation into the labour situation being made, it was definitely ascertained that a sufficient supply of miners of a suitable class could not be secured in Canada, and consequently it was decided to admit those from Newfoundland as in past years, providing they had satisfactory evidence of work awaiting them at some specific point immediately upon arrival.

*Internment of Aliens at Several Western
Coal Mines.*

During the month some trouble arose among miners in the Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta coal districts, owing to the objection on the part of miners of British origin and of nationalities allied with Great Britain in the war, to working underground with Austrian and German miners. There was some cessation of work at Coal Creek, but it lasted only a day or two, when the authorities intervened and interned all single miners and, as it is understood, all married miners of enemy nationality and not having families in Canada. The trouble which originated at Fernie was extended to Hillcrest and affected to some extent the Coleman camp. The general result of the trouble was that some 300 men from the Fernie

and Michel mines were taken from employment and placed in interment quarters at Fernie, while approximately 140 men were temporarily laid off at Hillcrest. The situation did not affect the Bellevue camp on account of enemy aliens having been excluded by the company some months ago.

The nationalities of the men employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, which was the principal company affected by the trouble, are as follows:

British.....	858
Italian.....	492
Russian.....	142
French.....	20
Belgian.....	23
Montenegrin.....	1
Colored.....	5
Dutch.....	1
Swede.....	1
Austrian.....	322
German.....	22
Slavs.....	21
Hungarians.....	5
Poles.....	13
Bohemian.....	32
Roumanian.....	1
Total.....	1,959

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax,

Amherst.

The labour market, while not up to that of June, 1914, was somewhat better than last month, this being due to orders for shells and boxes, and with the arrival of more machinery these will be increased. While there was no great rush in the other industries they were running along generally satisfactory.

The departure of the troops from Amherst has interfered with the wholesale and retail trade, making business in these lines somewhat quieter.

The cost of living remained about the same, with the exception of flour which has dropped 90 cents per barrel.

Although the weather during the month somewhat interfered with the planting of crops, there will be a larger acreage than last year, and with a continuance of the growing weather that has prevailed during the month, the farmer will have very little to complain of, as the prospects for good prices are exceptional.

Fishermen have had very satisfactory results from their labour, and prospects for good prices were much better than some time ago.

Labour conditions for June continued to be very fair, although in some branches of the building trades there was more unemployment than usual at this season of the year. As reported a month ago, there was very little to do for bricklayers and masons, and carpenters reported a surplus supply of help in their line. All other trades reported conditions fair.

The Dempster woodworking mills, after remaining idle during the winter months, have been taken over by a new company, the Piercy Supply Company. The old employees of the Dempster Company have secured employment with the new firm. Extensive alterations and additions are being made to the plant, and when completed additional help will be required.

The Nova Scotia Car Works had some rush orders to fill early in the month, and for a time the help worked night and day. This firm has not had sufficient work to keep the plant in operation during the past year, and most of the help have left the city or turned to other occupations.

In some branches of 'longshore work conditions have been very active. Men engaged in handling deal have had quite a busy time.

Work on No. 2 pier, deepwater terminals, was about completed. At the new south end terminals splendid progress has been made during the past month. The number of men employed in excavating, filling in, and in the manufacture of the huge concrete blocks was being increased daily, and as this work was only in its preparatory stages the outlook was for very active conditions in Halifax when things are in readiness for the construction of the docks and buildings. Work on the railway cutting from Rockingham to the site of the terminals was being pushed along rapidly.

Farmers have been hampered in their work somewhat by a long spell of wet weather, but reported the growth up to the average year, with the condition of the grass excellent.

Fishermen had a very successful month. Large fares of mackerel were taken all along the coast, but particularly on the south shore. The "Prince George," sailing from Yarmouth June 5, carried about 3,500 barrels, the largest shipment in years. Other steamers in the Yarmouth-Boston service carried heavy mackerel cargoes to Boston.

The lobster fishermen in this vicinity also fared well and did a profitable business. Lobsters sold from three for 25 cents for small up to 30 cents each in the Halifax fish stores.

Sydney.

The general condition of labour continued to improve and activity prevailed in all the larger industries. In addition to this much civic work was started up which gave employment to a large number of men. This tended to make business brisk, and with the exception of city carpenters and some other mechanics at Sydney, activity was general in the whole district. There was a tone of confidence permeating nearly all classes which gave much encouragement to business generally.

The steel and coal industries were active, and prospects were bright for

both. The smaller works such as the foundries and wood factories were not as active as could be wished, but many of the workmen continued to find employment elsewhere in the city.

The Sydney mines and Sydney steel works were much more active than in June of last year. Both of these companies are making material for shells for the British War Office. There is no holding back on the part of the workmen employed on shell making for they are very anxious to make all they can in the shortest time possible.

The coal trade continued brisk throughout the Glace Bay district, the only draw-back being the want of vessels for water transportation which caused an occasional idle day. Inverness colliery was fairly busy during the month, but as this company has no chartered steamer in the trade this year it is entirely dependent upon the local market, which so far has been fairly good.

The building and allied trades still remained quiet, although there was a little more work to do than during May.

Transportation by water and rail were fairly heavy.

Extensive repairs were being made on the Intercolonial Railway bridges and fences, and a large number of men were employed in ballasting the tracks.

Unskilled labour was in fair demand around the collieries.

The weather was cold and wet during most of the month and unfavourable to root crops and small seeds, but the hay crop promises to be very good. A larger acreage has been put under cultivation than ever before, and if warm weather sets in there is no doubt that a large amount of produce will be grown in Cape Breton Island.

Fishing was fairly good and large catches of haddock, salmon and mackerel were taken.

The extension of the Intercolonial Railway around Little Bras d'Or was being finished up. Bridges, culverts and fences were being put in and built. The track was also being put in condition to permit faster travel.

Truro.

Labour of all kinds was well employed. Stanfields Ltd., which was shut down for two weeks, resumed operations on June 14. All other industries were operated steadily.

A great many wooden buildings were being erected, and as a consequence carpenters were busy, and builders' labourers as well. A contract for a \$12,000 addition to the central fire station was let.

Seeding was completed, and the outlook for good crops was bright.

Summer lumber operations were being carried on extensively.

Railway operations showed signs of improvement.

Painters, tailors and retail clerks were well employed. Printers were fairly well employed.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported satisfactory.

Bank clearings were up to the mark.

The lobster season was very satisfactory.

The cost of living ran evenly, with a drop in some lines, particularly farm produce.

The coal mine at Kemptown closed down for a week. The chair works at Bass River and ribbon wood works at Stewiacke were operated steadily.

Westville.

The demand for labour was decidedly greater than for many months past, and away over the corresponding period of last year, due to the active operations in the coal industry, together with the large orders being filled for war munitions.

The above, of course, tends to increase railway traffic, which was gradually assuming normal conditions.

Wholesale and retail trades showed a decided improvement over last year and were quite brisk.

Lumbering continued active.

The coal mines operated full time and the prospects were bright for the summer in this industry. The Allan shafts, at which an explosion occurred last December, have again been opened up. The mine is reported in good condition and mining operations were going on at the end of the month.

Woollen mills were busy.

Printing, clothing, leather and miscellaneous trades were quiet. Bakers, confectioners and butchers were busy.

Transport and building trades were fairly well employed.

Metal and engineering trades were active.

Woodworking and furnishing trades were quiet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Labour in and around Charlottetown does not appear to have experienced any very great change owing to war conditions.

Building operations were brisk. Several buildings were under construction and carpenters had a full season's work in hand.

Commercial conditions were normal. Several large shipments of live stock, etc., have left this port.

The local canning factory was busy with a heavy contract.

The laying of storm sewers was being pushed in Charlottetown. The cost is estimated at \$30,000.

Lobsters and cod were reported in great abundance in the western part of the island. The capacity of the fish store rooms was being taxed to the utmost.

Mackerel were not so plentiful in the market owing to unfavourable weather which interfered with the fishing. They were selling at 20 and 25 cents each, and corned two for 25 cents. Cod sold at 4 cents per lb. and lobsters 12 cents lb.

Considerable activity prevailed in the baling and shipping of hay.

The wet weather which prevailed for the past two weeks of the month was a severe drawback to farmers. A large crop, however, is looked for this year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Skilled and unskilled labour was generally well employed during June, while in some branches there was greatly increased activity. The machine shops were especially busy and looking for more help. The sawmills were working full time and giving employment to a large number of men. Any persons really looking for work could easily find it.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported active in all its branches, while bank collections were said to be satisfactory.

Farmers were through seeding, and conditions appeared favourable for good crops. The fruit crop also promised much better than last year, and apple growers were expecting a heavy yield.

There is again some talk of the anti-mony mines at Prince William being re-opened and worked in the near future. While nothing definite has been decided, negotiations have been in progress which were expected to bring this important industry into activity again.

Moncton.

All the various branches of labour have been enjoying conditions of steady activity during the entire month, and both volume of employment and output very materially exceeded that of May and also of the corresponding period of last season. All the local supply of labour was employed and considerable outside help has been attracted by the active conditions prevailing. Both public and private building operations were much more extensive than those of last year, and the outlook promised activity until the close of the season.

The School Board have asked tenders for the erection of a new high school building of stone and brick, to be completed on or before March, 1916. Excavation and concrete work on the Main street subway were both well advanced and a considerable force of men employed.

Very active conditions also prevailed in all manufacturing plants. The installation of machinery in the Record foundry for the manufacture of shells has been completed and the work was in progress.

The contract for the construction of a concrete dam to create an artificial lake at Jordan Sanatorium has been let at \$22,000, and work will commence at once.

Considerable activity existed in real estate with prices firm.

A change in the hours of labour of the clerks in the Government railway offices began June 14, the hours after that date being from 8.30 a.m. to 12.00, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. The former hours were 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. The hours of labour remain the same.

The unfavourable weather which existed throughout the month of May continued to a lesser extent during June, and as a consequence farmers were much handicapped in sowing and planting operations which were, however, about completed at the end of the month. The acreage has been considerably affected and crops will be late. Grass, however, looked remarkably well. Farm help continued very scarce.

Newcastle.

The labour market continued steady during June, with practically all available men being employed. Building trades were very active as was also unskilled labour, which is largely employed in the lumber mills and loading of lumber. Activity still continued in shipping circles, and not for some years have so many vessels been loading at this port.

Work on the new opera house was under way. The contract for a new station at Derby Junction has been awarded and it was expected work would commence shortly. There was also some talk of rebuilding the pulp and paper mill of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company at Millerton which was destroyed by fire January 1 last.

Agricultural conditions, although not ideal, were very good. The farmers had all their spring work done. The hay crop has been benefitted by the many showers and promised to be the best for years.

Fishing continued good, and a large number of salmon were being taken. Cod were reported very plentiful and large numbers were taken by the salmon fishermen, who were forced to throw them back into the water as they have no means of preserving them. A heavy storm on June 23 did considerable damage to fishing as well as causing the loss of five lives.

The lumber mills were very active, working full time with capacity crews. Very few logs were hung up by low water, as the rains in the early part of the month enabled the companies to get most of the logs into the booms.

The contract for the spur line of railway at Bathurst has been awarded to Ried McManus at a contract price of \$61,000.

All local industries were working steadily.

The improvement work on the road-bed of the Canada Eastern division of the Intercolonial was progressing rapidly. The ballasting between McLaggan's and Blackville was completed and the track raised about a foot, while between Upper Blackville and Forks Siding the track has been raised about a foot and a half. The Nelson Hollow bridge was also near completion.

St. John.

There was not much change in the labour market during June, very little new work being started in the city proper, but considerable activity was being carried on in the suburbs. Several development companies are erecting wooden dwellings in Lancaster, Glen Falls, Carleton, Fairville and East St. John.

The St. John Milling Company has erected a new flour mill in Carleton, being the first of its kind ever installed in St. John. The mill is of the variety known as the Tattersall Midget Marvel, and has a capacity of 50 barrels per day.

Reports published in the daily press in the early part of June that work was to be suspended on the Courtenay Bay works has turned out to be incorrect, as work was proceeding as usual, giving employment to a large number of men. A new company has taken the work over and dredging was being rapidly prosecuted.

Custom receipts for May show an increase of \$55,855.14 over May, 1914. The following is the statement: 1914, \$121,457.74; 1915, \$177,312.88.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of May were \$19,334.84, and for the corresponding period last year \$14,890.51, an increase of \$4,444.33.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending June 24 were \$5,930,052, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,175,863, being \$245,811 greater in 1914 than in 1915, and \$1,446,104 less than for the five weeks ending May 27 of the current year.

Savings bank transactions for the month of May were: deposits, \$66,597.06; withdrawals, \$91,386.03.

Wholesale grocers will close their establishments at 5 p.m. during the months of June, July and August. Several of the leading dry goods, hardware and stationery stores close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays, but keep open until 10 o'clock on Friday evenings. This has

been the custom for several years past during the summer months.

The City Council has increased the policemen's pay as follows, to date from the first of June: first inspector and first detective, each \$3.25 per day; assistant detective, \$2.75; inspectors or sergeants, \$2.75; patrolmen (second year), \$2.50; patrolmen (first year), \$2; police matron, \$60 a month.

The first catch of sardine herring the present season was made on June 25 at Sand Cove, when nine hogsheads were taken.

Reports from the upper St. John river were encouraging, and it was expected the upper corporation drive, containing about 3,000,000 feet of logs, would be over Grand Falls early in July.

Alma.—J. W. Breen is at Alma, Albert County, superintending the building of three lighthouses. One is to be placed on the breakwater at Alma, one on Herring Cove breakwater, and one at the mouth of Point Wolf river.

Sussex.—Sussex and vicinity was visited by a freshet on June 9, doing considerable damage. At Walker Settlement a field of oats and potatoes was washed away.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

A marked improvement was shown in the labour conditions in this locality. The number of unemployed has certainly decreased, and farm work will give employment to many men. The lumber trade promises to be more active. Lumbering operations will be more extensive than last winter, and this will in a large measure improve labour conditions in this locality.

Most manufacturing establishments, specially pulp mills, were active. Business men in general reported trade as being good.

The cost of living has somewhat increased. Flour, however, has come down .80 cents per barrel.

The falling of rain during the month made probable a good wheat and oat crop. Hay, however, did not look so well.

Weather conditions have favoured building operations, and many labourers have been employed in cement sidewalk repairing and building.

Montreal.

During June there was a steady increase in hopefulness and confidence on the part of manufacturers and merchants. There was an appreciable betterment in the amount of business done in some lines, but not enough to make the month any different in character from May. Summery conditions made a brisk demand in wash goods and light fabrics, but the boot and shoe trade was on the slow side. The local demand for leather was not active, but there have been large sales of soles in the United States and France as well as inquiry from Great Britain. The hardware trade has been good from country points, but city trade has been limited on account of the falling off in building operations. There was a shortage in some lines of hardware because all the foundries which are in a position to do so are devoting all their attention to the manufacture of munitions of war. There was very little building going on. The prices on real estate were maintained with little selling taking place.

The active season for paints and oils was over, but a good trade was still reported. The mills were making active deliveries of domestic textiles. It is becoming difficult to get supplies of woolen dress goods, and it is thought that velveteens and corduroys will be largely utilized for fall wear. Supplies of Italian silks will now likely be affected by Italy's participation in the war. In the boot and shoe trade orders for men's wear were light, but the vogue in ladies' cloth-topped boots kept some factories moderately busy.

Cigar manufacturers reported poor business, the output of local factories

being greatly under the corresponding period last year. The termination of the contract between the wholesale grocers and the Cannery Association has caused some lines of canned goods to be offered below standard prices, particularly tomatoes. Export to the English market was expected to relieve the situation.

The hopefulness of people in business seems to be based on their expectation of an excellent crop this year, the continuance and increase of war orders and the fact that the situation has not grown worse in spite of gloomy prophecies in the first six or more months of war. The tendency was still to economize.

The Dominion Bridge Company is constructing an addition to its works which will cover about an acre of ground and other iron and steel construction companies and machine shops have installed a great deal of new machinery and increased the capacity of their plants.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has received an order for 600 standard forty-ton freight cars for the Intercolonial Railway from the Dominion Government, the order being valued at \$750,000. The 2,000 steel freight car order from the Russian Government was not closed at the end of the month though it was expected it would be soon.

Mr. J. H. Plummer at the annual meeting of the Dominion Steel Corporation stated that the company was getting as much foreign business as it desires. The output of ingots had risen to 29,000 tons, and another blast furnace would be started early in July. Canadian business had not improved very much.

During the last week of June natural gas was struck at St. Barnaby at a depth of 2,250 feet in the third well started on May 1. As soon as the full force is obtained in the third well a fourth will be started, a fifth and perhaps a sixth before the season is over. A pipe line to Montreal is promised after that.

The Canadian Locomotive Works has received a rush order from the Govern-

ment for fifteen heavy locomotives to be used on the Intercolonial Railway.

Ames, Holden & McCreedy, Limited, reported their shoe factories busy on orders for the soldiers.

Tourist travel has not developed to the extent hoped for, but hotels and railroads still hope that hot weather will cause a rush to the North.

Work was still proceeding at the Canadian Northern tunnel, but the staff of workmen was comparatively small. The excavating work was still going on, a by-product of crushed stone being taken in the rough from the tunnel, ground in special machines and sold at good prices. The Bath Hotel and other buildings in the neighbourhood were being pulled down.

The Canadian Pacific was still extending the tracks at Glen yard. The Southern Counties Railroad expects to complete its line to Granby before the summer is over, which will give the company sixteen additional miles through the best parts of the southern counties. A sub-station, depots at intervals and barns will be erected.

On the water-front there has been greater activity than was at first expected. The vessels coming into the harbor have not been far behind those of last year in number, and they have taken capacity loads out with them although coming in ballast or very lightly laden. There has been a good deal of work in adapting vessels for cargoes to which they are not accustomed. With many of the larger lake vessels gone into the ocean and coasting service the grain brought down the Lachine Canal this season into the harbor is six million bushels less than last year. There were only 1,134 trips made in June through the canal against 1,506 made in the previous June. There was not a large decrease in the amount of wheat coming down in June, but the number of passengers was little more than half of the total in June, 1914. Customs receipts for June in the port were \$105,310.04 ahead of the corresponding month last year, being \$1,925,564.13.

The Harbor Commissioners have asked for tenders for demolishing and removing the buildings on the south side of Notre Dame street east between Marlborough street and half a block past Prefontaine street. This will make room for additional tracks. The great tanks of the Asphalt and Supply Company near Tarte Pier have been filled, with road oil in one, and refined oil in the other for general street paving purposes.

The City Council has finally passed the by-law levying a one-cent tax on every person entering a theatre, moving picture hall, an amusement hall, a concert hall, a circus, a playground, a racecourse, skating rink, or any other place where an entrance fee is collected. The hospitals and charitable institutions which are to get the benefit of this tax must give a monthly report showing the number of beds gratuitously occupied by patients who have resided in the city for six months at least before admission.

The Canadian Autobus Company has proposed to the city that the latter should guarantee its bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000, the company in return to construct and operate within a year 300 motor buses, and to pay the city one-half of its net receipts. The city attorney is considering whether this would be legal or not.

Messrs. Hering and Fuller, New York consulting engineers, have reported in favour of the construction of an additional unit to the present filter and the strengthening of the retaining walls for supporting the banks of the aqueduct excavation, at a cost of \$675,000. Controller Cote submitted a plan of expenditure to improve the water supply which totalled \$4,500,000, and was itemized as follows: Expropriation of land and Bond street retaining wall, \$225,000; fencing, \$35,000; draining ditches, \$25,000; culverts, \$15,000; entrance to aqueduct, \$475,000; entrance gates, \$100,000; bridges, \$560,000; retaining walls, including \$110,000 for additional plain concrete, \$675,000 (\$2,110,000 in all); hydro-electric power house, \$1,-

500,000, and \$900,000 for the second filter.

A free ferry service to St. Helen's Island was inaugurated on June 6, but the one ferry-boat capable of holding 800 persons has proved insufficient on holidays.

Mr. Robert C. Dexter, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, reports the society's work very strenuous in spite of the fact that it is summer. Through the society a plan has been started by which city residents away for the summer allow their ice to be delivered to poor families with infants and unable to purchase for themselves.

Casualties at the front have been so frequent that the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund finds 234 families requiring its care as a result. This total is made up as follows: Killed in action, 52; invalided home, 61; prisoners or reported missing, 23; and wounded, 98. Of the large number of soldiers invalided home the fund is trying to find employment for those who are able to work. A special bureau of the fund will be opened to bring labour of this kind and employers into touch. The regular applications for relief increase at the rate of thirty a day. Up to May 31 \$382,867.89 was disbursed, the expenses for administering and collecting this fund being more than paid for by the interest. The exodus of Italian reservists in the near future is expected to throw another burden upon the fund. A special section for this work will probably be formed.

In response to an urgent call for increased hospital supplies and comforts for the Canadian soldiers from Dr. Hodgetts in London the Red Cross has decided to double its regular shipments so that 100 cases will be sent forward weekly instead of fortnightly as hitherto.

Four hundred applicants for engagement in armament and shipyard work in England have registered their names at the City Hall. Of this number 80 per cent are natives of Great Britain and 10 per cent Frenchmen or French-

Canadians, the rest being half Belgians and half other European nationalities. By trade 200 are machinists, 100 boiler-makers, shipwrights or ship carpenters, and the remainder blacksmiths, copper-smiths or moulders. They will be examined on July 10.

On complaint of an Italian deputation that they have been discriminated against by the city in giving out work, Mayor Martin asked the assistant chief engineer to instruct all corporation foremen to employ Italians in the same proportion as Canadians. Other men out of work have demonstrated at the City Hall and additional work at sidewalk construction was promised them.

There has been a continual exodus to the Spirit Lake camp of alien enemies, chiefly Austrians and their families during the month. Recruiting has also taken a very large number out of the city. French, Belgian and Russian reservists have gone in great numbers. Five thousand French-born residents have left since the war began. Citizens of Montreal have been hearing continually in June of the arrival in England of Montrealers who are going to the front. These have been drawn from all classes, those who had had work and those who were without. From the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway offices 1,200 and 1,500 men respectively have gone and the Canadian Northern has contributed its quota. Of the three thousand men now at Valcartier the greater part have come from Montreal and different parts of Quebec. Recruiting was still steadily proceeding. Italian soldiers have been called to the colors and part of 3,000 Montenegrins have already come here to be transported to Three Rivers to await transportation to the front. The Speakers' Patriotic League has received encouraging co-operation from employers in their efforts to stimulate recruiting.

Though profits of Ames, Holden, McCready, Limited, fell off sharply, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president, reported the outlook not discouraging. Additional orders from the Canadian Government

were being filled and further orders were expected both from the home and foreign Governments. The company's three large factories were capable of double the present output. The Canadian Converters' Company, Limited, had a bad year with a decrease of 66 per cent in profits, an increase in bad debts and an increase in failures reacting on the business. The obligations of the company to the bank and other creditors had been constantly reduced. The Ontario National Brick Company deferred its bond interest, and so did the City Central Real Estate Company.

Goodwin's Limited reported a considerable shrinkage in sales for the year on account of the war, but on account of reduction in operating expenses it was expected that the current year would show much better. The Montreal Water and Power Company had a gain of about five per cent in ordinary business over the previous year. Tooke Bros., Limited, dry goods, reported a fair business. Public utility companies have in the main done very well.

Montreal bank clearings for June were \$196,046,272, or \$38,091,541 below the aggregate for June, 1914. The decrease, February excepted, is the largest reported this year, but the total returns are at about the same level as during the preceding months.

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one. A large number of building permits have been issued, the greater part of these being either for repairs or small dwelling houses.

Work has been started upon the new Union Station. This building will cost, it is estimated, \$300,000 and in Levis a new freight shed that is to cost \$22,000 was also started during the month. The Electric Railway has also been engaged in putting in new curves and improving its line, the cost of these works being in the vicinity of \$15,000 to \$20,000. These activities all helped to improve labour conditions and would have done so had

they not been offset by dullness in manufacturing lines, the shoe and leather trades being very dull.

Farmers have been busy sowing and weather conditions have been very good.

In the lumbering industry all of the big mills in the outlying districts have started on their season's cut. The floating of logs to the mills was very successful, in most cases there being enough water and in no case too much. The Transcontinental Railway has begun the running of regular trains between Quebec and La Tuque and beyond this point west.

Sherbrooke.

Work was plentiful in Sherbrooke for almost all trades; the factories making shells were advertising for men and could not get all they wanted. Bricklayers and masons and carpenters were also busy, while unskilled labour was in fair demand. In fact there was no reason for any person being idle who wanted to work. A number of young men have joined the different corps for overseas duty.

All factories were busy, particularly those making war material, most of these working night and day.

McKinnon & Holmes were progressing well with the addition to their factory and expected to be running about July 15, as they have most of their new machinery installed. The Connecticut Cotton Mills were running full time and could hardly keep up with their orders.

The Kayser Silk Company has started and are employing some local help. The company brought a number of operatives from the United States with them.

Farmers were busy and expected a large crop of hay. A good number of farmers planted more wheat than usual which looked good at the end of the month.

Lumbering was quiet.

The asbestos and copper mines were running as usual, there being a fair demand for asbestos and a good demand for copper ore.

Sorel.

The condition of labour has been very satisfactory in Sorel and the district of Richelieu during the month. Work has been relatively abundant and as many men as in the previous month have been employed. In some of the shops, especially in some shipyards, a certain number of men have been discharged, but most of them have found work elsewhere. In the other industrial concerns activity has been good. There has been plenty of work and the wages paid have been fair.

In the foundries more men have been employed. Men who had no work in the city found employment on farms where they were greatly needed.

Trade has been good, comparing favourably with that of the same month in previous years.

The cost of living continued high. Some of the commodities are, however, cheaper, especially butter, new cheese, ordinary family flour and evaporated apples. There has been also a decrease in the price of potatoes. As to other commodities they have been as high as in the previous month.

Building trades have had a better month and more men have been employed.

As a whole the month, all things considered, has been satisfactory.

Great activity has also been noticed on the farms where more land has been ploughed and sown. Great care has been taken to assure a good crop. Hay seems to have somewhat suffered by the cold weather and rain that prevailed part of May and June, but grain and vegetables had a good appearance and promise a very satisfactory crop.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was not quite as good as during the preceding month, but was better than during the corresponding month of last year. Two buildings only were started during the month, but consid-

erable repair work was carried on, which gave employment to the building trades. The sash and door, boot and shoe, leather and tobacco industries had a quiet month. The other local industries were active.

Anyone looking for employment was able to find outside work. Civic work, such as permanent sidewalks, sewers and the laying of water mains, gave employment to all those in need of it. The gas company also had considerable work under way.

There was little change in the cost of necessities of life. Coal (stove size) went up 25 cents per ton, as usual, and the price will go up 25 cents per ton every month until October. Rents continued high, and no decrease is expected next fall.

Wholesale business was fair and the retail trade had a good month. Banks reported a good month, with satisfactory collections.

The general condition of agriculture was very good. The crops look well. Garden produce was plentiful and sold well. The fruit crop promises to be a large one. Dairy and farm products sold at good prices.

St. John's and Iberville.

The labour market showed a slight improvement as compared with the preceding month. There were not so many unemployed in the locality. Unskilled labour was better employed than during last month. The city employed a number of them at sidewalk, sewer, etc., construction, and others found work on the farms. The building trades showed no improvement over last month, and there was a number of idle men in these trades.

Navigation was active during the month. More ships passed through the harbour this season than during the same period last year.

The Etna Explosives Company, an American concern, wishes to start in St. John's, as early as possible, an explosive factory as well as dye works and has

entered into negotiations for that purpose with the municipal authorities. The Singer Manufacturing Company, which had been working only 30 hours per week, has announced that, starting from July 5, the working hours will be 50 per week with a larger staff.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade as being rather quiet.

The cost of living has changed in some lines during the month. Milk, sugar, butter and flour were cheaper, but eggs and ham have increased in price.

Agricultural conditions were very good. The recent rains have done much good. The prospect for potatoes and fruits never was better than this year.

Fishing was fairly active. Lumber dealers reported a quiet month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions during June were more active in some branches of industry than during May, but there was still a number of workers out of employment.

The Three Rivers Traction Company began the laying of ties and rails early in the month and the concreting of the streets was expected to follow immediately. The City Council has given a contract for some concrete street paving which will employ a number of the city labouring class.

The city has also given a contract to the North Shore Power Company to install more street lights.

There has not been much increased commercial activity since last month.

The wholesale and retail trades do not show any improvement over the same month last year.

Farmers were busy, with fine weather and good prospects.

Fishing was rather quiet.

Every sawmill of the city and district started sawing during June and all were working full time.

All factories were running fairly well.

The Three Rivers Traction Company started the construction of their road during the first week of June and the work has progressed steadily.

The provincial highway contractors have commenced making the highway at the Cape. The work between this city and Berthier was being done by different crews and was progressing fairly well.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

There was little change to note in labour conditions during June as compared with the previous month. Building operations were only fair as compared with the same period last year. Some additional employment was given to unskilled labourers owing to the fact that a sewerage system for the western portion of the city was commenced which will entail an expenditure of upwards of \$30,000. This work was started towards the end of the month and a number of unskilled labourers were employed.

The work of constructing the new Bank of Commerce building has commenced and will give employment to a number of workmen. A new children's shelter building has also been commenced.

In the various industries, such as the two lock factories and foundries the month was fairly busy, the employees working full time.

In agricultural pursuits there has been considerable activity. Crops generally are good with a prospect that the yield will be one of the best in years.

Some work in improving the roadbed of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway through the city has been going on, giving employment to a number of unskilled labourers.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for June were about the same as for the previous month. Furniture factories, planing mills, sash and door factories, cigar factories, breweries, button factories, some shirt and collar factories were working short hours. The Dominion Tire Fac-

tory, the Buffalo Forge Company, McBrine Trunk Factory and one shoe factory were very busy, the first two working night shifts. Tanneries and saddlers were still busy. The Berlin Trunk and Bag Company received an order for 10,000 army halters which will keep them busy for two months at least.

The building trades were fairly well employed. Work on the addition to the library was going on as well as on the Dietrich bakery, the Schantz block, the Economical Fire Insurance building and the Bricker block. The new Merchants Bank building was nearly completed, only the interior to be finished. Work was also commenced on a fruit warehouse near the Grand Trunk Railway station and on a large addition to Zion Evangelical church.

During the month the Metcalfe Candy Company of Berlin secured a Dominion charter for the manufacture of candies of all descriptions. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000. This will mean another large industry for Berlin. The firm intend to build at the corner of Cedar and Elgin streets.

Wholesale and retail trade although fair was not near up to the same month last year.

Customs returns for May were \$61,124.65 against \$36,141.10 for May, 1914, an increase of \$24,983.55.

There were no strikes nor lockouts during the month, but wages in general were not as high as last year, especially so with hod carriers, non-union bricklayers, non-union cigar makers and painters and unskilled labour.

The cost of living remained about the same. Flour dropped, but eggs and meats were higher than last month; so were beans and cheese, the increase in price in the last two being mainly due to large shipments to Europe.

Farmers were kept busy caring for their stock and marketing their vegetables and fruits. Strawberries were a good crop but early cherries and other small fruits were somewhat damaged by frosts. Fall wheat and other grain looked well and the outlook for a good

crop was fair. Farmers are not complaining about help this year, as good men can be had at very reasonable wages.

Brantford.

Labour conditions have not improved generally during the past month, and continue very much below the average for former years.

The building trades show slight improvement over last month, more permits being granted, and those being of greater value. A permit for a new store, valued at \$63,000, has been granted, and work immediately started. This will help much, as it is to be hurried to completion, and all men that can be possibly handled will be employed.

The Board of Education has commenced fixing new plumbing in the Central school at a cost of about \$6,000. It was found impossible at the present time to renew the heating and ventilating system.

The other building work commenced previous to this month is progressing favourably, there being a large surplus of men to draw upon.

The new bridge spanning the Grand river was progressing, and steel work was soon to be commenced. The concrete work was being done.

The civic authorities have a large number of men employed laying sewers and repairing streets.

The factories remained quiet and a large number of men were unemployed. Those factories engaged in the manufacture of war munitions were the only ones showing activity.

During the month the new post office buildings were opened, and the small amount of work which had to be completed was nearly finished. The city authorities contemplate buying Mohawk Park for recreation purposes, and some work will be done in fixing and cleaning things up to add to public enjoyment. One feature which should interest those engaged in industry was an exhibition, during the month, of the work done by boys in the Industrial Class at the Col-

legiate Institute. The working exhibits were of a high order and proved the value of such training in any community.

Agriculturists were busy. Haymaking was in progress at the end of the month with a fair crop. Conditions looked very favourable for the farmers this year. Market gardeners were also busy. New vegetables were being brought in and were securing fair prices.

Manufacturing generally was very quiet, war orders being the only ones to create activity.

Paris.—Conditions were fair. Steps have been taken to facilitate the manufacture of war munitions.

Burford.—The new Government building was making good progress, and conditions generally were good.

St. George.—Steps were being taken to prepare for the manufacture of war munitions.

Brockville.

There was no improvement in labour conditions generally over last month and opportunities for employment were not as good as in the previous month. Conditions were not nearly as active as for the same month in the previous year. There was a supply equal to the demand in all trades and many were employed on short time only.

The Bell Telephone Company were employing a number of men laying wires underground.

The civic light and power department has decided to supply electric current for light and cooking west of the town to supply summer campers.

Unusual activity was noticed in the brass and iron trade as far as the manufacture of shells for the war department was concerned.

Railway traffic was quiet while steamboat traffic was fairly brisk.

Notwithstanding the slack condition of most trades, the only loss to the men has been in time and not in rate of pay.

There was a change in the cost of living to some extent in the price of butter

which was considerably lower than in May.

Agricultural conditions were fair, high prices ruling for cheese. Market gardening was active.

Manufacturing was mostly quiet, though there was unusual activity in some lines, chiefly war orders. The National Manufacturing Company and the James Smart Manufacturing Company were running double shifts on this class of goods.

The Gilbert Motor Boat Company and the St. Lawrence Engine Company were fairly active while the hat and glove trade was quiet. Wood-working factories were only fair.

A contract has been let by the Department of Railways and Canals for 1,200 feet of cement wall on the north side of the Rideau river necessary to complete the power dam.

Chatham.

Labour conditions on the whole were not up to the corresponding month of 1914. While the building trades were ahead there was a falling off in a number of the manufacturing concerns. The International Harvester Company was closed down indefinitely, laying off between 80 and 90 men but retaining all the office staff and foremen and a few men in the yards. The Chaplin Wheel Works were working three and four days per week. The carriage and buggy factories showed a falling off in orders owing to the poor trade in the west.

All foundries and machine shops were fairly busy and the Dowsley Spring Works were very busy. The flour mills and woollen mill were still very quiet, the former being overstocked with flour. The American Pad and Textile Company reported trade if anything ahead of 1914.

The building of the Canadian Wolverine Brass Company, burned in April, has been completely rebuilt and was ready for operation, which, however, was not commenced at the end of the month.

The remodelling of the Merchants Bank was nearly completed.

Contractors commenced work on the erection of towers on St. Joseph's church which will furnish employment to a number of workmen for some time.

At the last meeting of the City Council steps were taken to secure orders for war supplies in order to furnish employment for the many who it was thought might be out of employment in a short time owing to the usual closing down for a month or two of a number of factories.

The city engineer was well up with civic work and was working with fewer men than usual. Hydro installation still employed a large number of men preparing for ornamental street lighting.

Farmers were very active, the crops needing the most attention being corn, tobacco and sugar beets. Prices for farm produce remained firm although wheat fell in price to \$1.05. Flour also dropped to \$7.50 per barrel. Hogs were quoted at \$8.50; cattle for export, \$7.50.

Cobalt.

Considered as a whole labour conditions in Cobalt and the district generally were better than at any time since the beginning of the war. This, however, cannot be taken to mean a greater demand for labour, but rather that a great number of men have left for other fields. The increased activity in the copper mining districts has been responsible for a large number of miners leaving for Montana, Michigan and other copper producing states as well as for the Gold Coast, and to Massey Station, where the old Massey copper mine is being reopened.

A number of the big mines including the O'Brien, Penn Canadian, Seneca Superior, Crown Reserve and others have cut down their underground operations considerably. The number of men affected by such a lay-off will aggregate about 100, but this again is about fully made up by a number of the smaller companies resuming mining operations.

A very much greater area of land in Temiskaming is under crop this year as compared with last, the greatest ratio of increase being in wheat. There was every indication of splendid yields, and in view of this the Board of Trade of New Liskeard is endeavouring to get sufficient interest worked up to insure the construction of the first grain elevator in the new district. During the slack times of the latter part of August the farmers took advantage of the ample supply of labour and cleared large areas of land before the snow fell.

The new large pulp and paper mill at Iroquois Falls is expected to be in operation early in July. The mill will employ in the neighbourhood of 500 men.

Galt.

In spite of the cry of hard times throughout the country, the labouring classes in Galt and South Waterloo district have very little to complain about. While some industries, such as iron moulding and printing, were not yet up to the standard, these trades, or at least some of them, have found employment at other work.

There seems to be exceptional activity in the shoe trade, so much so that one firm is going to put up a new factory, thus enlarging its capacity just about double.

There were one or two small failures in the retail trade, namely one dry goods store and one retail butcher business.

Carpenters and joiners expected a cut in wages, but it had not come at the end of the month, and the old scale of last season remained in force.

While there were no new large buildings going up, there were some private residences under construction.

The printing trade still seemed dormant, and the hands in one office were working 44 hours per week. Iron moulders were working only four days per week, and some not that. Machinists were all busy and in demand.

The new railroad, the Lake Erie and Northern, is likely to be electrified in

the near future, which will add still more work for a lot of men.

On the whole the industrial outlook was very satisfactory, and there were few men out of work. Quite a number have returned to the Old Country, and more were contemplating going.

The Canada Machinery Company is going to operate its branch shop in Hespeler again, after being shut down for some months.

The Perfect Machinery Company, which manufactures drills, hacksaws and grinders, was busy, the plant working at nights. Additions are being made to the equipment of the plant and also to the staff.

A number of meetings of Farmers' and Women's Institutes were held during the month and were well attended.

A by-law to loan the Hurlbut Shoe Company the sum of \$25,000 was carried. By the vote the town secures a factory with twice the capacity of the company's present plant, and in addition a new company to occupy the present premises when vacated by the Hurlbut Company.

Hespeler. — The British Government have been advertising for men for some time. Quite a number of local men intend going.

Guelph.

There was little change in the general labour situation during June. All the building trades had a fair month, but were not nearly so active as during the corresponding month of last year. The new telephone building, extension to the Gilson Manufacturing Company plant, and quite a number of good residences comprised the greatest amount of building in progress.

Manufacturing industries for the most part remained quiet.

The City Public Works Commission after calling for tenders for street paving decided to have the work done by day labour, as the tenders received were much higher than the city engineer's estimate.

The Waterworks Commission has called tenders for a new reinforced concrete reservoir and also for the laying of about 5,500 feet of conduit line.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trades and Labour Council strong resolutions were passed protesting against the release of Austrians who had been sent from here to the detention camp at Toronto some time ago.

Customs returns for the month of May totalled \$22,505.65, an increase of \$6,515.10 over the corresponding month of last year.

Numerous houses were vacant throughout the city, but there was little change in rentals. Real estate operations were still very quiet.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Farmers had rather a quiet month, being chiefly engaged with root crops, road work and the like. With the exception of hay, which is very light, crops were looking well.

The June excursions to the Ontario Agricultural College were not so well patronized as in former years.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during June showed an improvement over the previous month, there being less idleness among both male and female workers. A census taken of 136 manufacturing establishments employing about 13,000 hands showed a decrease of about 100 employees as compared with the corresponding month of last year. One large jam factory, which last year was giving employment to 300 girls and women at the end of June, was at the same date this year employing 500 girls and women. Seventeen factories in Hamilton were working on the manufacture of shells, several of them with day and night shifts.

There has been little house building going on this summer and as a result the building trades were less active than usual at this season of the year.

Work on the Proctor-Gamble Soap Company's plant was nearing completion and it was expected that before the end of July, over 300 hands would be employed in the manufacture of the Proctor-Gamble products.

The new Sheet Steel Company's buildings were in course of construction and being rushed to completion. The main building will be about 100 feet by 400 feet. The Cartridge Company, which erected a factory on Oak avenue some time ago, has found it necessary to increase its plant and large factory buildings are in the course of construction. The Dominion Steel Castings Company has a large amount of orders on hand and is increasing the capacity of its plant.

Fewer men than usual were being employed on civic outside work this year and the city's programme of work for this season will be completed early in the fall. The civic works department's pay list this summer averages about \$12,000 per week. Industrial Commissioner Marsh has received applications from about 500 mechanics who are anxious to go to Britain to work on war munitions. About 300 applications were from Hamilton men and the balance from those in outside places.

Work has been begun in preparation for the big factory to be built by the Eaton Company, of Toronto, on the site purchased some time ago on John street north. Several houses were being pulled down and on this part of the land acquired will be erected the first unit of what will ultimately be one of the largest factories of its kind in this country. The new building will be four storeys in height, of reinforced concrete, with a frontage of 75 feet and about 75 feet in depth.

The Arcade Limited, one of Hamilton's largest departmental stores, has purchased the Griffin Theatre building adjoining it and will erect a mammoth addition to its already large establishment.

Work in the Toronto-Hamilton highway was progressing rapidly and it was

expected the road would be completed before the end of the present year.

A navigation and transportation company, to be known as the Turret Chief, Limited, has been incorporated with a capital of \$40,000. The head office of the new company will be in Hamilton.

Customs collections at the port of Hamilton for the month of May show a decided increase, much more than is accounted for by the war tax.

Inland revenue returns at Hamilton for the month of May amounted to \$113,700.14, an increase of \$33,893.03 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

There was a scarcity of domestic servants at the end of the month.

The Board of Police Commissioners at a recent meeting passed a by-law in regard to "jitney" regulation. A license fee of \$2.00 per seat per year was put in force and cars are required to be clean, safe, dry and provided with safety appliances. Cars must carry a sign indicating the number of the vehicle and the number of passengers allowed. No jitneys are to be operated on Sundays and certain parts of main streets are not to be used for discharging or taking on passengers. Questions regarding the deposit of a guarantee bond and as to how much should be charged as fare were laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

Farmers were busy. The hay crop is a light one, due to cold weather. Wheat was looking well and indications were that the crop would be a bumper one. The acreage of wheat sown in this locality last fall is far in excess of recent years. Fruit growers reported that in all probability the peach crop will be an immense one. Plums will be a heavy crop but pears and apples are lighter than last year. Cherries and raspberries promise well. Strawberries were being marketed in fairly large quantities and were selling at from 8 to 10 cents per box by the crate.

The supply of farm help during the past month has not been equal to the

demand and better prices were being offered for men for the summer months.

Manufacturing in some branches showed considerable activity but on the whole was not being carried on as extensively as it was during the same period a year ago.

The local firm of Wagstaffe, Limited, has secured an order from the War Office for \$1,500,000 worth of jam and a large number of extra hands are being given employment. The War Department has stipulated that the order shall be made up in one-pound hermetically sealed tins and five varieties of jam, strawberry, gooseberry, black currant, apricot and marmalade are being sent.

The National Steel Car Company received some large orders during the month which will keep that concern busy for some time. Among the orders received is one from the Railway Department of the Dominion Government for 350 cars, to be used on the Government railways.

Work on the new infirmary building in connection with the Mountain Sanatorium, which will cost in the neighbourhood of \$100,000, was being rapidly proceeded with and it was expected that the building would be occupied early next winter.

A by-law has been adopted by the City Council for the issue of debentures for \$65,000 for extensions and improvements to the waterworks.

Bank clearings for June amounted to \$12,864,156 in comparison with \$13,176,677 for the same month a year ago.

The Canadian Pressed Brick Company, of Bartonville, has been awarded the contract for the outside brick for the new Mountain Hospital at \$10.50 per thousand at the kiln.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during June were much the same as in May. Building operations were very slow, with little new work coming on and slight chance of improvement.

The majority of the factories were fairly busy getting out war munitions of varied character. The Canadian Locomotive Company has received orders for locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway and for other railways, the orders amounting to an aggregation of \$2,000,000, which with their present orders for other material will mean work for twelve months to come and an increase in the working staff of 400 or 500 men.

The Kingston Shipbuilding Company have quite a lot of work on.

The Kingston Construction Company have begun installing an eight inch water main on Montreal street from Thomas to Rideau street.

The Thunder Bay Construction Company was active on the new causeway, and was commencing to get things in pretty fair shape.

There appeared to be a lull in the grain trade, but it was expected it would get brisk shortly again.

Let passes were issued at the St. Lawrence canal office during May for 1,135,725 bushels of grain en route to Montreal.

Residents of Kingston are to get their electricity at a much reduced rate.

The Hydro Electric System goes into effect in July, which will mean a saving of about 25 per cent. to domestic users and 20 per cent to commercial users.

Mr. Joseph Sauve, of the Tailors' Union, was appointed president of the Labour Educational Association at their last annual meeting.

London.

Local labour conditions and prospects were not very bright, and although there were few men out of work, yet there was not much work ahead. The city authorities were doing all they could to help conditions. The Board of Education has four schools under construction, having let contracts during the month for the Princess avenue school at \$53,200 and the Princess avenue school at \$69,285.

On all this work the Board has ordered that the standard scale of wages shall be paid. The Princess avenue school will have a swimming pool—the first in the city—and all scholars will be taught to swim.

A three-storey building is being erected on Richmond street, which will have two stores on the ground floor and apartments on the two upper floors.

The Advertiser Job Printing building was being rushed, and the cement work had reached the third storey.

Building permits for May totalled 197 at a value of \$184,350.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company was working full time with a full staff, the company's output going chiefly to the country and eastern provinces.

Yeate's shell factory was working two shifts—night and day.

The McClary Manufacturing Company were slack in their stove and furnace shops, working four days of eight hours. In their tin and enamel departments they were busy.

All clothiers, dry goods men, hatters and furnishers, barbers, grocers and butchers are closing Wednesday afternoon during the summer months.

On May 1 bricklayers' wages were increased from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, in conformity with an agreement entered into for five years on May 1, 1914. This rate will prevail until May 1, 1918.

An event second in importance to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power in the matter of Government and municipal ownership, is the opening of the London and Port Stanley Electric Railway, which is owned by the city of London, and will be opened officially on July 22, under the auspices of the Ontario Hydro-Radial Union. This is the first municipal-owned traction line to run with hydro power, and built under the Ontario Hydro Commission guidance. Representatives will be present from almost all Ontario municipalities and from some of the American cities. The

employees have already been engaged, and excursion traffic will commence July 1.

The heavy frosts in the early part of the month destroyed almost totally all tree fruits in this district, such as cherries, apples, plums and pears. Crop conditions generally were never better, and the farmers have sowed larger acreages of grain, the yield of which will be heavy. Indications are for an abundant crop of currants, raspberries, etc.

Niagara Falls.

Labour conditions in June were somewhat better than in May, but not nearly so good as in June of last year.

An event of the month was the commencement of work by the Canadian Niagara Power Company on the enlargement of the capacity of its generating plant. While the company has issued no statement, it is announced by newspapers that three additional units of 12,500 horsepower each will be installed. Seven units were already in operation. The new installation will not require enlargement of the power house or forebay, which can accommodate eleven units. A construction force of carpenters and labourers was at work at the end of the month.

The H. R. Rice Company established a factory for the manufacture of shoe parts and sandals. Machinery was installed in an existing building and ten hands commenced work.

A box factory being erected by Pinneo & Sons will be ready for business by August.

Contracts were let for a \$20,000 Baptist church.

The city will grant a fixed assessment on a new modern dairy plant.

Reports as to the extent of the damage done by late frosts to grapes, strawberries, tomatoes, corn, beans, pears and cherries are conflicting. In some districts the damage was much more serious than in others. A very heavy crop of strawberries was reduced to an average crop. Thousands of tomato plants were

killed, but a large acreage was unhurt. Pears and cherries suffered somewhat, but peaches show no injury. Damage to other fruits and vegetables was not serious. Fall wheat and oats promise well. Hay is a heavy crop and cutting was commenced.

The chief development in manufacturing was the opening of the canning factories. The Niagara Falls Canning Company opened with 80 hands packing pineapples, and other factories in the district were running full capacity. Strawberries will be packed next.

The Sanitary Can Company secured some good orders for tin cans, and will employ more hands.

The Dominion Chain Company increased its day shift, but stopped running nights.

Kinzinger, Bruce & Company took on a few more hands at their carriage mountings factory.

Cutlery, neckwear, suspender, shredded wheat and machinery concerns were busy.

Woodworking plants were very quiet for this season of the year.

Welland.—The Oranova Brick Company started manufacturing with ten hands and orders for 30,000 brick. The Beatty works received an order from the French Government for five carloads of contractors' plant.

Bridgeburg.—Large orders for artillery shells were received by two local plants.

Port Colborne.—The Government elevator was congested owing to shortage of vessels on the St. Lawrence route. Nine million bushels were received in May.

Orillia.

The labour situation showed noticeable improvement during June. With the advent of warm weather there has been considerable casual work available, and at the end of the month there was little chronic unemployment.

Work on two new cottages at the Hospital for the Feeble Minded has relieved the building situation somewhat, affording employment for about 50 men. This number will be doubled during July. The brick work on the water-works pumping station also will give employment to a number of bricklayers.

The Town Council is laying about a mile of main sewers and 5,000 or 6,000 feet of street connections by day labour, the engineer's estimate being lower than that of any of the tenderers.

Several factories were at work on war munitions, and others were putting in machinery for the purpose.

The cost of living has not been affected by any marked change in prices.

Good catches of herring have been made, running into hundreds daily.

Ottawa.

But little change in the local labour situation developed during June.

The inauguration of a number of civic works relieved the unskilled labour market considerably for a time, but the completion of these enterprises left many idle again. Several new civic works are planned, and when started will provide employment for quite a number out of work.

The various trades engaged in the manufacture of war materials continued busy, and with the exception of the printing trades which were, if anything, duller than during the past few months. The situation among the others was fair.

The dispute between local contractors and the bricklayers and stonemasons which, after considerable negotiation in an effort to renew an agreement, had been left in abeyance when no settlement as to the wage scale could be arrived at, took another turn during the month when the contractors offered to agree to the wage scale requested (that which prevailed in the old agreement) if the new agreement were made for five years. The expired agreement had been for three years, and the new offer of

the contractors was refused. Bricklayers and stonemasons were consequently working without an agreement.

As the result of the efforts of a Board of Conciliation, machinists employed by the Ottawa Car Company have secured a wage increase of 4 cents per hour. A minimum wage of 35 cents an hour was requested, but an agreement at 33 cents an hour was effected.

An illustration of slackness in the local industrial situation was furnished by the street workers employed by the local gas company who numbered about 12 as compared with about 200 in June last year.

An agreement has been reached between the employing blacksmiths and the horseshoers, whereby the latter will be granted the Saturday afternoon half-holiday until September. A request for the half-holiday the year round had been requested and refused.

A building trades federation to merge practically all the building trades of the city is being organized by leading members of the various unions.

An innovation in local trades unionism is the attendance of women delegates at the sessions of the Allied Trades and Labour Association. These delegates represent Ottawa Federal Union No. 20, a comparatively recent union formed of women workers employed by the American Bank Note Company.

An unusual industrial accident in the number injured occurred on the farm of J. J. Nesbitt, Hog's Back, when a scaffold upon which 30 men were working on a barn collapsed. About 20 were injured; three seriously; none fatally.

Local musicians have refused to play at the forthcoming Central Canada Exhibition if non-union bands are engaged.

Owen Sound.

In most departments the demand for labour was quiet. Most of the woodenware factories were still running on short time and building in the town was

decidedly quiet, but farm building is fairly good.

Heavy and continuous rains have improved farm prospects and firms doing business with the farming community reported conditions satisfactory, in most cases quite up to last year's mark.

Merchants reported that the tendency is generally to buy carefully. In boots and shoes, for example, the kind that wear well are generally preferred to a fancier shoe. In general the quantity purchased has been little reduced, but cheaper grades of goods are being preferred.

Outside of the reduction of work in certain factories and a consequent lack of building, things were quite normal and healthy. Business men in general seemed satisfied.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during June showed a slight improvement in manufacturing lines, the manufacturing of war supplies being the leading feature. There was very little building going on in the city, but quite a number of men were finding work in the country as the farmers were taking advantage of the slackness of work in the city to get their work done before harvest time.

The De Laval Dairy Supply Company has been awarded the contract for the construction of the auxiliary pumping unit of 6,000,000 gallons capacity for this city at a contract price of \$15,850.

The city is going to construct about 30,000 square yards of street paving this year. This with the outfall sewer being built will give a lot of work to those who are not able to get work at their usual occupations.

The retail merchants have decided to close their stores every Thursday afternoon during July and August.

Farmers were very busy as is usual at this season. The hay crop will be light in most districts. Prospects for the grain crop were favourable.

Lindsay. — Horn Bros. will build a new woollen factory, the town having guaranteed payment of bond issue to the amount of \$65,000. This mill was burned down last December. The Boving Company has been reorganized and the plant will be put in operation right away. They have a contract for hydraulic machinery for the town of Orillia.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The general condition of labour remained bad. There was practically no improvement shown since last month. There was plenty of labour, but very little demand. No public work was being done in Port Arthur. Fort William was still carrying through some public work on sewage and allotment gardens at a nominal wage of \$1.25 a day paid in city currency available in the stores of Fort William.

A few men were employed during the month in both cities in the manufacture of war material, but all the necessary machinery was not yet laid down.

A number of men used to armament work signed on to go to the Old Country in Port Arthur and Fort William. A protest was raised by the management of the Western Dry Dock owing to the fact that if these mechanics were shipped back to the Old Country there would be no supply for the local market when the plant was completed. Some 200 men were engaged on the work at the dry dock besides those still at work on the repair of the *Forest Chief*, which vessel was still in the dock undergoing extensive repairs.

There was no exceptional activity in any particular trade as no new industries, factories or public work was being started.

Railway and steamboat traffic was very light, consequently the number of men engaged in dock work was not nearly so great as it was a year or two ago.

The Canadian Northern coal and ore dock has only employed 70 men, each

working three days a week, during June, and the manager reported little prospects of improvements.

Gardening and farming have engaged the attention and spare time of almost every householder in this district, and the cities show a great improvement in appearance as the crops appear in nearly every garden lot.

This district is very favourable for hay and root crops particularly, and makes in consequence a good cattle country when settlers can get sufficiently ahead to pasture their cattle. Grain also does very well after the land has been thoroughly cultivated.

The fishing industry is being pursued by many this year, and along the coast of Thunder Bay many fishermen have established huts and some have built boats. The supply of fish they catch is brought in by the fishing tugs.

The Pigeon River sawmill has been operating during June, and while not crowded with work the mill has given employment to all those usually engaged during the summer by this firm, while their tug—the "Laura Grace"—was kept busy bringing up the log booms from the mouth of Pigeon River to the mill.

The Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council protested to the City Council on the condition of affairs in the Canadian Northern Railway repair shops claiming that car repairs that should be done in Port Arthur were being done in Winnipeg. The City Council forwarded the protest on to the Canadian Northern Railway officials asking for an explanation of the charge, and if true, that the work should be given in future to the local workmen. Up to the end of the month the City Council had received no answer.

The Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council also protested, on behalf of the plumbers and steamfitters, to one of the examiners appointed by the Master Plumbers for the inspection of work of journeymen plumbers to pass their examination. The Board of Inspection is made up as follows: one appointed

by the master plumbers, one appointed by the journeymen plumbers, and the city plumbing inspector. All the appointments are made and inspectors paid by the City Council. The City Council, on receipt of the protest, arranged a meeting at which all parties could be heard. The meeting was held and after explanations and reports the action of the inspector in question was upheld by the City Council and the protest dismissed.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Although labour conditions were anything but good there was a hopeful feeling among the commercial and industrial classes that matters were on the mend. With work well under way on the new jail and court house, it was hoped that general building operations would be started.

From present indications the present year is likely to be a record breaker for the farmers. A much larger area than usual is under crop, all crops looking promising, especially hay.

The cost of living was slightly on the decline.

Mechanics were more in demand than last month, but less than in June last year.

The trap rock industry at Richards' Landing has been bought by a new company and will be revived.

The Northern Foundry and the Lake Superior Steel Company have added plants for the manufacture of shells.

Stratford.

Labour conditions have greatly improved since last month as the building trades were active and the woollen factories and machine shops have large war orders to fill which will keep them busy for some time.

The new sewerage system costing \$65,000, which gave work to a number of men, is nearing completion. Gangs of men were engaged during June on the paving of streets and laying of

cement walks which will keep them busy this summer.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fairly good.

Griffins' Opera House was closed for a time as workmen were engaged in making improvements. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated and named "Majestic Theatre."

Customs returns for the month of May amounted to \$24,038.88, an increase of \$685.10 over the corresponding month of 1914.

Farmers were very busy, and reported crops in the district in excellent condition and likely to be equal to last year's. Frosts have been numerous, and as a result the fruit crop and garden produce was damaged.

Grain prices were as follows: wheat, \$1.10 per bush.; peas, \$1.25 per bush.; oats, 57 cents per bush.; barley, 63 cents to 70 cents per bush. Live hogs \$8.35 to \$8.50 per cwt.

All manufacturing industries were active.

Listowel.—The Town Council has let contracts for the paving of a number of streets to be done this year.

Sebringville.—The Flax Mill Company has sown a large amount of flax and the prospects were bright for a good flax crop in this district.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during the month showed an improvement over those in May, but not as active as during the corresponding period of last year.

The Canadian Bridge Company, Walkerville, is constructing a siding on Permillia street to facilitate the erection of the high level bridge. They are assembling the steel at their yard at Walkerville preliminary to shipping it to the city. It was expected that the erection of the steel structure would commence soon. A gang of men were laying the foundation at the northeast end of the bridge.

Ground has been broken on James street for a new two-storey moving pic-

ture theatre. Newman Bros. have the contract.

The separate school is to be thoroughly overhauled and a new steam heating plant will be installed. This will be done instead of building a new school.

War supply contracts continue to keep some of the factories busy. Most of these factories were working double shifts, thus affording employment for a number of men.

Street railway employees were quite busy, especially on the Pt. Dalhousie division, since the season has opened. The half-hour service was in effect on the Pt. Dalhousie division.

The new sanitary dairy building was almost completed.

New wooden arches have been built on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway bridge over the old canal.

Merritton.—Labour conditions were fair during the month.

Thorold.—Operations on the canal were proceeding steadily.

Pt. Dalhousie.—There were three concrete cribs for Pt. Weller pier, all completed at Pt. Dalhousie, waiting to be floated down. The frame work for a fourth crib was being constructed and the work of making these gigantic foundations for Pt. Weller will be proceeded with all possible despatch.

St. Thomas.

Labour was not generally well employed during June. There was less activity in the labour market than during the previous month, and considerably less than the corresponding month of last year. Twenty-five Pere Marquette shopmen were laid off during the first part of the month and the men kept in service had their time reduced to 32 hours a week—an eight-hour day with Wednesdays and Saturdays off. Commencing June 28 the shops were closed down for a week, all hands being affected. In the traffic department of the Pere Marquette business was not brisk. The Michigan Central Railway

set back a number of crews, and as a result a number of regular men were reduced to the spare list, and in the neighbourhood of 25 men were laid off. Business showed a tendency to increase towards the end of the month and a few men were re-hired. Live stock commenced passing through on the Michigan Central towards the end of the month. Although it came in small batches it contributed some to the volume of traffic.

Local industries were quiet and, therefore, the supply of labour was in excess of the demand.

Fourteen skilled machinists went to England from this city to work in factories making munitions of war and a large number of applications have been sent in from men in other trades who are desirous of going abroad in answer to the call for mechanics.

Wholesale and retail trade was quiet.

Customs receipts showed a considerable increase over the corresponding month of last year.

The St. Thomas Biscuit Factory resumed work towards the end of the month with a small staff.

Steel casings will be manufactured in this city just as soon as the machinery can be installed. It is expected that, once started, this industry will give considerable relief to the unemployment situation.

The new London and Port Stanley electric lines will commence operation July 1. A number of crews, formerly employed by the steam road will come to St. Thomas to accept positions on the Pere Marquette and new crews will be installed by the electric line.

The crops in this district were looking fine and with a continuation of fine weather good crops will be general. Wheat and oats are particularly good; hay will be light; corn will be a poor crop. Potatoes are showing well and should be a good yield. The fruits are showing up fair. Cherries slightly under average; raspberries a good crop; plums average; apples below average.

Local industries reported a quiet month.

Toronto.

There was a slight improvement in labour conditions during June, skilled labour being better employed than during the earlier months of the year, though many were still out of work. The building trades were rather more active than in May. There were few new undertakings, but work on a number of old contracts which had been suspended was resumed. Many mechanics, more particularly machinists, left for Britain to engage in the manufacture of war munitions. Following the visit of G. R. Barnes, M.P., and W. Windham, who are commissioned by the British Government to secure skilled mechanics in Canada and were in Toronto early in the month, receiving a number of applications, four representatives of the British War Office arrived here on the twentieth to test the skill and competence of the applicants. They were examined in groups and those pronounced satisfactory forwarded at once to Britain.

The Board of Control has awarded a contract for the erection of the concrete substructure and floor of the Strachan avenue bridge to Roderick Campbell for \$23,045, and the contract for the steel superstructure to the Dominion Bridge Company for \$5,091.

The Steel and Radiation Company is erecting a brick addition to their factory on Fraser avenue for the manufacture of ammunition.

Work has been begun on the alterations of the Technical School, College street, which will be converted into the administration building of the Board of Education at a cost of \$100,000.

On the twenty-eighth the City Council adopted a by-law to authorize the extension, widening and grading of Queen street west of Sunnyside to the southern entrance of High Park.

The T. Eaton Company, Ltd., of Toronto, have begun the erection of a

knitting factory on North John street, Hamilton. It will be four storeys in height of re-inforced concrete, 75x175 ft., and will be the first unit of a large factory.

The Toronto Jitney Association has largely increased its membership, having now a total list of over 100. It has arranged with an insurance company to bond all drivers for \$10,000 as an insurance against accidents to passengers. The civic license fee for jitneys has been fixed at \$12 per annum.

Toronto railway receipts have fallen off, mainly owing to the establishment of the jitney system. Receipts during the first five months of the year were \$2,336,661, as compared with \$2,509,768 for the corresponding months of 1914, a decrease of about seven per cent.

The franchise for the Metropolitan Railway within the city limits expired at midnight on the twenty-fifth, when a force of workmen under direction of the city officials tore up a section of the railway tracks on Yonge street between the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and Farnham avenue. The Toronto Railway Company has applied to the court for an injunction to prevent the city from removing what remains of the track in that locality, and a mandamus to compel them to replace the track torn up.

An early closing movement has been started among the storekeepers of the St. Clair avenue district. Several were already closing their business places on Wednesday afternoons, and petitions were being extensively signed requesting all others to do so.

Aviation training is being begun at the McCurdy school at Long Branch, where 34 pupils are taking lessons. A mammoth aeroplane is being built for the British Government at a factory on Strachan avenue, and orders from other quarters have been received.

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 2, have 350 members out of employment. The union has expended over \$4,000 in the past few months for the relief of unemployed members, besides

paying death benefits and insurance claims of several members killed in the war. The marble setters have decided to amalgamate with the bricklayers' and stonemasons' union.

The metal working trades were generally quiet, with the exception of machinists, who were busy and much in demand. Electrical workers were fair. Furniture workers, carriage makers, cabinet makers and upholsterers were quiet. Workers in box factories were fairly well employed. Printers and bookbinders had a fair month. The Typographical Union has decided to submit their differences with the employees regarding a new agreement to arbitration, and appointed James Simpson and Hugh Stevenson as their representatives on a Board of Arbitration. Leather workers were active. Garment workers were generally quiet. Those engaged on Government contracts found work somewhat intermittent. Booth and shoe workers were fair. The provision trades were normal. Brewery workers and cigarmakers were quiet. Hotel and restaurant employees had a poor month, business being very slack and several hotels closing up or in financial difficulties. A large number of moving picture houses have also gone out of business. Railway and street railway men were quiet. At a meeting on June 16 the street railway employees voted in favour of continuing the agreement with the company as to wages which expired this month, for two years, the company favouring a three-year term. Navigation was less active than usual at this season.

Newmarket.—M. Sabrino has rented a factory building and will engage in the manufacture of toys. He expects to take on a large number of men at a later date.

Scarboro Township.—The Council is this year trying the plan of building their own concrete bridge abutments instead of letting out the work by contract, and anticipate that the system will be found more economical.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have improved since last month. The demand for men was somewhat brisk, although there was sufficient labour to fill all requirements. There has been enough work to keep all local workmen busy, but unemployed from eastern parts coming in made conditions look worse than they really were.

The building trades have been fairly good, employing all local mechanics and a few from other towns. A large number of bricklayers have been coming to Windsor, which eventually floods the demand in that line. Some have been sent out to the smaller towns where there was considerable small work and this has relieved conditions in Windsor and vicinity.

Buildings contemplated and under construction were: Clark Metal Last Company, a branch of an Indiana firm which has purchased a site and intends to erect buildings to cost \$15,000; De Vilbliss Manufacturing Company has given out plans for a \$35,000 building, and a paving contract at Ojibway to cost \$100,000. The Ford Motor Company has just completed a \$300,000 building, giving an additional \$130,000 square feet of floor space, making a total of about nine acres of floor space. This company has also started a new addition to cost \$60,000, dimensions 45 x 700 feet, which will be built on the shore of the river, which means considerable extra work such as pile driving, etc. Some stores and dwellings were also projected.

The civic works department has called for tenders on numerous paving and sewer projects, which when commenced will employ most of the unskilled labour.

Manufacturing has been fairly brisk, most of the factories being interested to some extent in the supplying of munitions.

The Peabody Overall Company, which was closed down for a week awaiting a shipment of dye-stuffs, has received a

sufficient quantity to keep them busy for about a month. This company's premises were damaged by an explosion to the extent of \$3,000.

The Toledo Scale Company received a large order for scales which will keep the factory in full operation for a while after being quiet this year.

Walker's Distillery has closed down for an indefinite time, having a large surplus stock on hand. The older employees were given other employment and only a few men were affected.

Customs receipts for May were \$294,025, an increase of \$6,489.30 over April and \$80,479.00 over May, 1914.

Crop prospects were good.

Railroads were just fair, not exceptionally busy.

Woodstock.

"Dull" is the word that expresses conditions both industrially and in a general business way. Some small orders for war supplies have been received, and some more of greater importance were expected. Much will depend during the next month or so on whether these expectations are realized or not.

Wagonmakers stated some orders were coming in from the West, and they look for better things when the people of the West feel sure about the crop. Manufacturers of pianos and organs were also living in hope and keeping their factories running. Furniture manufacturers reported business very dull, and while the factory was still running it may close temporarily unless something happens.

There was not much building, and but a fair amount of "jobbing." There was considerable outside work, however, of one kind and another, and there were very few idle men. Factory managers stated that the number of men looking for work was below the average.

With shopkeepers business was dull and collections slow. Although there were few unemployed in Woodstock, there were a good many on short time—

and short pay—and this has meant reduced purchasing power.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During June there was no marked improvement in the general condition of the labour market.

Unskilled labour has been able to obtain a fair amount of work on civic improvements, such as sewer and water mains, and extensions to the street railway system.

The departure of the 45th battalion C.E.F. to the Sewell Camp necessitated the formation of a Home Guard to guard the interned aliens. About 150 able-bodied unemployed were enabled to find work thereby.

The depression in the building trades continued, no new work commencing, and very little repair work being under way.

On June 19 the F. W. Woolworth Company opened one of their 5, 10 and 15 cent stores, about 50 hands, mostly girls, being employed.

During the month the prices of butter, eggs and flour were reduced.

The excellent weather conditions prevailing during the whole of June have had a very beneficial effect upon the grain crops. Never in the history of Manitoba has the crop outlook been more promising.

There has been an abundance of moisture, far above the average, and no excessive heat.

Should extreme heat come no damage could be done to the crop as the wheat has too firm a hold to be injured by the heat.

The acreage in crop is much greater than that of last year, and if the favourable conditions continue a record yield will be harvested, and much will be done towards solving the unemployed problem.

Winnipeg.

Labour conditions in June were little better than those of May. The building trades remained quiet, and there were but few buildings to be erected that would be of any consequence to the tradesmen concerned.

Much progress was being made with the civic building which, though to be but two storeys high, will occupy a large space. The extension to the Royal Alexandra Hotel and alterations at the Canadian Pacific Railway depot were fast nearing completion. About 300 men were working on the jobs. All other trades were moderately well employed.

The condition of unemployment amongst unskilled labour remained a serious one. The farmers have not asked for much help, and few men were sent to work in the country during the month. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway employed very little extra help.

It is anticipated that 18,000 or 20,000 men will be needed for the harvest in Manitoba, but there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required number, as many will come from Eastern Canada and the United States. Freight movements were fairly steady throughout the month, but there were less freight handlers than for the same period last year.

Manufacturers were fairly busy.

The Olympic Hotel, opened last fall, closed its doors on May 3 last, owing to heavy liabilities. About \$9,000 was owing to the 200 employees for wages. The claim for the amount was assigned to A. W. Smith, business agent of the local Union of Cooks and Waiters, and was being attended to by T. J. Murray, solicitor to the Trades and Labour Council.

The jitney service, inaugurated in Winnipeg some months ago, was still very popular; 480 jitney owners secured jitney licenses during the past few

weeks of the month, each license costing \$20.

The Civic Free Employment Bureau found work for 302 men in the city and 169 out of the city.

The inspector of grain reported that 2,875,500 bushels of wheat, 980,400 bushels of oats, 106,600 bushels of barley and 938,900 bushels of flax passed through Winnipeg during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There has been practically no demand for labour but the situation did not appear to be as acute as earlier in the spring. Within a month a considerable number will be required on the farms and it is expected that the farmers will start earlier this year to secure their help and the crop will take a considerable amount of labour to harvest as the straw will likely be heavy.

Very little work was going on by the railroads in ballasting operations and no new construction work was being carried on.

Sufficient moisture fell for the growing crops during June and while heavy frosts about the middle of the month put the grain back for a number of days good growing weather the latter part started a rapid growth and the prospects were good for a fair crop. It is not expected that it will go much beyond the average and the sample may not be the best but owing to the increase in the acreage a great amount of grain will be harvested.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works has secured a contract and work will be commenced within a few days. This will give employment to about 150 men and will do much to relieve the local labour situation.

Prince Albert.

General conditions remained much the same as in the previous month and the outlook for the winter was causing much

uneasiness among those whose duty it is to assist the needy.

Industrial inactivity was very much evidenced in many directions. Some 100 skilled mechanics have registered their names for the trial test for employment in the manufacture of munitions in the Old Country and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the examiners who will put the men through the test at the Canadian Northern Railway shops.

Market prices remained steady and those obtained by dairy products were lower than usual for the time of the year.

Heavy rains the latter part of the month repaired the damage done by cut worms and dry weather. Horticultural produce received a severe set back by the frosts in the middle of the month, which month ended with the North Saskatchewan River in heavy flood. If the district is favoured with a spell of warm weather, however, the crop will be well up to the average. There was practically no demand for farm labour and estimates of the amount likely to be required at harvest shows that the local supply will be ample.

Other industries were very quiet and had nothing to record.

Regina.

Labour conditions have shown a slight improvement during the past month. The city has started laying water mains on several streets, which has given work to about 100 men, and the city commissioners were also negotiating with the contractor for sewers, which was let last year to be done by a trenching machine, to have the work done by hand and so give more work to the unemployed. The price quoted was \$24,000 for the work to be done by trenching machine. At the same time the company quoted a price of \$4,000 higher to do the work by hand labour. The contractor is willing to do the work at the price quoted for hand labour or he will relinquish the contract and enable the city to do the work.

Work on the completion of the Isolation Hospital has been commenced, which has given work to about 15 men in the building trades, which will be increased considerably early in July.

A block of three one-storey stores was also in course of construction. Tenders were also closed for a pair of one-storey stores to cost about \$9,000. A contract was also let for a Nurses' Home for the Grey Nuns' Hospital, at an approximate cost of \$20,000.

About 20 bricklayers and carpenters left the city during the month to work on the addition to the Battleford Asylum for the Insane.

At a meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis League it was decided to go ahead with the sanitarium at Fort Qu'Appelle. As a Regina firm has the contract it was expected most of the men would be taken from Regina. The building was closed down last fall, but the League intend spending \$20,000 on the building this summer.

Wholesale and retail trade was very dull. Machinery distribution houses were doing very little business.

The cost of living has remained about the same as last month. Flour decreased slightly in price about the middle of the month.

Frosts during the middle of the month were hard on the crops and gardens. Fortunately the weather was dull and cool for a few days after and the crops did not suffer as much as expected. They were looking splendid again, and prominent grain growers claim very little damage has been done. A large amount of gardens had to be replanted.

Saskatoon.

About 80 men were started on the bridge recently. The university residence has taken on about 30 men. These two jobs by the Provincial Government comprised the sum total of building operations.

The employment situation was far from satisfactory. However very many

have found work in the country but not always at current wages.

It is thought that about 100 men will be taken from here to work on munitions in England.

The Saskatoon Typographical Union signed up a new agreement which was practically the same as that of the past year.

Very severe June frosts lasting intermittently for about 10 days cut large areas of grain of all kinds in the low parts of the fields. The grain, however, has continued to grow apparently little the worse. There is no precedent here for the severe freezing but most authorities claim it will make little difference except perhaps to make the grain a little later. All tender garden stuff was killed; potatoes were cut down to the ground. The frost was quite general, few gardens entirely escaping. There has been sufficient rain in most localities but not an abundance. Good pasture has improved the condition of the stock in this vicinity. Low prices for products has been cutting in on the customary returns from dairy herds.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

There was still a large number of unemployed in the city. Although recruiting has been active, yet the effect was hardly apparent. Some idea as to the number of unemployed may be gathered by the number of applicants to the British mission of enquiry into armament labour supply; 945 were registered on June 17, applications were still being received, and it was expected that close on 500 applicants would be accepted.

There has been no great demand for farm labour. The Labour Bureau has sent out 100 men, wages ranging from \$25 to \$30 per month. It is difficult to get authentic information regarding the supply of labour for the harvest, but from the prevailing conditions it seems there will be no difficulty and that there is abundance of labour available.

The city, anticipating a shortage, has decided to close down all the public works on July 15 and was employing but a few compared with previous years.

The Canadian Northern Railway was busy completing its line to Macleod.

Arrangements for the annual fair were complete and it was reported that exhibits both in number and quality would compare favourably with last year.

The Associated Charities has given relief to 301 destitute families in June up to the 25th of the month.

The local Industrial Co-operative Society has opened its first store in Calgary.

Owing to severe storms which occurred during the month the gas mains leading to the city were broken; about 200 feet of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks were washed out at Okotoks and vicinity, and several of the merchants' stocks were destroyed. Five landslides were caused between Calgary and Field on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Calgary also suffered severely; one carpenter was drowned on the Mission bridge; the Centre street bridge was washed away, a man being drowned, of whom no particulars were obtained, and houses adjoining the rivers were flooded and considerable damage done to property and furniture. The Eau Claire Lumber Company's boom broke near the Louise bridge and over 2,000,000 feet of lumber went down the river. The river rose five feet during the storm.

There has been plenty of moisture and with favourable dry weather there was every prospect of splendid crops.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions during June continued unfavourable, with large numbers in nearly all lines of industry out of employment. The building trades were very quiet, with little indication of any improvement. As a large majority of the workers are building trades mechanics the present depression in the indus-

try has caused more hardship than in any other line.

In answer to the call for workers for the British Isles over 700 made application, many others being turned away who were not skilled in the various trades as required by the labour commission.

From the time the Civic Employment Bureau was established, June 6, 1914, to the end of the year approximately 5,000 applications for employment were registered. During the first six months of the present year about 5,000 have made application for work. Of this number 4,000 had not made application for work to the bureau at any time previous to January 1.

Work was commenced on approximately twenty-five miles of plank sidewalks, the contractors agreeing that the superintendent of the Civic Employment Bureau should choose the men. This was done in order that men with dependents would be given this work.

Wholesale and retail trade remained quiet and freight shipments were very light.

At a recent meeting of the City Council it was decided to notify the street railway employees that their agreement with the city would be cancelled at the end of August. As the agreement would continue in force after August 31 unless due notice were given by either party, it is thought the city officials do not intend to enter into an agreement for next year.

The Trades and Labour Council is asking the City Council to pass a by-law regulating the operation of "jitneys."

After one of the most hotly contested campaigns ever conducted in this city the ratepayers on June 7 declined to enter into an agreement with the Northern Alberta Natural Gas and Development Company, Limited, granting the company a twenty year exclusive franchise to furnish natural gas to consumers at prices ranging from fifteen to twenty-seven cents per thousand cubic feet according to the amount supplied. This is the only utility not owned and

operated by the city, and it is the third time the citizens have refused to enter into an agreement with a private company.

Farmers reported very favourably on the condition of the crops, especially hay, which was coming on very rapidly owing to an abundance of rain. Market gardeners reported slight frosts in several localities but no serious damage.

Lumbering, mining and manufacturing were quiet.

Railway construction was very active on what are known as the McArthur roads running north from this city. On the line to Fort McMurray the road was being ballasted as far as Lac la Biche, and from that point grading operations were carried on. Work was also proceeding on the line to Spirit River and also on the branch to Peace River Crossing. The contract was let for the grading of the branch line to Grand Prairie, a distance of 60 miles, work to commence July 1; about 600 men will be employed. Mr. McArthur is reported as saying that 5,000 men in all will be employed on the McArthur railways this summer. The hotel he is erecting at Lac la Biche will be completed the latter part of August.

Grading was proceeding on the Oliver branch of the Canadian Northern and some work was being done on the main line of the same road.

■ Lethbridge.

A heavy storm towards the end of the month caused the Saskatchewan river to rise to a great height and much damage was occasioned through floods.

During the first half of the month labour conditions continued the same as reported for May. At the end of the month the prospect was brighter. There was a demand for men on the hay field, although the rainy weather is keeping this class of work back. There was also a call for men to go to work in the bush. The wages offered were low and few men cared for the job.

Part of the street railroad was being ballasted, finding work for about 25

men, the work being confined to resident workmen.

The coal mines were still slack but expected to get busy for the fall trade.

There was no building going on.

Wholesale and retail trade was considered dull.

Bank clearings were still below what they were at this period last year.

Wages continue about what they were last year.

About 340 names were registered as partially unemployed but this number has been decreased.

There was great activity in farming operations and all were taking advantage of the exceptionally good season. There is likely to be a good crop in all lines and farmers will be very busy. More settlers are coming into this district and land is being taken up.

The mines have been very slack, working only two days a week. It is customary to increase the output in July for the winter's stock, and this year will be no exception. Last year the mines ran four days a week in July, but conditions are generally slacker this year.

Medicine Hat.

There was no improvement in the labour market over May. There was very little doing in the way of building construction and only a very few men engaged in the different building trades finding employment. There does not appear much chance for steady work or much demand for labour until the harvest season.

Crop conditions in Southern Alberta never looked more favourable, and it was expected the largest crop in the history of the district would be harvested this season.

The town of Redcliff, which is six miles west of Medicine Hat on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was visited on Friday evening, June 25, by a severe electrical storm, which developed into a cyclone, blowing buildings down, unroofing others and doing damage generally to the extent of about

\$100,000. Only three persons, however, were injured. Among the buildings completely destroyed were the knitting factory and the cigar factory, while the Ornamental Iron Works roof was blown off and walls damaged. The roof was also blown off the Laurel Hotel and many residences received a like fate. The same storm visited Grassy Lake, a small town on Crow's Nest Pass Railway about 40 miles southwest of Medicine Hat, and did damage to the extent of several thousand dollars.

The City Council have under consideration a proposition from a company for the erection of a smelter at Medicine Hat. If the necessary arrangements can be made the company will commence the erection of the plant as soon as a by-law granting them certain concessions can be submitted to the rate-payers. The plant will employ on the start at least 150 men.

Both wholesale and retail trade was reported quiet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

General labour conditions during June remained practically the same as during the previous month, which was a slight improvement over the conditions prevailing during the preceding quarter. During the month the surplus supply of labour, or the number of unemployed was materially reduced through the mediums of recruiting for overseas service, and also in view of the internment of enemy aliens here. Some 260 left this district as members of the 54th Battalion, of whom 25 per cent. at least vacated positions immediately prior to their departure, while the total number interned here is 327, and of these practically all had been employed in the coal mining industry, although they by no means were obtaining steady employment.

No exceptional industrial activity transpired during the present month.

Coal mining remained at a very low ebb, namely not more than 30 per cent. of the actual capacity. The demand for coke, however, continued to be very good. The mines at Bellevue and Michel were doing the best of any in the district, these collieries operating from four to five shifts per week, Fernie, Hillcrest and Coleman averaging from two to three shifts per week, while the camps at Blairmore, Maple Leaf, Passburg, Lille, Beaver Creek and Burmis were practically dormant.

It was anticipated that beginning next month there might be a slight improvement when the transportation companies commence placing orders for their winter's fuel supply. The demand for coke continued to be very good owing to smelters operating at full capacity. In connection with coke manufacture it is understood that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., has under consideration the construction of a number of by-product coke ovens which would mean the expenditure of a large sum of money during construction, and also by the introduction of this permanent industry would result in the employment of a greater number of men. This matter, however, was only under advisement.

A peculiar situation developed throughout the mining camps of the Crow's Nest Pass during June when the miners of British extraction assumed a hostile attitude towards their Austrian and German co-workers, and positively refused to continue working underground with these enemy aliens. Practically only one actual cessation occurred, this being at the Coal Creek mines, and it lasted only two days, the first of which was declared an idle day by the management in order to give the men an opportunity to arrive at some satisfactory solution of the problem themselves, and as this was not sufficient time, the men themselves took the second day, and then as the authorities immediately intervened and interned all single miners and all married miners of

enemy nationality, and not having families in Canada. This compromise was accepted and the men returned to work.

Another partial cessation occurred at the mines of the Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., at Hillcrest, Alta., where the Austrians and Germans worked three shifts during the week ending June 19, after the Britishers had demanded their dismissal, but before the situation became extremely acute, upon the suggestion of the mine management, an arrangement whereby the objectionable aliens were temporarily excluded to the benefit of the British and their allied co-workers, was accepted and operations resumed.

This condition of affairs, which actually originated at Fernie, also found supporters at Coleman, Alta., but there no cessation occurred. A general mass meeting was held, at which a resolution was passed unanimously that there would be no discrimination against the alien enemies, of whom it is estimated there are considerably less than 100 at this particular camp. It has been alleged, however, that this action is not recognized as voicing the sentiment of the Coleman miners. However, the mines continued to operate as usual.

The result of the present complications as affecting the labour supply is that over 300 have been taken from employment in the Fernie and Michel mines and placed in the internment quarters at Fernie, while approximately 140 have been temporarily laid off at Hillcrest. This situation did not affect the Bellevue camp on account of the enemy aliens having been excluded by the company two or three months ago. The result of this, however, is that the fairly large enemy alien population at that camp, in view of this forced idleness, have become destitute, and are now pleading for voluntary internment.

The lumbering industry on the whole throughout the district was slightly improved, but is still in what might be classed as a very inactive state.

In view of the small number of mills

at present operating, and also on account of the others having allowed their stocks to diminish to almost a vanishing point, it is very doubtful if this locality could supply and increased demand should any develop later on in the season.

Building activity was confined to one \$4,000 structure, and an estimated \$12,000 addition to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The former was completed during the month, while the latter was still under construction, approximately 15 men being employed, including skilled and unskilled labour. Both of these jobs were on the day wage basis, no contracts having been awarded.

A slight improvement in railway traffic was evidenced when the Canadian Pacific Railway put on extra passenger service along this line in the form of two daily trains operating between Calgary, Alta., and Spokane, Wash. There were also two additional freight trains put on during this month, which makes five daily freight trains operating along this line.

Civic improvements have been reduced to a minimum, and with the exception of the construction of two blocks of macadam streets in the business district of the city, for which the appropriation of \$4,000 was made some time ago, the work is confined to repairs and renewals.

In Fernie and locality the agricultural industry is confined almost wholly to "truck-gardening," and from the limited amount of ground under cultivation, which is of no greater extent than during previous years, the indications are favourable for a maximum yield.

A noticeable increase in the cost of living went into effect at the beginning of this month, when the retail price of fresh meat advanced from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. Otherwise the retail price of food remained the same as during the previous month, with the exception of butter, which declined approximately 10 per cent.

Nanaimo.

There has been no change in the labour situation. The number of men out of employment showed a slight decrease owing mostly to men leaving the district for other countries, the men leaving being mostly British citizens.

Business men reported trade very quiet, especially in the trades outside of those dealing in necessary food stuffs.

There has been no specified change in wages or hours of labour although men were accepting any wages they could get.

Farmers were busy with their hay which promised to be a very large crop.

Fishermen were quiet.

The sawmills of the district were working but on a decreased scale and the logging camps were not doing much.

The coal mines hardly lost any time during June but there was not a large number of men engaged, most of the mines working with a small force of men. There was hardly any railroad construction going on.

The city was doing some paving and also some road work for the benefit of the unemployed. The Provincial Government also was providing a lot of work through the district at reduced wages and hours to help the unemployed.

Nelson.

Conditions regarding employment of labour showed no improvement over last month. Recruiting has been the order of the day and a number of young men have enlisted and gone to Vernon for training.

About 20 men of Nelson have made application to be sent to England to be employed in making war munitions.

The building trades were practically at a standstill with the exception of a few small cottages along the lake and some few necessary repair jobs. Quite a number of carpenters have left Nelson and gone to Trail, as the smelter there is running full time with a full force of men.

The Sheep Creek property, which is owned by the Canadian Consolidated Company, has shipped its first shipment this year. The Silver Hoard mine at Ainsworth has also recently shipped some few cars of ore to the Trail smelter. The largest shippers to this smelter are at Rossland; the Centre Star seems to lead all other mines, with the Le Roy a close second. All mines now working are showing a tendency to advancement.

Several cars of ore have already been shipped over the new Kettle Valley railway. The Carmi properties were shipping over the new line and were first to take advantage of the new route. These properties were also shipping to the smelter at Trail.

The Granby workers at Grand Forks smelter have had a voluntary advance in their wages of 25 cents per day, the lowest wages now paid with this increase being \$3.25 per day.

For the first time in ten months the whistle at Greenwood blew on June 14. The British Columbia Copper Company has been repairing its mines for immediate operation. At first only one eight-hundred ton furnace will be employed and 50 men given work at the smelter.

The Mother Lode and the Lone Star mines have begun operations. There will be about 50 men employed at the Mother Lode and 30 at the Lone Star. The company at the Mother Lode have given up their store and the company boarding house has been leased. It is also stated by the company that Austrians and Germans will not be employed, that is if they can get men of other nationalities.

Lumbering was practically at a standstill.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions during June showed no improvement over May and very little activity in any line could be noticed. The number of unemployed remained about the same with very little prospect of any relief. The city was carrying on a limited amount of improvements and street grading.

Work on the Brackman-Ker flour mills and elevator was expected to begin soon as the pile driving has been completed for the job.

The new meat market mentioned last month had not been started and very little building of any sort was being done. The plant of the Heaps Engineering Company has been seized for arrears of taxes with a view to settling internal dissensions which prevented the company from beginning operations.

Altogether the outlook was not at all bright for the remainder of the season.

The farmers have been getting ideal weather and prospects for a good crop were excellent. Small fruits were proving a good crop and prices were almost as high as in previous years. New potatoes have been on the market for some time and were selling at 2 to 2½ cents per pound.

Fishing has shown some improvement during the month but the spring salmon season has been a very poor one. Four or five canneries were packing but the supply was limited.

Lumbering was about the same as last month, none of the mills running to capacity, with a good many of the camps still closed down. Considerable difficulty was being experienced in getting rid of the cut and there was no disposition to stock up to any extent. The sash factories were still running on part time and orders for their products were limited.

No railway construction was being done and no men employed except for the usual necessary maintenance work.

Prince Rupert.

Labour conditions were unchanged and unemployment was general throughout the district.

The Imperial Oil Company has put its oil tanks into operation. The first boat arrived on May 28 with 500,000 gallons of distillate. All trains are burning oil fuel on the Prince Rupert division, also the Grand Trunk Pacific boats trading from this port.

On June 9 a new schedule was put in operation on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Prince Rupert and eastern points. Three trains will arrive and depart each week instead of two as before, and will run right through to Winnipeg.

On June 8 the Grand Trunk Pacific boats commenced three trips each way weekly between Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. This change is to meet the increased passenger traffic by rail and boat.

The fishing industry has increased greatly and has become the mainstay of the major part of the population. The depression caused by the war has been overcome to a large extent by the growth of this industry.

There was a falling off during the month in the arrivals of American boats owing to the discovery of some new banks off the Columbia river. Reports coming in, however, would indicate a renewal of the trading with this port at an early date. The total amount of fish landed for the month of May was as follows:

	Lbs.
Halibut..	1,497,100
Salmon..	103,400
Cod	9,000
Soles..	3,000
Flounders	2,000
Shell... fish	1,000
Total..	1,615,500

Vancouver.

The general condition of unemployment which has prevailed for some time past has shown no sign of improvement during the last month. Deputations still continue to interview the Provincial Government impressing the need for some measure of relief from that body and pointing out the very unpromising prospect presented for the coming winter. In the city, relief to single men, whether residents, ratepayers, or otherwise, was stopped June 24. The civic relief officer strongly advised against this course. It was reported at the meeting of the civic relief committee, where

this action was decided upon, that fruit growers in the Fraser Valley had undertaken to engage about 100 of the unemployed as fruit pickers, in place of Chinamen who had formerly done that work.

In the outlying districts of South Vancouver and Burnaby exceptional distress prevails among families. Investigation by an official of the Provincial Government resulted in that body deciding to undertake some road-building work as a measure of relief to married men. About 500 are involved. They will work in weekly shifts of 100 each week, at a wage of \$2.25 per day of eight hours.

In the city, the standard wage for civic labourers has been \$3 per eight-hour day. This has been lowered to \$2.25. The men, numbering 2,000, are also working half time, which has been the rule for some months. The decision to take this step was made at a meeting of the City Council held in camera. It has been made the subject of a protest by the Trades and Labour Council.

Reductions have also been made in the wages of policemen and salaries of civic officials.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., representing the British Government, was in Vancouver in quest of skilled mechanics to go to Britain. Three thousand men registered as desiring to go. Local representatives of firms interested in the plan to manufacture shells interviewed Mr. Barnes and expressed disapproval of the proposal to take mechanics out of the city.

The new Government elevator was in the initial stages of building and was expected to give employment to some of the numerous building tradesmen and labourers out of work by reason of the practical cessation of ordinary building. The local Trades and Labour Council has protested to Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., against the proposal of the contractors to bring workmen into the city to work on the elevator.

Building permits to the number of 57, valued at \$719,280, were issued during May, as compared with 162, valued at \$524,380, for May last year. Building

operations generally were almost at a standstill and the percentage of unemployed workmen in that industry was very high.

Local finished lumber exporters express disapproval at the action of the Trades and Labour Council in notifying Australian Governments of the prevalence of Orientals in the lumber mills of the province.

City rules for the regulation of jitney bus traffic, along with the cheapening of fares by the Street Railway Company, have resulted in a very marked reduction in the number of busses operating.

The British Columbia Electric Railway Company has an agreement with its street car employees which terminates June 30. The company has made the following offer to the men:

General reduction in wages of ten per cent.

Method of this reduction to be discussed with the employees.

Working conditions to remain the same, except for the necessary alterations in the wording of such clauses as cannot properly be made to apply to the extended period.

The agreement to be for a period of two years.

These proposals made without prejudice and to be unconditionally withdrawn unless accepted without the intervention of any outside party.

This proposal has been declined by the men. The company has applied to the Department of Labour for a board of investigation to be appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to go into the matters in contention. The company has also notified the electrical workers in its employ that their working agreement with the company will expire June 30. The street railway employees, along with the electrical workers, have formed a joint light, power and transportation council.

It is understood that a readjustment of longshoremen's wages has been requested by the local shipping firms. Pending the arrival here of the Interna-

tional president of the Longshoremen's Union no action has been taken.

Steel for the manufacture of war material is expected here at the end of June and several firms with the necessary equipment are making preparations to carry out the work. With this one exception the industrial outlook is very unpromising and workmen will be well advised not to come to British Columbia.

Victoria.

Generally speaking, there has been no change in labour conditions during the month, the number of unemployed registered at the City Employment Bureau being about 2,300, of whom it is stated 85 per cent. have been unable to obtain employment. The engineering and metal trades were fairly active during June, some of the ship yards working overtime in repairing steamers that were required to be done on short notice.

The City Council had an interview with the Provincial Cabinet when the city's unemployment problem was discussed, but no definite action was promised beyond the Cabinet endorsing a proposition to assist in securing low fares for those who might wish to go to the Northwest to obtain work in the harvest fields. A few days later a deputation from the unemployed interviewed the Government on the same subject. The Government held out no hope of any further new Government work being started in this vicinity, but the Acting Premier, Hon. Mr. Bowser, told the deputation that the Government would loan the city money for the relief of the unemployed when the city asked for it.

About 800 applications have been filed with the City Clerk from mechanics who desire to go to the Old Country as armament workers. The applications will be revised and suitable selections made when the British Commissioners visit Victoria.

The Trades and Labour Council at its meeting on June 2 passed a resolu-

tion that the British, Dominion and Colonial Governments should be asked not to handle any timber sent from British Columbia unless a guarantee was given by the Governments that it was being handled by white labour, and not by Asiatics.

Letters have been sent to the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand asking for their opinion on the matter, and seeking to secure a pledge that lumber imported into those countries should be handled exclusively by white labour.

The Dominion Government has let a contract for the construction of an observatory on Little Saanich mountain, at a cost of \$75,000.

The whaling fleet, which has been tied up in Victoria harbour since last fall, is making ready to commence operations about July 1. This date is about two months later than usual, the delay being caused by a change in ownership of the whaling company. Although late in starting, a successful season is expected, as whales are reported plentiful on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Some months ago the Pacific Lock Joint Pipe Company deducted from the wages of its employees a charge for the war tax stamp, and on a complaint from the Trades and Labour Council, the city officials took the matter up with the company, who have refunded the amount, \$6.10, which was donated to the Patriotic Fund.

The plumbers' strike against a reduction in wages, now in its fifth month, continued without any change in the situation.

The strawberry crop in this locality was the largest on record. The prices obtained were better than last year, several carloads being shipped to the Northwest Provinces. Labourers for picking (mostly Chinese) were paid \$1 per day as against \$1.50 last year.

The hay crop which has been harvested was fully up to the average.

Work on the harbour breakwater was proceeding satisfactorily, a large staff of men being steadily employed.

The returns of the forest department of the province for the month of May show that there was scaled in all districts 41,335,237 feet of sawlogs, 167,381 lineal feet of poles and piles, and 15,482 cords of railway ties, shingle bolts, fence posts and cordwood. The total exports for the month were 7,608,046 feet of sawlogs.

On Vancouver island there were scaled 3,053,040 feet of sawlogs, 15,380 lineal feet of poles and 233 cords of ties, posts and bolts. There was exported 6,574 feet of sawlogs.

The total estimated value of the sales of timber completed during the month was \$1,895.39.

CONDITIONS DURING JUNE AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

During the month of June women have been employed fairly regularly, but most industrial establishments have continued work at a reduced time rate, except those filling orders for the army. Women's occupations affected by the change of season such as laundry work and those of waitresses have demanded a greater number of hands than during the past few months. Retail establishments have been fairly busy. Some departmental stores have given the Saturday afternoon half-holiday throughout the month. In July and August the custom will become general as in previous years.

Help Tendered Women Affected by War Conditions. — Mention has been made in these columns several times during the past few months of the effective aid given unemployed women by the Emergency Employment Bureau and "l'Assistance par le Travail."* Before closing its office for the summer months the directing committee of the Emergency Bureau gave an extensive report of its work, begun on October 26, 1914, and ended May 31, 1915, from which the following details will be of interest: Between the two dates mentioned above 1,324 unemployed women registered; offers of situations numbered 1,181, of

which 1,120 were for domestic servants, only 61 other positions being available. In all 429 women were placed. The remainder were given sewing to do; 759 were employed in the sewing circles formed under the direction of special committees, and women unable to leave home were provided with work by the Home Sewing Circle. Besides filling many private orders 4,500 garments were made through the Bureau for the Red Cross. A Government contract for 9,000 compressed bandages and 3,000 gauze dressings was also filled. The office will be closed during July and August, but will reopen in September.

The committee of l'Assistance par le Travail, founded by la Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste, kept its workroom open until the end of June. Some details as to the work done by this committee were given in the April number of the *Labour Gazette* (page 1180).

Mutual Benefit Associations for Women.—The "Alliance Nationale" besides admitting women members in many of its branches or circles (cerceles), as was mentioned in the case of l'Union St. Pierre granting its women members special privileges last year,* gives its support to the formation of women's circles, one of quite recent establishment being the "Cercle Marguerite Bourgeoys."

*See *Labour Gazette* for December, 1914, and January, 1915.

*See *Labour Gazette*, September, 1914, page 369.

Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste.—The annual public collection of "Denier National" made by "la Fédération" in aid of its associated charities and federated societies was held June 24.

Women Clerks' Association (Ass. des Employées de Bureau).—The Association has been reorganized of late and is now in a position to offer many new advantages to its members. For some time past the Association has held an office where orders were taken for typewriting at 62 St. James street. At the same stand a school for professional training in office work has been established where members can follow courses in both English and French. A tennis club has been formed, the members having their won courts at Lafontaine Park; a swimming club is also among the additional advantages of the Association.

Factory Workers' Association (Ass. des Employées de Manufacture).—The last meeting prior to the summer vacation was held on June 20. The presidents and secretaries of the various branches were present at this central meeting and read the reports of their respective divisions for the past six months. The St. Helen Branch (Section Ste-Hélène) has offered its members 15 lessons in dressmaking, the same number in fancy work; 15 members followed the former, 29 the latter, the total attendance being 119 and 252 respectively. The "Ecole Garneau" section gave 15 lessons in domestic economy and cooking; 34 names were given and the total attendance numbered 177; in dressmaking 33 names were entered and the total attendance was 103. At the Maison-neuve branch 27 and 20 registered for the two classes mentioned above and the total attendance was 200 and 131. In the Hochelaga section 15 lessons in domestic economy and cooking were followed by 50 members and the total attendance was 340. A course in millinery was taken up by 35 young girls, the total attendance being 266. The dressmaking class had 51 pupils and total attendance 284, that of fancy work 32 pupils and

total attendance 176; 30 lessons in English were given to 84 members; these had a total attendance of 974. A singing class was formed in this section and proved very popular; 53 young girls registered and the total attendance was 456.

These various classes are given at the expense of the Association; the cost for the year just closed was \$500. The members are entitled to follow all these classes without any additional charge being made other than their yearly contribution of 25 cents. The officers of the Association give their leisure to the management of the different sections and receive no remuneration. At the last meeting a cheque for \$36.40 was received from the Co-operative League and was divided among the members profiting of its advantages. During the summer "l'Association des Employées de Manufacture" invites its members to attend special religious exercises to be held at the beginning of July and again in September.

Toronto.

The monthly report of the Women's Employment Bureau shows the following statistics for May:

Registrations for the month of May.....	107
Of these, for day work only for May.....	57
Number of applications for domestics during May..	242
Number of applications for day workers during May	177
Number of applications filled during May.....	26
Number of applications for day workers filled during May.....	177
Number of days' work given through work room during May.....	137
Number of days' work given through emergency work room during May.....	294
Number of women given work through knitting department during May.....	3
Total number of registrations to date.....	2,757
Total number of registrations of charwomen to date.	891
Total number placed in positions through this office to date.....	420
Total number now in positions through this office to date.....	420
Total number placed out of town through this office to date.....	120
Total number of day's work and odd jobs given to date.....	1,316
Total number of day's work given through work room to date.....	3799½
Total number of days' work given through emergency work room to date.....	4,967½
Total number of women given work through knitting department to date.....	201

In the department of day workers there were still more workers than can possibly be supplied with work. The fact that housecleaning has almost stopped may account somewhat for this. Also, many women report that their employers have already left for their summer homes.

Dressmakers seemed to be still well employed. Only occasionally was there an appeal for work among the competent ones.

Among the seamstresses and among the piece-workers the strain still continued. Many applications for work in the league rooms have come in during the month.

No very appreciable difference was noted in the domestic situation. The demand continued. Several women who formerly held out for day work only have been persuaded to take housework by the day or by the month.

Among the girls registered for factory work, several have applied for work during the last two weeks of the month as nursemaid or mother's help. This applies to girls of from 14 to 17 years of age. The difficulty in placing them arises from the fact that their mothers usually insist that they sleep at home, thus narrowing the possible area of employment. Also, the total lack of experience in housework, added to the possibility of return to the factory, makes the housekeeper hesitate about employing them.

In summing up the month's work, it appears that the greatest need is still with the day workers. More work is required for these women, many of whom are the sole supporters of little families, who are utterly dependent on their earnings.

In his report for May to the Local Board of Health, the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hastings, reported that the nurses in the Child Welfare Branch of his department had distributed 11,834 quarts of milk to the various day nurseries and creches of the city since the Provincial Secretary started to give the supply from the Guelph Prison Farm.

To save babies' lives the department is now supplying small quantities of ice in order that the milk may be kept in good condition throughout the day.

Reference is made to the large number of Italians out of employment during the past winter, and as a result of an inquiry conducted into the conditions of 100 of these families it was found that 89 per cent. of the fathers had been farmers in Italy, and of these 80 were out of work at the time of the inquiry.

Women's Institutes of Ontario.—Nearly 25,000 women, in 843 branches, make up the membership of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the annual report of which, for 1914, has just been issued. Articles in this report cover nearly every line of feminine endeavour. The efforts described or proposed relate to activities in Institutes, the church and community life, to Red Cross and other forms of patriotic helpfulness, and to agriculture, more especially to fruit growing, poultry raising, and bee-keeping for women.

The report gives very full consideration to the home, nearly every range of domestic economy receiving attention. The study of child life is given a large place, and two addresses deal with "Children's Rights" and "Education for the Backward." "Electricity as it Relates to Women on the Farm" is the title of a practical talk by Sir Adam Beck. Considerable space is given to health topics, both of a public and an individual nature.

Factories.—All factories connected directly or indirectly with the manufacture of militia supplies were very busy. All were employed, but factory owners were breaking in few if any apprentices.

Domestics.—The Women's Welcome Hostel reports as follows:

Number registered (all new arrivals).....	14
" of city applications for domestics.....	80
" country applications for domestics.....	26
" applications filled.....	25

It may be seen from this report that the number of new arrivals is still very small and that there is plenty of work for good trained domestics.

A similar report comes from the Employment Bureau of the Women's Patriotic League:

Number registered.....	179
Number registered for day work (not sewing).....	84
Applications for domestic help.....	235
" " " " filled.....	33

Day work was much more scarce than

in April, owing to the fact that spring cleaning was over and former employers were leaving town for the summer months.

Winnipeg.

Comparative figures of positions offered and filled by the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau are available for March, April and May and are given below:

	MARCH.*		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Offered.	Filled.	Offered.	Filled.	Offered.	Filled.
Agents.....	18	6	...	...	...	...
Chambermaids.....	13	6	19	13	6	6
Book-keepers.....	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cooks.....	10	5	7	2	6	3
Dress-makers.....	...	...	3	2	...	...
Day Workers.....	309	305	432	411	355	349
Domestics.....	281	97	243	81	156	90
Flower makers.....	...	...	1	1	3	3
Factory helpers.....	12	10	10	7	8	8
Housekeepers.....	13	13	15	6	13	8
Housemaids.....	2	...	1	1	3	2
Kitchen women.....	16	19	26	23	12	9
Laundresses.....	2	2	1	...	1	1
Laundry workers.....	1	...	...	...	1	...
Nursery.....	1	0	1	...	2	1
Nurse Girls.....	20	6	19	12	13	8
Office Girls.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stenographers.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tailoresses.....	4	2	1	...	...	...
Waitresses.....	14	9	9	5	8	8
Nurse maids.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ward maids.....	2	0	2	1	...	...
	721	482	791	564	587	496

*The above figures for March will correct those given in error in the *Labour Gazette* for May, p. 1298.

The variation in the totals is caused by the increase and decrease in the demand and supply of day workers and domestics more than any other class. It will be noticed that in March 19 classes of work were offered; in April 17, and in May 14; while spring housecleaning in April gave 106 days' work increase over March, which brings up the total. For June, many families having moved to the lake, the figures will drop in both the domestic and day workers' classes. There has been some demand for waitresses, kitchen girls and domestics, but

otherwise positions offered are very few. A reduction of hotel licenses has reduced the staffs of the hotel help employed, the number, however, is offset by the opening of summer hotels and restaurants at the lakes. Hotel help is looking for work, also young nurse girls (many more now that school is closed) and foreign girls.

Bookbinders were working both short staff and short hours. Garment workers are well employed and were with the exception of one factory working full time. Store help was fairly well em-

ployed, with occasional openings offering.

Telephone girls were well employed. Despite the number of the phones taken out there have been no dismissals. Voluntary vacancies have not been filled which leaves the staff somewhat reduced as compared with a year ago. The total employed is 584 in the seven exchanges. Salaries remain the same as a year ago.

Nurses were not very busy. One to six calls daily have been received at the Registry. Fifty-four names were on the waiting list.

Stenographers have been somewhat more in demand than formerly. The list of positions filled for June totals 55, most of which have been temporary positions.

School closed Friday, June 18, when 557 teachers, 12 supervisors and three domestic science instructors laid down their duties.

The Playgrounds Association has commenced work, and gives promise of a good summer. The appropriation is \$18,000, with 20 grounds in operation. There are employed one commissioner, 24 men directors, two pianists, 27 lady directresses, besides the caretakers of the school grounds. The grounds are open from 2 p.m. till dark. Some of the lady directresses are school teachers or university students.

The total relief given by the Associated Charities for May was 454, of which new cases totalled 34. The causes for relief being required are as follows:

Widows.....	86
General sickness.....	84
Tuberculosis.....	23
Accidents.....	81
Rheumatism.....	8
Cripples.....	62
Unemployment.....	71
Desertion.....	36
Man away.....	36
Inadequate wage.....	27
Under employment.....	20
Old age.....	17
Imprisonment.....	10
Insanity.....	7
Separation.....	5
Immorality.....	3
Non support.....	2
Misfortune.....	1

The Day Nursery has four paid workers and averages 25 children daily.

The Red Cross Society has opened rooms on St. Mary's avenue, where voluntary work is being done every day in sewing of all kinds for Red Cross work by the women of Winnipeg.

Vancouver.

General conditions of female labour for June remained very much the same as during the previous month, a slight increase in the demand for domestic help and laundry workers being balanced by the falling off of trade in the seasonal occupations, such as dressmaking, tailoring, etc.

The Free Employment Bureau, inaugurated by the Women's Employment League October 1, 1914, was on June 1 taken over by the City Council to become a part of the Civic Relief Department, under the direction of Mr. G. Ireland, relief officer for the city, to be operated as a free civic employment bureau for women.

The latest report of the relief department shows that during the past month the number of heads of families out of employment and registered as needing relief, has increased to between 1,400 and 1,500.

Many of the married women thus situated sought employment, but few were successful in finding it, and with a view to assisting such women with children as are able to find day work, the following resolution has been passed by the City Council:

"The usual fee charged to mothers who leave their babies in charge of the civic creche while they go out to work will be foregone for the present on the part of those really unable to pay."

A report issued on the work of the creche shows an increase in the number of married women leaving their babies to be cared for while they do "day work" to keep things together until their husbands obtain work. During

the month of April, 1914, 637 babies were left at the creche, while the report shows that during April, 1915, 892 babies were cared for. The creche was opened in May, 1912, by a committee of ladies, being taken over by the city in February, 1913, and placed under the direction of the health department, with a staff of six, to carry on the work. A new building was opened in July, 1914, and is the only one of its kind west of Winnipeg. The charge to mothers heretofore who leave their babies to be cared for has been 10 cents per day, the child receiving two meals, dinner consisting of soup, crackers and milk pudding, the evening meal of porridge and milk with bread and butter.

An employment bureau is also run in connection, where mothers needing work can register and where applications for women to do day work are received.

At a meeting of the City Council the attention of the members was drawn to the fact that the Salvation Army was advertising in the English papers for domestic help to be brought to Canada, and a resolution passed "protesting against any further movement of that kind as it is impossible to find situations for those already here." A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Salvation Army headquarters.

The efforts of the various women's organizations of the city have been for the last few months in the direction of patriotic work. During the month of June 12 tons of linen was collected by the Daughters of the Empire and forwarded to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society in England, while socks to the number of 1,800 pairs were collected on Empire Day and sent to England to be distributed among the soldiers.

There was a small but fairly steady demand for domestic help at an average wage of \$12 per month during the month. The supply, however, was more than the demand, a considerable number

of women seeking domestic work being unable to find situations. The demand was for general help, very few calls being made for cooks or housemaids, with practically no demand for housekeepers or chambermaids.

In factory employment, workers in jam making and fruit canning were fairly well occupied, the new fruit being in. There was a slight increase in the demand for laundry workers, but a falling off in the seasonal trades of dressmaking, tailoring, millinery and garment making somewhat increased the number of women out of employment or working short time.

Boot and shoe workers were steadily employed during the month, but there was very little demand for store clerks or waitresses.

The demand for stenographers was very low, the salaries offered in some cases being as low as \$5 a week for a bookkeeper and stenographer. Many stenographers have left town, but the supply was considerably in excess of the demand.

A reduction of 10 per cent. in the salaries of school teachers has been ordered by the Board of School Trustees, thereby making a reduction in civic expenditure of \$28,000. In reply to a statement that the salaries of teachers were too high, the chairman of Board of School Trustees stated that "over 70 per cent. of the teachers were getting less than \$100 per month, many not receiving more than \$60 or \$65, while a number of those receiving such salaries were in many cases the sole revenue producers of their families owing to the prevailing unemployment and financial stringency."

It is thought that reduction of salaries will curtail the work of the Teachers' Relief Association, 10 per cent. of their salaries being the amount contributed hitherto by each teacher to the relief fund.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JUNE, 1915.

AN application was received on June 27 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its street and electric railway employees in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, relative to certain proposed changes in the wage scale and in working conditions. In the application it was stated that the dispute affected 1,058 employees directly and 156 indirectly. A Board was established on June 28, Messrs. Jas. H. McVety and A. G. McCandless, both of Vancouver, being appointed members thereof, on the recommendations of the employees and the employing company respectively. In the absence of any joint nomination from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister of Labour on July 8, by the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald of Vancouver as chairman.

An application was received on June 28 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The dispute in question grew out of the termination of a previous agreement between the company and its maintenance-of-way employees, and a proposed reduction of wage rates, effective from July 1, 1915. In the application it was stated that the dispute affected 1,800 employees directly and 1,400 others indirectly. Whilst communications were passing between the Department and the parties concerned relative to the establishment of a Board, the application was withdrawn on account of further

negotiations between the company's officials and the employees' committee.

Reference was made in the June number of the *Labour Gazette** to the receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric commissioners and their electrical workers, members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A Board was established on June 7 to deal with this matter, Messrs. Fred. Bancroft and Frank E. Brown, both of Toronto, being appointed members thereof, on the nomination of the employees and of the employing company respectively. The Board was later completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, of Toronto, as chairman.

Reference was made in the June number of the *Labour Gazette*† to the receipt of an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway lines and merged lines, and their locomotive engineers and locomotive firemen and enginemen. A Board was established to deal with this matter on June 2, Messrs. D. Campbell of Winnipeg and F. H. McGuigan of Toronto being appointed members thereof, on the recommendation of the employees and the employing company respectively. In the absence of any joint agreement from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister of Labour, on June 21, by the appointment of His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth of Toronto, as chairman.

* See *Labour Gazette*, June, 1915, page 1412.

† See *Labour Gazette*, June, 1915, page 1412.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.

The Minister of Labour received on June 17 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which was established on May 28, to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Ottawa, and its machinists, to the number of 100, members of Lodge No. 412, of the International Association of Machinists.

The dispute in question grew out of a proposal on the employees' part for certain alterations in wage rates and working conditions. The industry affected not being one of the public utilities class, to which the Act primarily applies, the Board was established by the joint consent of the parties concerned. Messrs. Jas. Simpson of Toronto and Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., of Ottawa, were appointed members thereof, on the recommendation of the employees and of the employing company respectively, and the Board was completed on May 29 by the appointment of Mr. H. P. Hill, of Ottawa, as chairman, on the recommendation of the other Board members.

The unanimous report of the Board was accompanied by a copy of an agreement which had been secured between the parties concerned, providing for certain amendments in the wage rates previously in force, the same to "continue in force and effect during the continuance of the present war, but for not more than one year from the first of June, 1915," the terms and condi-

tions of the former agreement in all other respects to remain in full force and effect.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable

The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, (employer) and certain employees, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists (employees).

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, and composed of James Simpson of the city of Toronto, recommended by the employees; George Frederick Henderson of the city of Ottawa, recommended by the employer, and Hamnett Pinhey Hill of the same place, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board by the Minister of Labour as chairman of the Board, have the honour to report as follows:

The Board met on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. 1915, and having subscribed and taken the oaths of office, it immediately procured a conference between representatives of the men and

of the company looking to a settlement of the matters in dispute.

The Board met further on the first day of June and continued negotiations commenced on the previous day without them reaching any definite result. Mr. Henderson being obliged to leave Ottawa on the evening of that day for an absence of several days, he requested Messrs. Hill and Simpson to continue the negotiations in the meantime, and they held further meetings and continued the negotiations during the course of the two following days.

With the consent of his fellow members of the Board, Mr. Hill entered into correspondence with a large number of concerns employing machinists, and in that way accumulated a substantial amount of information for the benefit of the Board.

Messrs. Hill and Simpson again met in Ottawa on the twelfth day of June and resumed the negotiations already referred to. On the fourteenth day of June the full Board again met and the negotiations were continued during the course of that day and the fifteenth and sixteenth day of June.

The Board regrets to have to report that it has not been able to continue the negotiations to a successful result, it having been found impossible to work out an agreement between the employing company and its employees. It is also a matter of regret that the members of the Board are not unanimous in their conclusion.

The application of the men was to have an amendment to their previous agreement, providing for a minimum

wage of 35 cents per hour. After hearing the evidence furnished by and on behalf of the parties, as well as considering the information collected by the chairman of the Board, Mr. Simpson was and is of the opinion that the men were justified in asking for this amendment. Messrs. Hill and Henderson were and are, however, of a contrary opinion, and in the result the Board can only report that in the opinion of the majority an amendment such as asked for by the men cannot be recommended.

It is perhaps proper to report that during the course of the negotiations the members of the Board, while adhering to the opinions set out in the last preceding paragraph hereof, expressed their desire that in view of the fact that the company is engaged in the manufacture of gun carriages and ammunition wagons which are urgently needed, the parties should agree upon a minimum wage of 33 cents, to remain in effect only during the continuance of the present war, but for not more than one year from this date. This expression of desire was submitted to the parties, and the company has expressed its willingness to enter into this agreement, but the men still have the suggestion under consideration. The Board ventures to express the hope that the company will leave the matter open for a few days further, and that the men may see their way clear to enter into the suggested agreement.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) HAMNETT P. HILL.

JAMES SIMPSON.

GEO. F. HENDERSON.

Terms of Agreement.

The agreement between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, and its machinists, is in the terms following:

THIS AGREEMENT made in triplicate this seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1915, between the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter called "The Company," of the first part, and the machinists employed by the said company, hereinafter called "The Machinists," of the second part.

Witnesseth that the parties hereto have agreed in the manner following, that is to say:

That the agreement made between the parties hereto, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1914, shall continue in force and effect during the continuance of the present war, but for

not more than one year from the first day of June, A.D. 1915, with the following amendment, namely: that the company shall pay a minimum wage to machinists of 33 cents, during the continuance of this agreement. In all other respects the terms and conditions of the agreement dated the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1914, are to remain in full force and effect.

As witness the signatures of the parties hereto by their properly appointed representatives.

EDW. R. PATTERSON,
JOHN R. NASON,

For the Machinists.

*Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company,
Ltd.,*

W. K. JEFFREY.

Witness:

J. A. MCCLELLAND.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING 1914.

THE annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1914 was completed during June and will be distributed during the present month. This is the fifth statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1914 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups:

Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, &c.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1890-1914 (inclusive).

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)

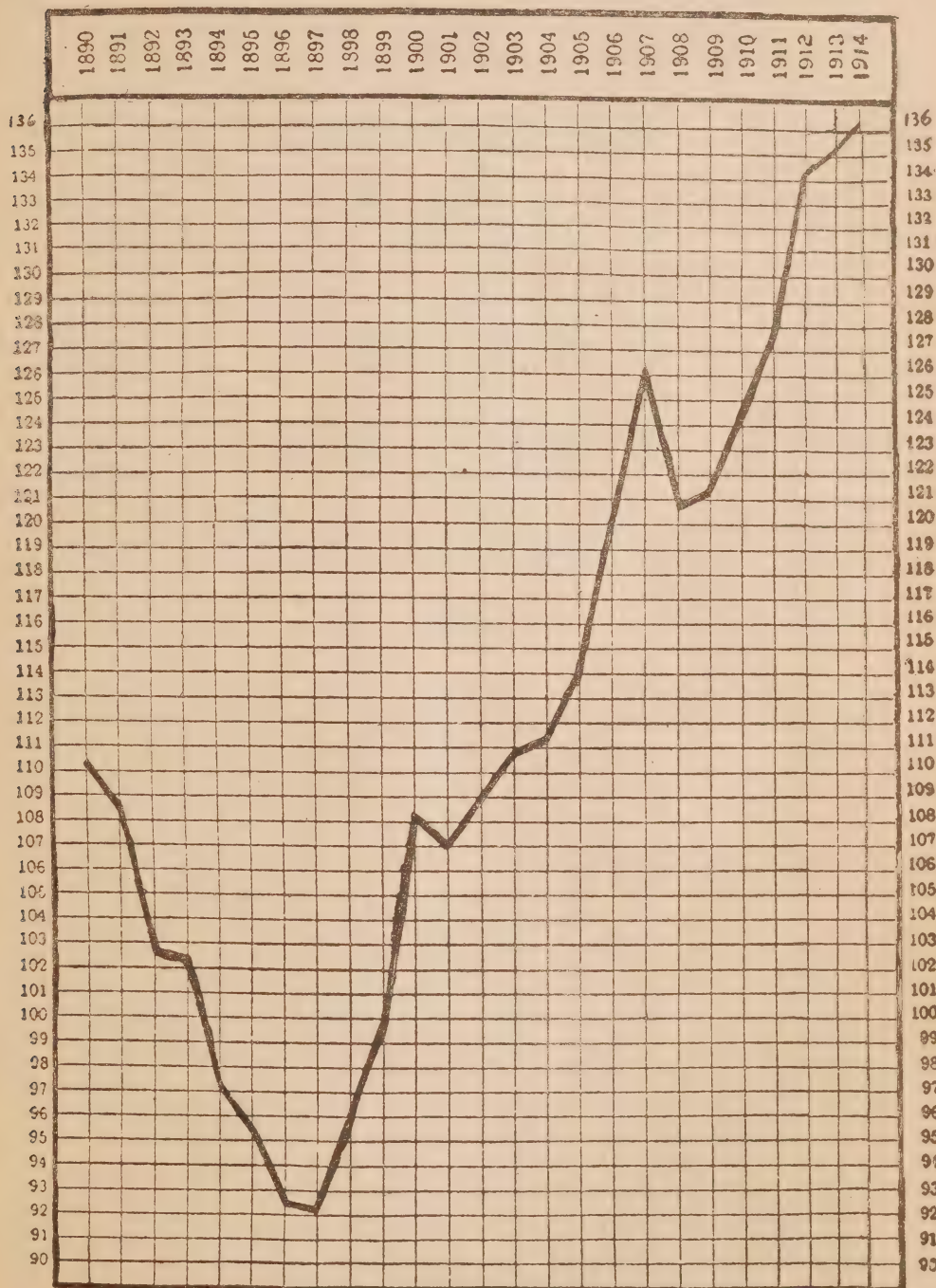


TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914.

Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
I. Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5
II. Animals and Meats.....	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3
III. Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4
IV. Fish.....	159.9	154.8	159.1	157.4	166.9	163.2	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0
V. Other Foods:—													
(a) Fruits & Vegetables..	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4
VI. Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5
VII. Hides, Leather, etc.....	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.6	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8
VIII. Metals & Implements:—													
(a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9
X. Building Materials:—													
(a) Lumber.....	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4
(c) Paints, Oils, etc.....	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.7
IX. House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.6	129.5
IX. Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	137.3	141.1	140.2	139.7	121.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(a) Furs, Raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	205.4
(b) Liquors & Tobaccos.....	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5
All commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1

*The average of the index numbers for the twelve months is higher than that for the year, calculated from the average prices during the year of the several commodities, namely 137.0, as a number of fruits and vegetables quoted only a few months during the year have a comparatively low price level.

Findings of the Report.

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

"The factor which chiefly affected Canadian prices during the year 1914 was the outbreak in August of the great European War. From January until April the general price-level was steady, with a slight tendency upward; thereafter there was a decline of two points in the index number, during July and August, the latter being the lowest month of the year. The war, however, at once caused advances of about seven points, and though there was a reaction almost immediately, and although the year ended on approximately the same

level as it began, the effect on the average for the twelve months was a rise. The Department's index number (which includes 272 commodities) stood at 136.1 for 1914, compared with 135.5 for 1913, and 134.4 for 1912, these numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-99, the period adopted by the Department as the basis of comparison. The point reached in September, namely, 141.3, was the highest recorded by the number since 1890.

"The chief increases for the year as a whole appeared in the groups Grains and Fodder, which rose 14 per cent, Animals and Meats, 6 per cent, Woollens, 8 per cent, Hides, 10 per cent, Drugs and

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1914.

Number of Commodities: 272.

(Average Prices, 1890-1899=100.)



Chemicals, 7 per cent. Raw Furs declined 33 per cent, Fuel and Lighting, 6 per cent, and Cottons 5 per cent. Food prices returned to the high levels that had prevailed in the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912. Meats were on a high level throughout the year, but showed much weakness in the last three months."

The detailed statistics for the year are presented in Part I of the report, while Part II consists of tables of annual prices back to 1890 reduced to index numbers. The review of the price movement of the year is printed in two main sections: (A) A summary review of the general movement, with analysis from various points of view; (B) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation, with statistics or other information as to conditions affecting prices.

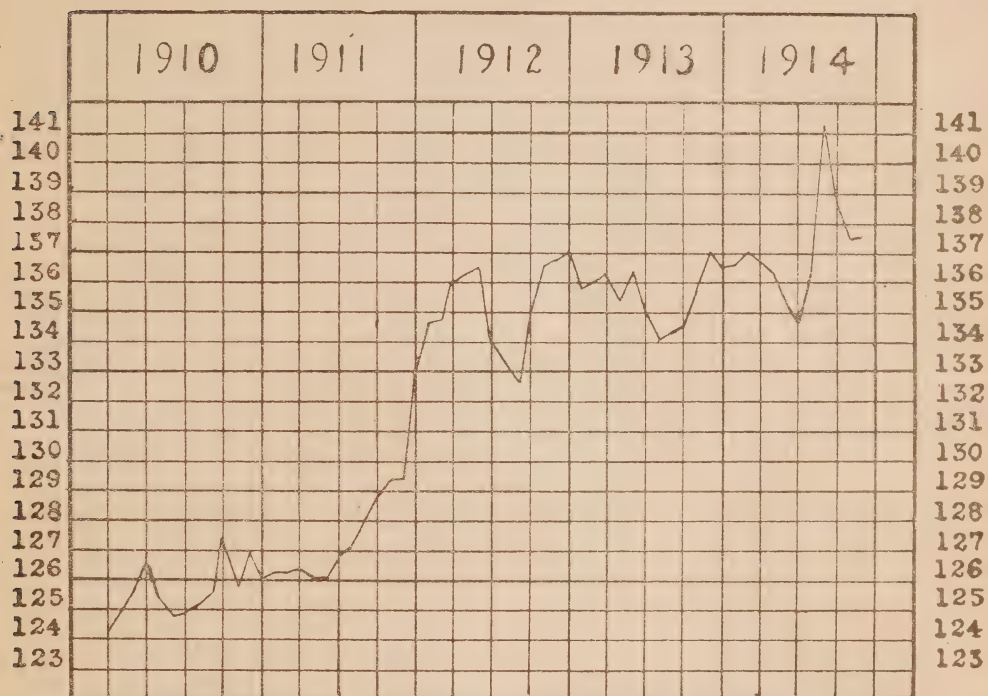
General Summary.

The general movement of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1914 may be noted conveniently from the accompanying diagrams and tables, which show the movement from month to month of some 272 commodities. The report states:

"As may be seen by the accompanying diagram the course of wholesale prices during the first half of the year was downward, but turned abruptly upward in August on the outbreak of war, and although prices receded until November, the level in December was one-half point higher than at the beginning of the year and prices in many lines were beginning to advance rapidly. Early in 1915 a level higher than in September, 1914, was indicated. In the first half of the year, Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Textiles, Hides and Leather were higher than in the previous year but consider-

COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



able decreases appeared in Dairy Products, Metals, Fuel, Furs, and Sundries, while other groups showed some declines. The demand for building materials was slow and the industrial demand for raw materials, especially in the metal trade, was lighter than in 1912 and 1913. In Canada the cessation of the boom of the past few years in building and construction, the difficulty in raising money for and the suspension of many constructive undertakings was seriously felt on the markets. In some materials, however, such as hides, leathers, wool, and lumber, prices were maintained owing to scarcity even though demand was light. Raw cotton and jute were in fairly good demand, but supplies were light and prices high. Grain was in good demand from Europe in the early part of the year and shipments of cattle, hogs and meats to

the United States were good during the same period. Stocks of fish were low and foreign demand was good. Apples and potatoes were scarce and high in price. Sugar was lower in price than since 1890 and flour was comparatively cheap. Tea was somewhat scarce and high in price.

"All markets were completely changed by the outbreak of war early in August. Wheat, with other grains, flour and oatmeal, took the lead in advancing as the countries at war were the great wheat consuming countries of the world and were also great grain producers, especially Russia and Hungary. Sugar also rose immediately as half the world's sugar is produced from beets grown in Europe and these supplies would not be available for the English market. Live-stock and meats were in demand for

army supplies and prices rose but soon receded as demand fell off in Canada. Metal markets fluctuated violently for some weeks because shipments and supplies as well as demand were uncertain. Coke declined as industrial demand fell off. Rubber changed similarly. Fine wool declined, but coarse wool rose. New Brunswick lumber was upward under strong demand from Great Britain, but in other parts of Canada lumber was downward. Drugs and chemicals advanced steeply as shipments were uncertain, freight rates were higher, and demand was greatly increased in lines used in war, such as carbolic acid, glycerine and potash. Gunpowder also advanced. Raw furs, however, slumped as prospective demand for finished goods was cut off. Butter, cheese and eggs rose under a good demand from Great Britain. Additional customs and excise duties in Canada raised the prices of some commodities, including sugar, coffee, liquors, tobacco and alcohol. Within a few weeks the dislocation of trade and the interruptions to shipping had been readjusted to the new conditions and many commodities fell in price. Also the dislocation of industry weakened the demand for materials so that the general level of prices fell each month in spite of considerable advances in many lines. The disturbance of financial conditions increased the industrial depression and destroyed the influences tending toward improvement up to the outbreak of war, although this was partly offset by the high prices received for farm products and by the demand in some manufacturing industries for military supplies. Cotton fell steeply as the demand in

Europe was greatly curtailed, and the United States crop was the largest on record. Silk and jute similarly declined. Iron and steel products, structural materials, coke, gasoline, raw rubber and finally pulp and paper weakened considerably. In December the markets for grain, flour, butter, eggs, cheese, wool, flax, fibre, leathers, antimony, copper, matches and glass were advancing and this firmness indicated a very high level for prices early in 1915."

The Rise in the Cost of Food.

"With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, *e.g.*, flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the diagram below has been prepared. The placing of the four lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the four years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that while in 1913 the level of food prices was lower than in 1912 and the latter part of 1911 it had risen considerably in the latter part of the year and was nearly as high as in 1912 during the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by a steep rise in September and though a recession then occurred the level was still high during the last three months of the year and was still upward in December. High prices for flour, oatmeal, sugar, and tea accounted to a great extent for this last advance."

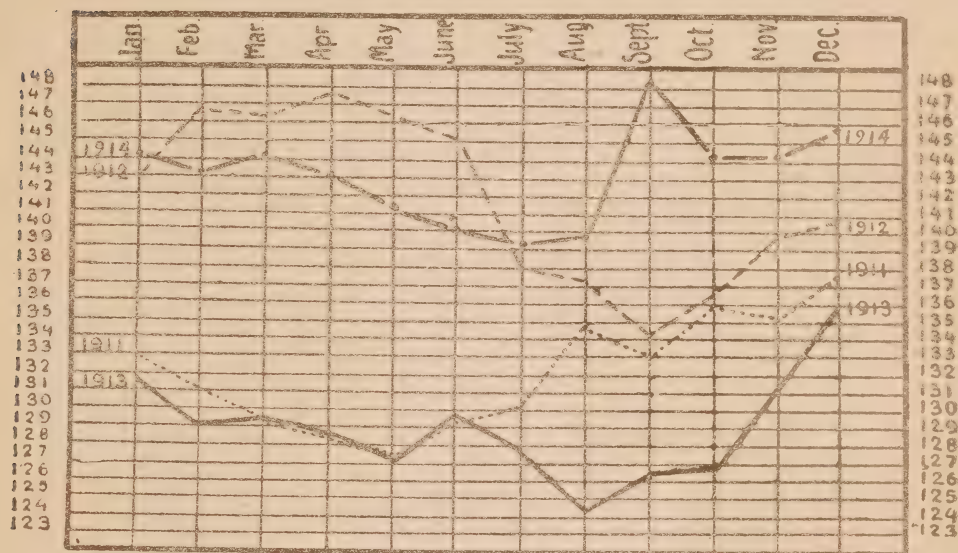
INDEX NUMBER OF FOODS 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1914	144.1	143.2	144.2	143.0	141.4	140.0	139.3	139.7	148.1	144.3	144.4	145.8	139.6
1913	131.8	129.1	129.3	129.5	128.5	130.9	128.7	124.6	126.5	126.9	131.7	135.9	130.1
1912	143.0	146.7	146.3	147.4	146.5	145.3	138.1	137.3	134.5	136.6	139.9	140.7	141.7
1911	132.9	131.2	129.2	128.2	127.6	129.3	130.1	134.8	134.1	135.9	135.2	137.7	132.2

RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Including Meats, Fish, Dairy Products, Fruits, Vegetables; Breadstuffs, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Condiments, etc.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Retail Prices.

"Since the beginning of 1910, the Department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over—some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditure of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices in each

month in the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 reported in this way to the Department, have been averaged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix A. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that retail prices were comparatively steady in 1914 except in meats, which were upward. The most satisfactory way of estimating the total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the average prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind appears on the following page.

"It will be seen that the total weekly expenditures, including rent, rose slight-

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS
FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE; INCOME \$800 PER YEAR; 1910-1914.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	Cost 1910	Cost 1911	Cost 1912	Cost 1913	Cost 1914
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.	12.8
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.
Vinegar, white wine.....	⅛ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	1.5
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.738
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	⅛ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895
Rent.....		\$4. 05	\$4. 05	\$4. 60	\$4. 75	\$4. 65
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.315

ly, there being a slight decrease in rent and a rise in the cost of food.

"The weekly budget of food would cost \$7.73 in 1914 as compared with \$7.33 in 1913; and \$6.95 in 1910, a rise of nearly 5.5 per cent in 1914 but 11.3 per cent higher than in 1910. Meats, flour, bread and sugar were higher.

"In fuel and lighting the price level was practically unchanged, anthracite coal showing a slight decrease and soft wood an increase. It will be noticed that the chief advances in fuel were in 1912 and 1913.

"In rent a decrease of two per cent appears, the greatest reductions having occurred in Western Canada, but the average was still nearly fifteen per cent higher than in 1910."

Number of Articles Showing Increases or Decreases in 1904.

"An interesting sidelight is thrown on the price movement of 1914 by noting the number of articles which showed increases or decreases in average price or remained unchanged compared with 1913. Altogether, 322 articles are available in the present report and its predecessor for such a comparison. Of this total, 164 showed increases, 125 showed declines, while 33 were unchanged. In other words, 50 per cent of the number advanced, 40 per cent declined, and 10 per cent remained the same. In a similar list last year, 53 per cent advanced, while 34 per cent declined and 13 per cent were stationary."

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table shows by index numbers the movement of prices in

other countries back to 1890 and by months for 1914.

"Appendix B contains more detailed information and the various index numbers are given by groups of commodities. The annual statement of the British Board of Trade is also given.

"In Great Britain prices also showed a great advance from August to the end of the year, but considerable weakness had appeared in many commodities during the first six months. Cereals, meats, tea, sugar, etc., advanced considerably but textiles and minerals averaged lower, although some strength appeared toward the end of the year.

"In United States prices also showed downward tendencies until August when prices rose steeply, especially in grain, flour, dairy products, hides, leather, chemicals, but the movement was downward in textiles, minerals, building material and many other commodities.

"In France prices as shown by the index number of *La Réforme Economique* were lower than for some years until June. Since that month no results have been published. Quotations of hides, tin, zinc, lead, cocoa, rice and corn were higher, while silk, cotton and coffee were lower.

"In Australia prices were higher than in 1913 in the first half of the year, and advanced still more in the third quarter. A severe drought caused very high prices for grain and many other commodities. Metals advanced considerably in the third quarter."

INDEX NUMBERS FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND AUSTRALIA.

	CANADA	GREAT BRITAIN		UNITED STATES			FRANCE	AUS- TRALIA.
	Depart- ment of Labour.	Economist	Saurbeck.	Bradstreet	Dunn.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economi- que. (g.)	Bureau of Census and Statistics. (i.)
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)	(i.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100	1.053
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100	945
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2	918
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9	850
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0	749
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	89.992	42.0	84.4	760
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	31.0	82.5	922
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	31.7	83.5	925
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7	895
1899.....	100.1	93	63	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9	809
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4	894
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8	974
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2	1.051
1903.....	110.5	96½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8	1.049
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9775	100.142	48.3	95.2	890
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8	910
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4	948
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2	1.021
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2	1.115
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8	993
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2	1.003
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8	1.000
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8	1.170
1913.....	135.5	125	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0	1.088
1914.....	136.1	119.2	86	8.8857	124.528	60.8	.....	.....
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2	1.085
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.611	58.2	113.8	
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8	
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2	1.113
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6	
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2	
July.....	134.8	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....	1.185
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h)8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....

(a) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month.

(c) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number 190.

(g) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

(i) Base 1911=1000; 92 commodities included.

The Movement by Groups and Commodities.

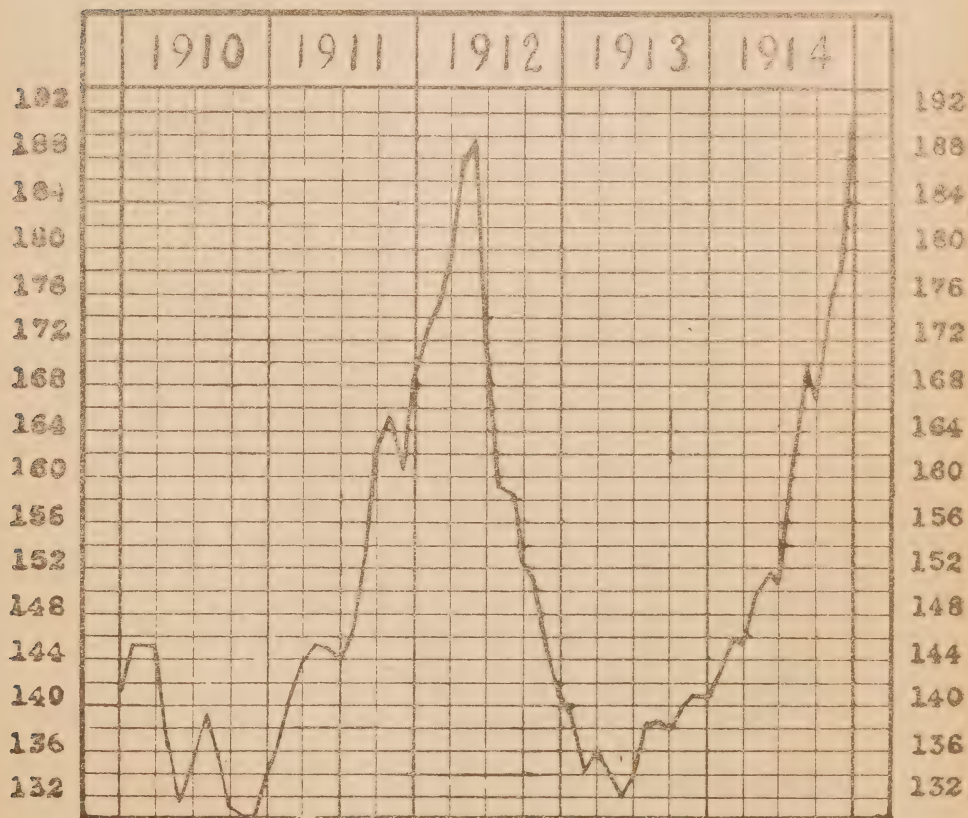
"Grains and Fodder.—The high prices during the last five months brought the level of grain prices to the highest point in many years. The index number for the group Grains and Fodder averaged 156.5 for the year, as compared with 136.8 in 1913, and 167.3 in 1912. High

prices of fodder and barley early in the year accounted chiefly for the high level in 1912; during 1913 the lowest level since 1906 was reached as a result of the record crops in 1912 and 1913. War prices for grain and hay, together with a great shortage in the world's crop of cereals, which had appeared before the outbreak of war, brought the index num-

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



ber of the group from 150.4 in July, to 178.5 in December, though in January the index number had been as low as 140.9. The estimates of the world's crop of wheat at the end of 1914 showed a shortage of nearly 500,000,000 bushels from that of 1913, the total crop being less than in 1910. The total consumption of wheat is estimated to have increased in recent years by 5,000,000 bushels each year. In rye, the next most important cereal in Europe, decreases in Russia, Germany, and Hungary reduced the crop 70,000,000 bushels below that of 1913 and nearly 100,000,000 bushels below 1912. Barley production showed a considerable decrease in Russia, Germany, Hungary and Canada, only the United States showing a large increase. In oats a reduction of 500,000,000 bushels was shown. In corn, the United States crop was larger than the small yield in 1913, but little larger than the crop in 1911, and nearly 500,000,000 bushels short of the bumper crop of 1912.

"The decrease in total estimates of grain crops from those of 1913 was, therefore, about 1,400,000,000 bushels. The reports as to wheat production in some countries later indicated greater yields than previously estimated, especially in France, Algeria, Argentina and Chili. Anticipations of reduced acreage and cultivation in Europe in 1915, owing to the war, and short supplies on various markets, owing to interruptions to shipping and the free movement of supplies, accentuated scarcity and raised prices on different markets according to circumstances from time to time, inducing much speculation and holding of supplies."

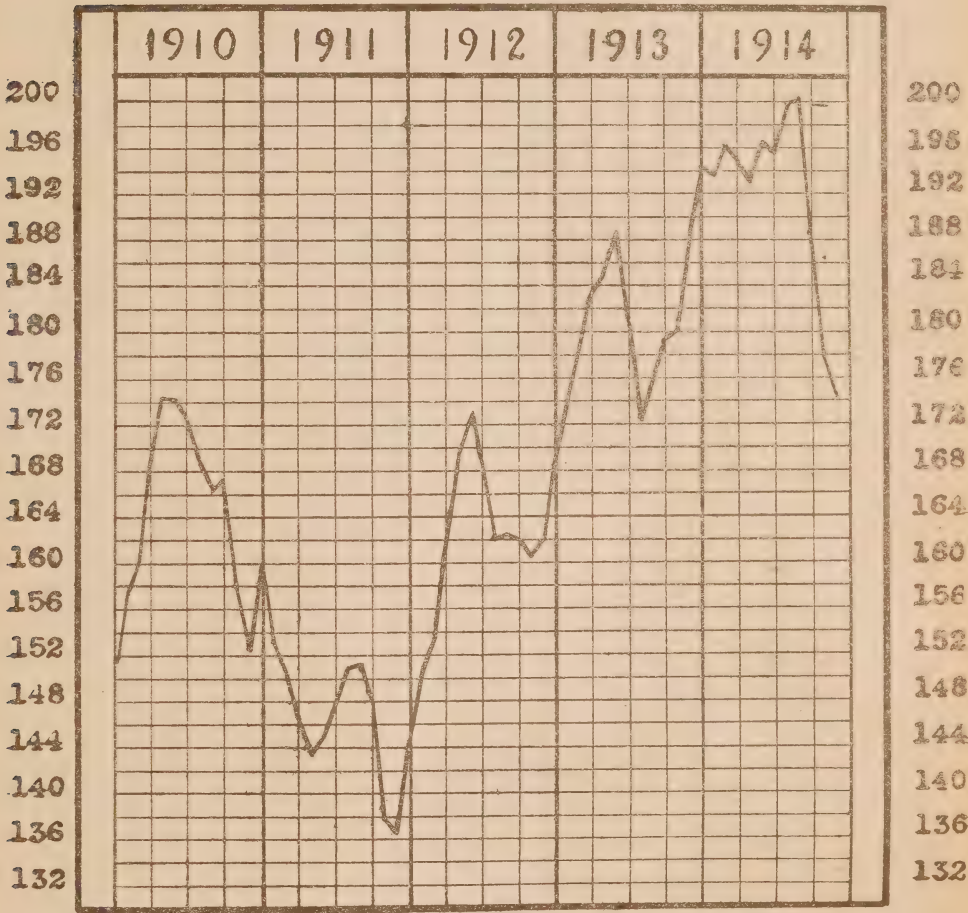
"*Animals and Meats.*—Prices of animals and meats had risen to record levels in 1913, but still further advances occurred in 1914 in cattle and sheep and their products. Hogs, hog products and poultry, however, averaged lower, though high at the beginning of the year. The index number for the group rose from 194.2 in January to 200.1 in September, but fell to 174.2 by December, averaging 192.3 for the year, as compared with 180.8 in 1913.

"Receipts of livestock showed decreases on the principal markets, except in hogs, and in cattle at Winnipeg. The large supplies of hogs raised and marketed in Western Canada, many of which came east to Montreal and Toronto, increasing the receipts there, became a very important feature, marking the advance of the mixed farming movement in Western Canada. The reports of the Census and Statistics Office show an increase in the number of cattle on farms in the prairie provinces. The great decrease in the number in Ontario is probably due to the large shipments to the United States in the latter part of 1913, when the tariff on imports was removed. It has been stated that farmers took advantage of the situation to get rid of a great number of cattle it would not have been profitable to feed for market as feed was high in price that season. Numbers of valuable milch cows, however, were also reported to have been exported. An increase in the number of swine and sheep in the western provinces also appears in the Census returns though decreases in eastern provinces lower the total estimate.

RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Commodities included: Cattle, Western and Ontario; Beef, hindquarters, fore-quarters and plate; Hogs, live and dressed; Bacon; Hams; Pork, salt, mess; Lard; Sheep; Mutton; Lamb, dressed; Turkeys; Fowls.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



“*Dairy Products.*—The level of prices of dairy products as shown by the group index number had risen to a high point by the end of 1913. By the middle of 1914 the index number was down to 129.5 in May as compared with 135.1 in May, 1913, on account of lower prices for butter. In July the index numbers stood at 131.3 as compared with 138.4 in July, 1913, butter, cheese, eggs, and milk at Victoria, B.C., being lower than a year before. Prices of butter, cheese

and eggs, however, rose steeply after the outbreak of war and during the closing months of the year the group index number was almost as high as in 1913.”

“*Fish.*—In 1913 fish prices had fallen considerably as a result of the “big run” of sockeye salmon in British Columbia and good catches of cod, haddock and mackerel on the Atlantic Coast. Canned lobsters, however, had risen steeply. In 1914 conditions were reversed as the catches on the Atlantic Coast and the

salmon run on the Pacific Coast were much smaller. War conditions lowered prices for a short time. The group index number for the year was therefore 156.0 as compared with 158.0 in 1913.

"The fish trade of Canada during 1914 was thought to be on the whole good although the export trade in canned lobsters and dried fish felt the disastrous effects of the war on markets. Later the demand for prepared fish of various kinds from European countries was reported greater. The trade in Canada also showed expansion."

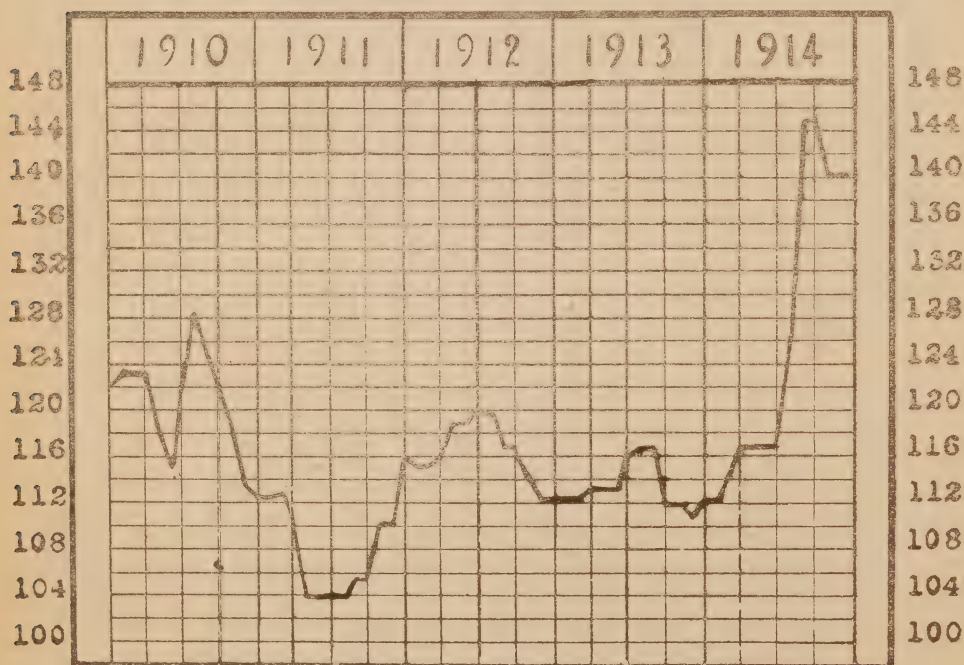
"*Fruits and Vegetables.*—Prices had receded to a comparatively low level by the end of 1913 as a result of good crops in 1912 and 1913. In canned goods the pack of 1912 was so large that considerable stocks in many lines were held over and, as the 1913 crop and pack were also large, supplies were plentiful and prices

were low. The crop in 1914 was somewhat reduced by dry weather, but on the whole was large and prices were therefore little higher than in the previous year in most lines. Prices paid to growers by canners showed a reduction in some cases. In Ontario the peach crop was a failure. None were canned but supplies were available from the stocks held over in previous years. The index number for the group in November was 111.3 as compared with 126.5 in 1913 and the index number for the year was 118.1 as compared with 119.6 for 1913."

"*Miscellaneous Groceries.*—The general level of prices had fallen to 112.9 in January, as shown by the index number for the group, but in September was up to 136.0, declining to 132.2 in December. Flour and sugar were the chief commodities to advance but nearly all articles were upward."

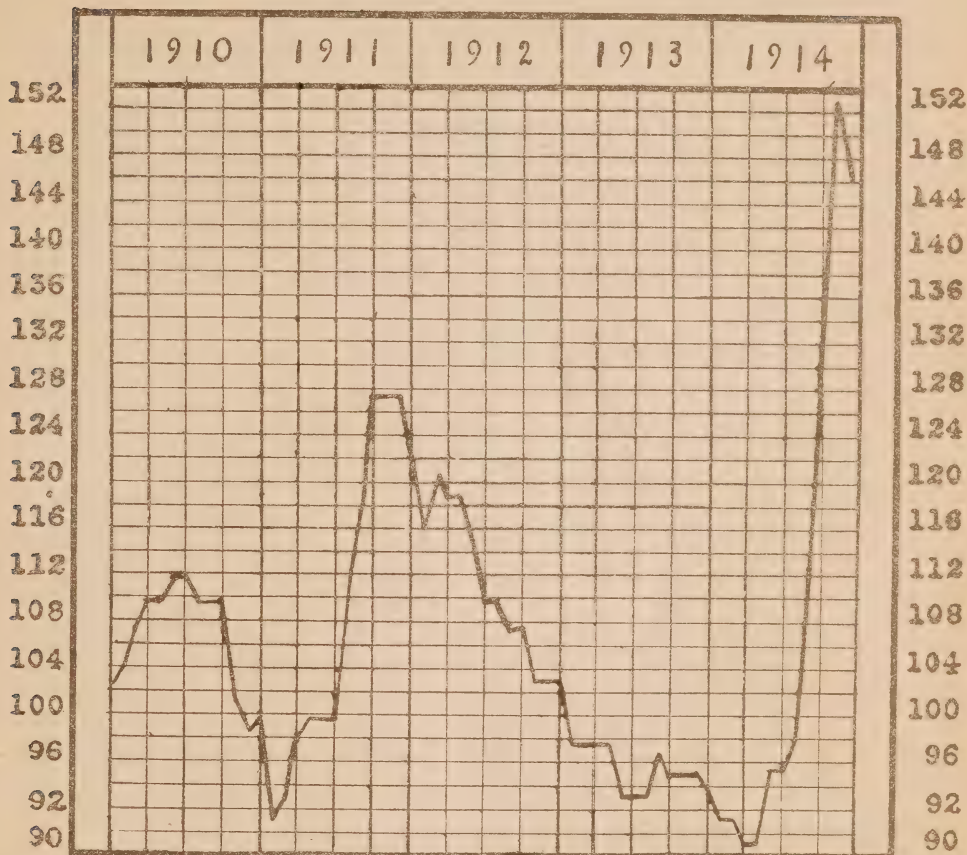
RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, 1910—1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



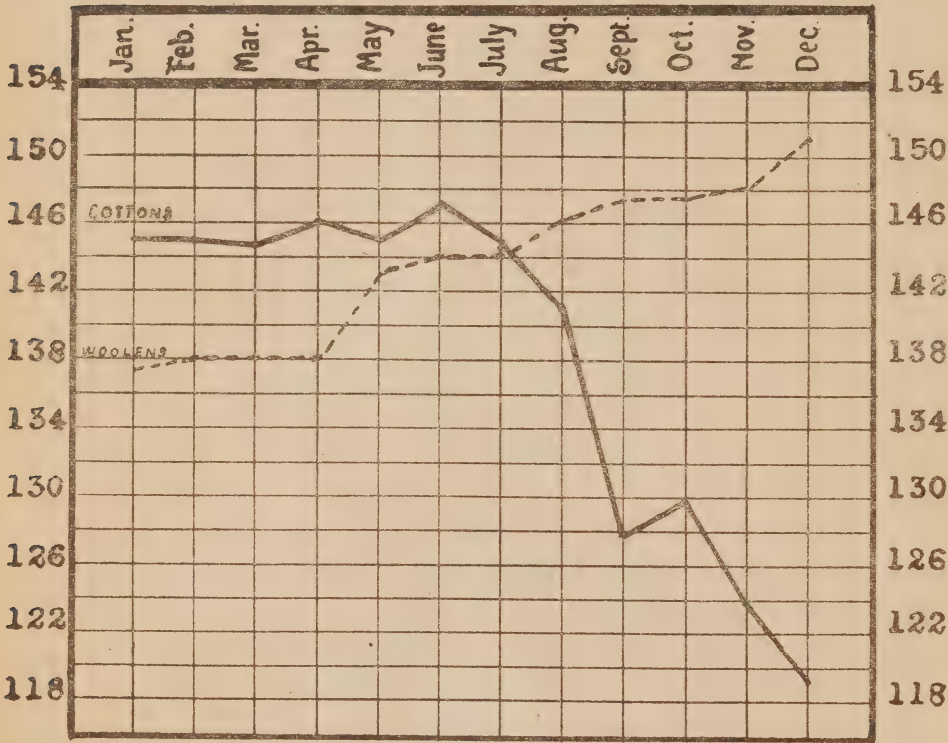
"*Textiles.*—The general level of prices for the year as shown by the average index number for the group was little higher than in the previous year, standing at 133.5, as compared with 130.8 in 1913. The declines in cottons, silk and jutes were offset by advances in woollens and flax products. Prices of jutes were also at record high levels from January to September and cottons and silk were higher than in 1913, until August. Textile mills in Canada had to contend with a slow demand for goods on the one hand, owing to trade depression, and with high prices of raw material and high operating expenses on the other

hand. Demand from clothing manufacturers was very light. Retailers in many parts of the country were heavily stocked up with goods and the free extension of credit in the period of fast expanding trade had resulted in some financial difficulties. These conditions had been gradually remedied without severe loss as the general trade of the Dominion kept up comparatively well during 1913 and the first half of 1914. The outbreak of war was followed by large orders for army supplies and caused improvement in some lines to offset unfavourable results in others. Dye-stuffs, however, became scarce and difficult to obtain."

RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1914.

Commodities included: Cotton, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted Woollen Underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



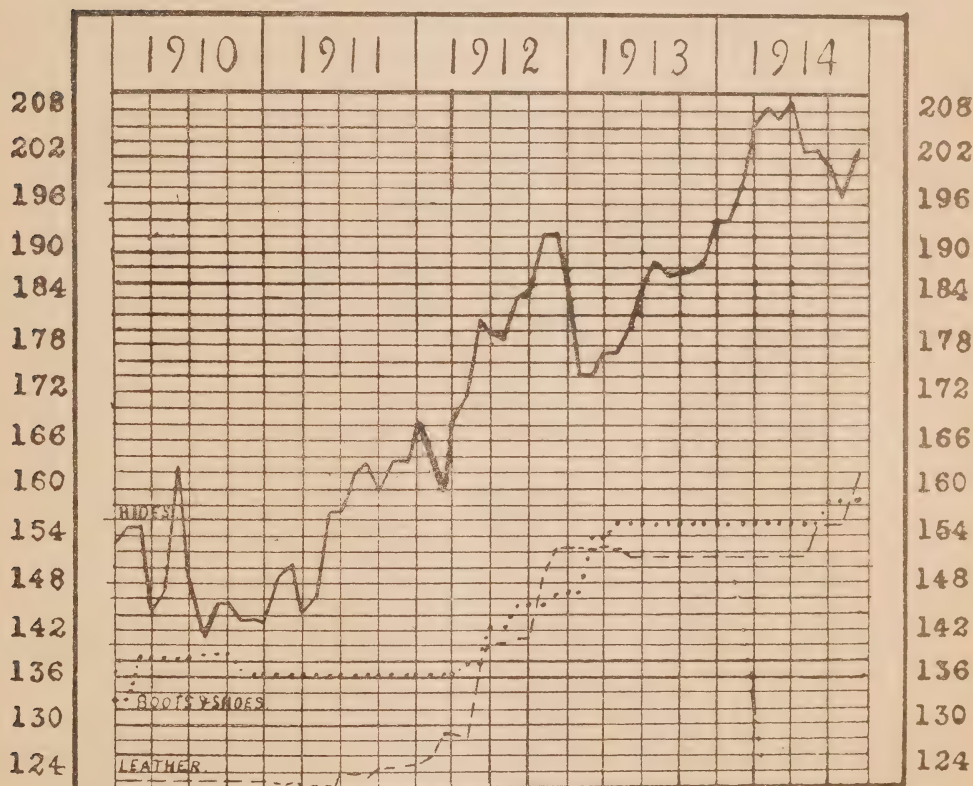
“Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.— The market was comparatively quiet during the early part of the year, although prices of leather were firm, owing to the high price of hides and scarcity of supplies in many lines. As demand for boots and for leather goods was light prices could not advance and many factories were running on short time. Leather continued scarce and high, particularly in some lines such as calf. Increases in prices were expected whenever demand would improve. The leather manufacturers were reported to have a good demand in foreign markets and so were able to keep up prices of leather to boot and shoe manufacturers. In July

the market was still very quiet and factories were running under capacity. The demand for leather being light prices were steady and stocks of leather were low. Retailers had been buying from hand to mouth for some months and boot manufacturers were cautious in laying in stocks. Supplies of hides being scarce, the price had advanced slightly in March and again in July, but eased off again later. The demand for boots, saddlery, harness and other leather goods for military supplies in August caused a firmer market in all lines and, as stocks were low, prices advanced, especially in leathers. Owing to shipping conditions, supplies of hides from South America

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Hides, No. 1 Inspected Cows and Steers; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides, No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Boots: Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



were uncertain for a short time. The supplies of chemicals and dyes used in the tanning and the manufacture of leather were also difficult to obtain from Europe. The demand from retailers in Canada was also better, especially in rural districts. In November and December the market was still firm and prices were strongly upward."

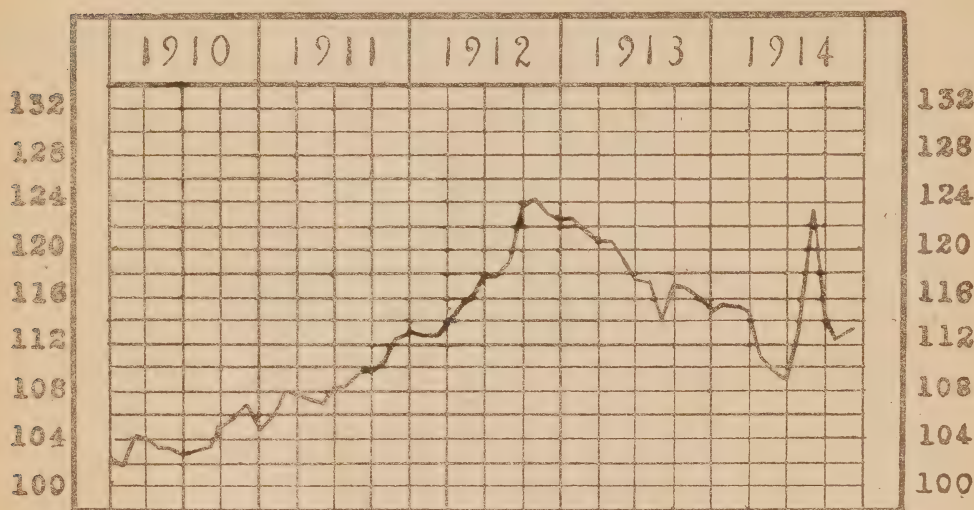
"Metals and Implements. — The decline in prices in 1913 continued during 1914. Although prices in some lines advanced steeply in August and Septem-

ber as a result of war conditions, and, although some of these declined again, others remained on high levels, notably antimony, quicksilver and spelter, while tin, lead and copper advanced again in December. The index number for the group stood at 114.7 in January and was down to 109.2 in July but rose to 123.5 in September and stood at 113.4 in December. In January, 1913, the index number had been as high as 122.6. The industrial demand for metals had fallen off considerably during 1913 and was

RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Iron, pig, N.S., and Summerlee; Iron, bar; Black Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Tinsplates, charcoal and coke; Boiler Plates; Wrought Iron, old material; Steel Billets, mild; Steel, bar; Steel, cast; Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Spelter; Solder; Tin, and Zinc Sheets.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



still lighter in 1914. War conditions interfered with supplies of some metals in the latter part of 1914 and firmed prices in some markets. The demand for lead, copper and quicksilver was increased. There was also a demand for iron and steel for war supplies, especially in Great Britain, but not enough to offset the falling off in demand for industrial purposes in America."

"Fuel and Lighting.—The index number for the group averaged 110.9 for the year as compared with 118.2 in 1913. The chief declines were in Connellsville coke and in gasoline, which were affected to the greatest extent by decreased industrial demand. Anthracite coal and coal oil were also down somewhat, but matches were higher."

"Lumber.—At the beginning of the year the trade depression appeared to be passing away. Activity was anticipated in the lumber markets as stocks were

scarce and a demand was expected. The situation was still more encouraging in nearly all parts of the country at the end of July, when the war broke out, and prices were becoming firmer in some lines. In British Columbia, where the depression in the lumber trade was greatest, it seemed that improvement was about to set in. The promise of good crops in all parts of Canada was an encouraging feature. The drouth which greatly curtailed the crop in the Prairie Provinces had diminished these expectations very little when war broke out. The new conditions caused a great demand for lumber in the Maritime Provinces but the shortage of ships and difficulties in shipping prevented this demand from having its full effect. In British Columbia the improvement in general trade was no longer expected, but the high prices of grain on the Prairie Provinces improved the demand

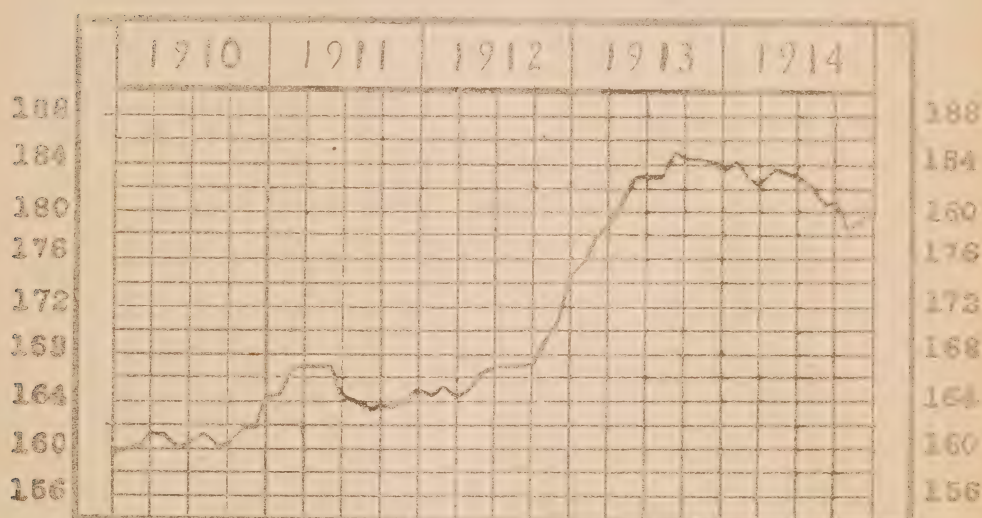
in that district somewhat. Owing to the conditions during the year the production was kept down considerably and stocks were not allowed to accumulate. In the Eastern Provinces the production was estimated to be up to the average or even to have exceeded it owing to the

admirable demand from Britain in the latter part of the year. At the end of the year throughout the country stocks were low, especially supplies in consumers' hands, so that any improvement in trade would immediately cause renewed activity."

RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1910—1914.

Commodities included: Pine, all grades, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; N. B. Spruce and Shingles; Lath, Hemlock, Oak, Birch, Maple (soft), B. C. Fir and Shingles.

(Prices 1890-1899=100.)



"Miscellaneous Building Materials.—A slightly lower level of prices appeared as a result of declines in bricks, cement, hinges, iron pipe, nails, plaster of Paris, sash cord, sash weights, soil pipe, copper wire, iron wire, and wire fencing, but lead pipe, lime, red lead and wire cloth were higher."

"Paints, Oils and Glass.—The general level of prices for the group, including fourteen commodities, was slightly lower than in 1913, but was upward in the last three months owing to steep rises in glass and white lead. Benzine, Paris green, putty and resin averaged lower than in 1913 while shellac and turpentine as well as glass and white lead averaged higher."

"House Furnishings.—The group index number averaged higher than in 1913 as the higher levels reached in that year continued in most lines while crockery advanced still higher, as well as celluloid handled knives of European manufacture, on the outbreak of war owing to higher freights and other costs. Pails, tubs and brooms also averaged higher for the year, but sad irons and iron beds were lower."

"Drugs and Chemicals.—The group index number averaged 121.6 as compared with 113.3 in 1913. The principal increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, caustic soda, glycerine and quinine, but alum, borax, brimstone, copperas and soda ash also advanced. Opium

alone averaged lower for the year, but advanced steeply in August."

"*Miscellaneous*.—Raw furs were down steeply in the latter part of the year. Liquors and tobacco averaged higher, increased excise duties being a considerable factor. In Sundries, binder twine, rope, newsprint paper and rubber were lower but gunpowder and starch were higher."

Appendices.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, and shows the averages for the past five

years of some thirty staple foods and of fuel, lighting and rent for each locality in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. Appendix B on prices in other countries, quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, the United States Department of Labour, *Bradstreet*, *Dun* and the *Analyst*, New York, and gives the index numbers of *La Réforme Economique*, Paris, and the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia, as fully as available. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE forty-fourth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, June 8, 9 and 10. Reports of different committees were presented and discussed, and addresses delivered by officers of the association dealing with questions affecting the manufacturing interests of the Dominion. Much of the business of the convention was devoted to questions arising out of the war in Europe and its effect upon industrial conditions in Canada.

President Address.

The address of the president, Mr. E. G. Henderson, laid stress upon the necessity for consideration of private advantage or of personal gain being subordinated to considerations of what would promote the cause of King and country; while a conference of Canadian manufacturers should always be recognized as an occasion for serious thought and earnest effort, the present year in view of the war demanded a greater recognition in this respect. The president referred to the action of the

association at the outbreak of the war in urging upon its members that in supplying military equipment of any kind, care should be exercised to see that material and workmanship were of the highest; that a contract for such supplies should never be regarded as the occasion for exacting additional profit, but always as the occasion for rendering the Empire valuable aid; that each member should do his utmost to minimize unemployment even though it sometimes involved the sacrificing of profits; that every encouragement and assistance should be given those who thought of enlisting, and, lastly, that the dependents of those on active service should be amply provided for. These obligations, the president believed, had been well lived up to by the manufacturers of Canada. It had been alleged that in the matter of army contracts some manufacturers had shown an undue greed for profit. If such charges could be established the offender should be dealt with as severely as the laws of the land would permit. The president was of the opinion, however, that any such reprehensible conduct had not been characteristic of the manufacturers as a class, but on the contrary that the services afforded by Canadian manufactur-

ers in the great majority of cases left little to be desired. The president in this connection expressed his approval of the Premier's action in appointing a commission of business men to look after purchases of war material.

Labour and Unemployment.

Dealing with the question of unemployment and the steps which had been taken by the association for its relief, the president referred to the suggestion of the association for a rigid adherence to the "Made-in-Canada" doctrine and the acceptance of orders at prices that would yield no profit rather than that the work upon these orders should be lost to the country. Where payrolls had to be reduced the association had suggested shortening the hours of labour and giving partial employment to all in preference to discharging a portion of the staff and giving full employment to the remainder. "I am happy to believe," the president stated, "that throughout the past year, which has been one of severe strain, manufacturers as a class have studied the interests of their employees with more than usual care; the fact that rates of wages have been well maintained at a time when the supply of labour so far exceeded the demand bears eloquent testimony to an attitude of fairness and of helpfulness on the part of employers. Machinery has frequently been kept in motion for which there was no business justification. Enterprise and resourcefulness have been displayed in the securing of orders upon which there was no commensurate return, all to the end that work might be provided and distress relieved." The president also pointed out the assistance given through the continuation of public works by federal, provincial and municipal governments. The enlistment of 100,000 men for active service was another important factor in reducing the ranks of the unemployed. Were Italy's participation in the war followed by the entry of Rou-

mania, Bulgaria and Greece on the side of the allies, there should be an exodus of these nationalities returning to their colours that should bring the problem still nearer solution. The distribution throughout Canada of some \$200,000,000 of shell contracts had revealed the fact that in the case of machinists the country was threatened with a shortage of labour. The building trades unfortunately showed no signs of a return to normal conditions, though with a good crop they would undoubtedly improve in the fall. The *Labour Gazette* had estimated there were still 70,000 unemployed in the larger cities alone. If this were true and if anything like the same proportion held good in the smaller places it pointed to the fact that earnest thought and thorough organization were still needed for the final solution of the problem.

Production.

In speaking of the suggestion that there should be an organized movement to place surplus labour back on the land, the president stated he believed this could and should be done. There were large tracts of unoccupied lands in close proximity to all the cities conveniently situated to those temporarily out of work and the opportunity for giving employment in this way should not be neglected, the feature in connection with the work which specially commended being that while reducing unemployment it would increase production which undoubtedly was one of Canada's pressing duties. In this connection the president spoke favourably of the federal agricultural policy being carried out under the direction of Dr. C. C. James. The various activities of the Department of Agriculture showed the thoroughly practical character of the department's work and suggested unlimited opportunities for useful service which, in the opinion of the president, ought to be subsidized as freely as the revenues of the country would permit.

Canada's Fire Waste.

Attention was drawn to the enormous losses in Canada through fire, much of which was preventable. What was wanted in Canada was not greater efficiency in fighting fires, but more zeal in preventing fires.

Transportation.

In taking up the question of transportation, the president stated that the interests of the association during the past year had centred around the application of railways for permission to increase their rates both on international and domestic traffic, and in this connection attention was drawn to the fact that as buyers of manufactured goods the railways afforded one of the largest and steadiest markets and anything that would impair their chances of success would indirectly impair those of manufacturers. While the railways had pointed out that the proposed increases should follow as the necessary result of the increased cost of doing business by higher taxes, higher wages and new duties required of them by legislation, the manufacturers contended that the results shown during the year when business of all kinds was away below normal, afforded no satisfactory ground upon which to base a new schedule of rates, but that on the contrary the question should be decided after an examination and an intelligent understanding of the conditions prevailing when trade was normal. For these reasons the association had stood out resolutely for an order requiring the railways to show cause.

The Outlook.

In summing up the outlook, the president, while believing the future was full of uncertainties, so far as business was concerned, saw many features of encouragement. Financial conditions were showing sure signs of improvement. The spread between imports and exports had been greatly reduced by decreasing the former and increasing the latter. Be-

fore the year was out the exports would predominate which would mean that instead of adding to trade debts, the country would have begun to pay some of them off. Borrowings for new equipment had ceased and attention had been turned to the more important task of putting the existing equipment to productive use. "So far as manufacturing industry is concerned," said the president, "an added incentive to production is afforded by the tariff increases recently enacted coming as they did at the time when outside competition for domestic orders was being pressed almost to the point of demoralization, they ushered in a change which proved to be most welcome. Through them the home market has been made more secure and a strategic position has been created for the Canadian manufacturer from which to attack the problem of export trade with improved chances of success. It is true of course that many raw materials are now taxed that formerly were free and in certain cases this might appear to cause, and does perhaps cause, some hardship. Generally speaking, however, such taxes have been accepted without demur, partially on account of the fact that finished products are protected by a corresponding advance, but mainly because they are recognized as the most logical means of raising an emergency revenue." In addition to these causes the allies had shown their ability to control the situation in Europe and sooner or later the hopefulness and confidence thus inspired would be certain to be reflected in larger buying. The enormous orders should help materially in tiding the country over the period of uncertainty that always preceded the harvesting of a new crop, which naturally was looked upon as the most important single factor making for prosperity. The crop this year gave promise of being unusually large. On the whole the president's estimate of the situation was that the worst had been passed and that from now to the end of the war business should slowly but steadily improve.

For the period following the declaration of peace the president was unable to share the optimistic views that had been expressed in some quarters. The high prices prevailing could hardly be expected to continue with the passing of the urgency which was their main cause. It was to be remembered, too, that millions of men were temporarily withdrawn from their ordinary occupations of production by reason of the war and that the shortage thus created would be quickly overtaken once the war was ended. The advent of lower prices which for these reasons seemed inevitable might be less significant were there any fair hope that the volume of business could be increased. To some extent it could, perhaps, in connection with the reconstruction of those areas that has been devastated, though the amount of money available for such reconstruction would at first be very limited. Too much could not be hoped for in the way of securing a large part of the foreign trade now lost to Germany and Australia, as if the allies were victorious these countries would be required to pay a heavy war indemnity and this they would not do unless allowed to produce and pay off their debt with the fruits of their production. In regard to immigration, too, it had been claimed that after the war the flood of immigration in Canada would be resumed. It was pointed out that for such a movement only one reason could be advanced, namely, the desire of Europeans to remove themselves to a land where the horrors of war could never overtake them. But would this not assume the willingness on the part of Germans and Austrians to take up their abode with the enemy they have sworn to hate, and would it not also assume on Canada's part to try to assimilate the class of people of whom we should naturally be suspicious? What had made former immigration profitable was the money and effects which settlers brought with them, whereas a considerable portion of any immigration that might come would likely be refugees.

It was the president's judgment, therefore, that the country should prepare itself for a period, not necessarily of hard times, but of tension, that would call for all the resourcefulness and enterprise that could be commanded. It would be a period that would witness on a considerable scale the weeding out of inefficiency; of cheapening methods of production and improving the quantity of products. "For this reason," said the president, "I attach great importance to the proposal that we equip ourselves quickly and effectively for undertaking research work of every kind relating to our resources."

The Secretary's Report.

The report of Mr. G. M. Murray, secretary of the association, referred to the fact that while the association had passed through a period of continuous trade depression extending back for eighteen months, the association's financial position had been strengthened and its numerical strength maintained.

A Successful Year.

The association had had a successful year. It had brought about a rapprochement with farming interests in the West and paved the way for future conferences that would undoubtedly prove mutually beneficial. The association had been instrumental in forming a strong company to promote the sale of Canadian goods abroad. It had inaugurated a progressive campaign to create a preference in the home market for goods made in Canada. The interests of the membership had been safeguarded in connection with the general revision of the freight classification. An attack upon the rights of manufacturers under the judgments of the Railway Board in regard to switching had been defeated and these judgments had been clarified and extended in the association's favour. The association had checked, temporarily at least, an effort to bring about a general advance in freight rates,

more especially on international and export traffic. An appeal to the Privy Council in the John Deere cases had been won, thereby establishing the right of a federally incorporated company to carry on business in every part of the Dominion without let or hindrance from provincial enactment. Important modifications had been secured in the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, and the Government of Nova Scotia had been persuaded to frame its legislation on this subject in harmony with the association's views. — The manufacturers of Ontario had been organized into a series of safety associations for the prevention of accidents as a result of whose good work it was confidently hoped the assessments could be greatly reduced. The association had been represented at every meeting of the Board of Customs and had secured for its members numerous rulings of real value. The commercial intelligence service had been improved and extended and adapted to the changed conditions brought about by the war. The association had memorialized the Government to establish a commercial museum in Canada and to lay the foundations for a broad-based system of industrial research, in regard to both of which matters the association hoped for favourable action.

Membership.

In regard to the membership of the association the secretary pointed out that the association had not experienced an evenly balanced growth in all parts of the Dominion. While it had gained in the East, it had lost in the West. Ontario and Quebec showed progress in numbers and activity; the Maritime Provinces in activity only, but west of the Great Lakes there had unfortunately been a loss in both. So far as the Prairie Provinces had been concerned the showing was not considered cause for uneasiness as the falling off of membership in these provinces was likely to be recovered with changed circumstances. In British Columbia, however, it was pointed

ed out, the association has undoubtedly gone back, due partly to the deplorable condition of the lumber industry from which the association's membership had always been largely recruited, and partly to the activities of an independent organization of manufacturers. There was no question of rivalry between the two organizations and nominally the association still had a British Columbia branch, but since the birth of the new association it had been allowed to become dormant for the reason that as a branch of a national organization it could not consistently undertake the wider programme of local work which its contemporary mapped out for itself, whereas that contemporary could assume and presumably discharge with satisfaction all the duties previously appertaining to the branch.

Industrial Canada.

Mr. Murray's report showed that while the earnings of "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Association, had been affected to some extent through falling off in advertising, this shrinkage had been only to a small extent and the usefulness of the magazine had not been impaired.

New Work.

The secretary's report referred to a great deal of new work which had been undertaken by the association, such as the campaign of advertising in support of the "made-in-Canada" ideas, the possibilities offered by the war for increasing the exportation of manufactured goods, and the organization of safety associations under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. While additional activity had been occasioned through this work, on the other hand regular lines of work had been prosecuted with less vigour than usual owing to their being overshadowed by problems arising out of the war. Technical education, for example, had received but scant attention. Some notice had been given to industrial research, but as re-

garded the enlargement and the improvement of the school system along technical lines, the association felt that a more favourable time for quickening public interest would be presented after the return of normal conditions.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee, whose chief function is to supervise the business management of the association's affairs, reported that despite a year of unusual strife the efficiency of the organization had been maintained throughout with no impairment of its financial reserves. The financial statement showed that after meeting all requirements in the matter of service, and after increasing the reserve for depreciation, the association had surplus assets \$2,65.21 in excess of what they were a year ago. The report discussed the question of war contracts and outlined the course of the association in regard to this subject, stated what had been done in the interests of increasing Canada's export trade and the association's activities in regard to industrial research, and pointed out in this regard that so long as other countries could be drawn on for materials necessary in manufacturing processes, the need for research work had not been felt so urgently, but now that some of these materials had been cut off the subject had become increasingly important. The report referred to the conference held in Winnipeg last November with representatives of Western agricultural interests and considered that much good for both agricultural and manufacturing industries should result from the regular and frequent renewal of an acquaintance begun under such favourable circumstances.

Report of "Made-in-Canada" Committee.

A report was presented by the committee appointed to promote the "Made-in Canada" idea. The newspaper and

advertising campaign was explained and particulars given in regard to the finances of the undertaking. While it had been expected to realize a sum of at least \$150,000, the total subscriptions received had been only \$29,433.33. The campaign through the medium of the newspapers cost in all \$25,902.17. There had also been charged up to the fund the cost of a booklet and sundry items aggregating \$1,068.06. The report also stated the reasons advanced for failure to support the campaign by those who adopted an attitude either of indifference or opposition. These reasons dealt for the most part with technical matters in connection with methods of manufacturing and marketing. In some instances, however, the refusal to support the campaign was dictated by necessity, even where the campaign itself met with hearty approval. Various other matters such as the amount of outside support received, criticisms of the Made-in-Canada principle, and a plan for a copyrighted label were dealt with.

Report of Membership Committee.

The report of the membership committee showed a net increase of eighteen, a result which under the circumstances was considered gratifying. At the beginning of the association's fiscal year the membership stood at 3,043; at the end of the year, 3,061. The applications accepted totalled 267, the resignations 249. Of the 249 resignations accepted, 91 were due to the cessation of business, the discontinuance of manufacturing operations or to liquidations, 17 to amalgamations and 39 to hard times. The remaining resignations, 102 in number, were prompted by a variety of causes but for the most part were made up of firms dropped from the roll because of their repeated failure to answer correspondence. The report presented the following table comparing the present distribution of the association's membership by provinces with what it was a year ago:

Province.	1914	1915	Gain	Loss
Prince Edward Island..	4	4	..	..
Nova Scotia.....	99	90	..	9
New Brunswick.....	66	66	..	..
Quebec.....	774	789	15	..
Ontario.....	1,702	1,751	49	..
Manitoba.....	253	246	..	7
Alberta & Saskatchewan	50	47	..	3
British Columbia.....	95	68	..	27
Total.....	3,043	3,061	64	46

Report of Legislation Committee.

The report of the legislation committee dealt chiefly with the committee's efforts in what has come to be known as the John Deere Plow Company case which the association had interested itself in as a means of securing a decision upon the question of the validity of the licensing laws of the different provinces, whereby Dominion companies were required to become practically re-incorporated in every province in which they sought to carry out their corporate objects. The case had resulted in a successful conclusion for the association. The committee's report referred to action which had been taken by some of the provinces in view of the decision and to the increase in the number of Dominion incorporations and the corresponding reduction in provincial incorporations. The committee's report dealt also with other matters of legislation, such as patent law reform, bankruptcy and other questions.

Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

The report of the special committee on Workmen's Compensation referred to criticisms from time to time voiced by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in regard to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act and to the fact that at the last session of the legislature, after the Act had been in operation for two months, an amended Act was adopted consisting of 34 sections. The re-

port stated that in the framing of these amendments the committee had not been consulted nor afforded opportunity of taking part in the discussion of the amendments and in this connection regretted "the absence of any adequate representation in the legislature, not only of Ontario but of the other provinces, and, for that matter, the Parliament of Canada of the manufacturing interests of the country."

Merits of Act.

The report, in speaking of the merits of the Workmen's Compensation Act, stated that some excellent features were evident in practice as they had been anticipated in theory. Claims were adjusted expeditiously without waste of time in court of procedure, or waste of money in litigation fees. Workmen received their compensation without any contest over the question of fault, thus placing the matter of compensation on the basis of adjustment and insurance rather than of indemnity. The disposition of employers on the whole had been to give the Act a fair chance and to extend to the Board their sympathy and support in its administration. "This," stated the report, "with the exercise of good faith and the spirit of give and take will no doubt bring about the adjustment of a great many difficulties which are incidental to setting in operation a new scheme."

The Act's Defects.

The committee found, however, that the Act had shown in its initial operation certain defects. The system of fixing the rates of assessment were in some instances objected to, and what were considered inequalities pointed out, as were also what the committee considered certain defects of administration. The method of meeting the expenses of administration was also criticized, and in this connection it was stated that no assessments were being made upon railway companies, navigation companies,

etc., which it was believed in the event of any part of the cost of administration falling upon manufacturers, would mean that the manufacturers were paying for the administration of the Act for the railway and navigation companies. Exception was taken also to that part of the Act which deals with what is known as the "waiting period," and it was stated in this connection that numerous cases had already arisen where injuries which ought ordinarily to have laid a man off for a day or two only, or perhaps should not have laid him off at all, had been "nursed" for the full period of seven days, and it was stated that in some of these cases a compensation had been paid without any apparent consideration of the reports of the employers as to the circumstances. There were in addition other phases of administrative policy which the association regarded as unsatisfactory. The report stated, however, that notwithstanding the unsatisfactory character of some features of the Act, the committee were determined with all earnestness to co-operate with the Workmen's Compensation Board to make the system a success.

"We desire" stated the report, "to testify to the ability and earnestness of the Commissioners in undertaking a very great task under difficult conditions. It was most natural that there should be on the part of the Board a disposition to defend the Act from criticism. It was necessary, however, if the system was to be successfully administered that faults and potential faults should be pointed out at the time when the system was in the making and precedents were being set. While the Board were cordial in their acceptance of offers on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to co-operate in working out the problems of administration there is some reason to think that from the standpoint of the Board co-operation was more or less synonymous with submission. This may have been natural enough, but it was also natural that differences of view should arise and be strongly maintained as between the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Your committee are hopeful that a working basis has been reached in which the authority of the Board and its disposition to administer the Act in a fair and reasonable manner are recognized on the one hand, while on the other, it is recognized that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as the protagonists of the whole system, and the representatives of the bulk of the industries of the province, are entitled to have their views and representations given due consideration and weight."

The committee testified to the hearty support and co-operation of the Board in the matter of the formation of accident prevention associations, some twen-

ty-five of which were in various stages of organization, and in this connection the committee recommended that whereas the organization of these safety associations had been in charge of the Legal Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the work had assumed such proportions that the department was compelled to ask for assistance, the matter should be handled by a separate organization created for the purpose. Mr. H. D. Scully of the Canadian Home Markets Association was recommended for the position.

Reference was made to the activity of the committee in connection with the introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Bill in the Nova Scotia Legislature and of the changes which had been made in the bill on the representations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The bill as finally passed was regarded as a readable and workable doctrine. In British Columbia, also, where a Workmen's Compensation Bill had been introduced, the association had made representations and the bill had been laid over until the subject could be more thoroughly investigated. A number of conferences had taken place between representatives of the association, boards of trade and labour organizations, looking to the adoption of a Workmen's Compensation Act based upon the Ontario Act.

Other Reports.

Amongst other reports presented to the meeting were those of the tariff committee, dealing for the most part with technical matters in regard to appraisements, customs rulings, etc., and a report of the transportation committee discussing questions of baggage conditions, carriage claims, freight rates classifications and other similar matters.

Resolutions Passed.

Amongst the resolutions passed by the convention may be mentioned the following:

(1) That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association urge upon its members that as producers of munitions or military equipment of any kind they endeavour at all times to supply what is required of them in the highest quality of workmanship and material and at fair prices;

(2) That as employers of labour they use their best influence to encourage recruiting from among their employees, both for over-seas service and to maintain the strength of the active militia, and that as far as may be possible they set for their employees a good example by offering themselves for such service;

(3) That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, respectively urges upon the Dominion Government the appointment of a thoroughly competent commission, properly empowered for the purpose of seriously investigating transportation conditions in Canada, and making such reports and recommendations as may seem proper, and that the Commission to be appointed include the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners as well as as one qualified representative each from manufacturing, commercial, transportation and agricultural interests;

(4) That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association while recognizing fully the difficulties existing at present, would welcome any effort the Dominion Government may put forth in the way of conferring with the Imperial Government with the object for arranging for the placing of ships necessary for the transport of Canadian goods from Canadian ports to the United Kingdom, to the Allied Countries, and to other parts of the British Empire; of ships necessary for the transport of Canadian goods from Canadian ports to the United Kingdom, to the Allied Countries, and to other parts of the British Empire;

(5) Resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in annual meeting assembled record again its opinion that a well developed system of technical education is not only prerequisite to the proper development of our national resources but a necessity to the industries of our Country if they are to hold their own in competition for World trade. Especially does our Association emphasize the importance of the part to be played by scientific research in such a system, and urges upon the Federal Government the desirability of taking immediate steps to provide for this need, preferably through the appointment of a commission that will ascertain the problems which call most pressing for solution and then devise ways and means for utilizing the facilities we already possess as a nation for the solution of those problems, and that this Association pledges itself to support such a commission to the best of its ability;

(6) That the Canadian Manufacturers' Association again places itself on record as deploring the enormous losses which Canada suffers each year by fire, reiterating its firm belief that these losses which in the end are a tax collectable in the form of insurance premiums, can be largely prevented by education and organization. That as a means to this end the Governments of those provinces that have not yet provided themselves with the services of a competent Fire Marshal be memorialized to do so with the least possible delay, and that the Commission of Conservation be requested to interest itself in the solution of this problem, which is so obviously cognate to the purposes for which it was created, and endeavour to stimulate and to co-ordinate the work to be done by provinces, by municipalities and individuals.

Election of Officers.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President—J. H. Sherrard, Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Vice-President—Thos. Cantley, Nova Scotia Steel & Cola Co., Ltd., New Glasgow.

Second Vice-President—S. R. Parsons, The British American Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Treasurer—Geo. Booth, Booth-Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto.

At a luncheon on the day of the concluding session of the convention, an address was delivered by Brigadier-General Alexander Bertram, chairman of the Shell Committee, in which General Bertram explained what had been done by the committee in regard to the handling of war munitions in Canada.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN THE YEAR 1914.

THE following article, which is reproduced from the British Labour Gazette of June, 1915, will no doubt prove of interest to readers of the *Labour Gazette* at this time:

An article in the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* of May 26 reproduces some of the statistics relating to strikes and lockouts in Germany in 1914, the annual report on which has recently been published by the Imperial Statistical Office.

It is stated that in consequence of the war the statistics of the year, with the exception of the first seven months, do not compare with those of other years. On the outbreak of the war all disputes

which were then in progress speedily came to an end; very few strikes occurred subsequently, and no lockouts were recorded at all after July. Of the total number of disputes which took place during the year 88.6 per cent ran their full course in the period before the war, 9.4 per cent were settled shortly after the outbreak of the war, and 2.0 per cent began and ended after that event.

The total number of strikes which ended during 1914 was 1,115 (apart from 12, directly affecting 1,201 workpeople, as to information which was received too late for inclusion). The following table

shows the number of strikes and of persons directly affected during the decade 1905-1914:

Year.	Number of strikes.*	Number of Work-people directly affected.
1905.....	2,403	408,145
1906.....	3,328	272,218
1907.....	2,266	192,430
1908.....	1,347	68,392
1909.....	1,537	96,925
1910.....	2,113	155,680
1911.....	2,566	217,809
1912.....	2,510	406,314
1913.....	2,127	254,206
1914.....	1,115	58,682

*In German strike statistics all disputes, however, small are included. There is also a tendency for a strike to be counted more than once, when it extends over an area wide enough to comprise two or more distinct local authorities.

The largest number of strikes in 1914—613, or 55 per cent of the total—occurred in Prussia; there were 142 (12.7 per cent) in Saxony, 108 (9.7 per cent) in Bavaria and 38 (3.4 per cent) in Alsace Lorraine.

The majority of the strikes (798, or 71.6 per cent) were confined to single establishments. These involved 52.1 per cent of the total number of workpeople on strike during the year.

The following table shows the number of strikes and of workpeople directly affected in each group of trades in 1914, with the corresponding figures for 1913:

Group of Trades.	No. of strikes terminated.		No. of Strikers.	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Building.....	386	691	17,504	45,084
Mining Smelting, etc.....	16	91	1,773	75,423
Metal and Engineering.....	177	380	10,661	69,832
Textile.....	20	70	1,692	10,465
Clothing and Cleaning.....	65	95	2,224	8,485
Transport.....	57	114	7,861	9,859
Printing and paper.....	16	30	4,056	2,284
Chemical (including Gas and Oil).....	14	33	400	2,280
Stones and earths.....	120	152	6,186	8,309
Woodworking.....	114	199	4,768	8,299
Food, Tobacco, etc., preparation.....	44	96	1,629	5,632
Leather.....	29	45	1,040	1,789
Other.....	57	131	1,902	6,465
Total.....	1,115	2,127	58,696†	254,206

†The items add to 58,696, but the total number of strikers during the year is stated in the text of the source to have been 58,682.

The majority of the strikes of 1914 were of short duration, 411, with 15,980 strikers, lasting less than six days. On the other hand, 124, with 8,602 strikers, lasted from 31 to 50 days; 123, with 8,408 strikers, from 51 to 100 days; while 48, with 3,960 strikers, lasted more than 100 days.

Disputes as to wages gave rise to the largest number of strikes. Out of a total of 1,708 demands, 884 came within this category, while 230 related to hours, the

remaining 594 demands being concerned with working arrangements, dismissal of workmen, etc.

As regards the outcome of the strikes, the proportion of cases in which the workpeople obtained their demands in full was about the same as in 1913, being 17.0 per cent, as compared with 16.7 per cent in the previous year, while the proportion ending in favour of the employers was greater than in the preceding year (44.9 per cent as against 41 per

cent). In the remaining disputes (38.1 per cent) neither employers nor workpeople were entirely successful; the corresponding percentage in 1913 was 42.3 per cent.

The total number of establishments affected by the strikes of 1914 was 5,213, in which 193,414 workpeople were affected. Of these establishments, 1,221, or 23.4 per cent were compelled to close down by reason of the strikes. Of the total number of workpeople employed, 30.3 per cent struck work, while those employed in the same establishments who were thrown out of work through strikes numbered 2,622.

The lockouts that came to an end in 1914 numbered 108, and involved 833 establishments, with 36,458 workpeople. All were begun before the war; 91, with 12,138 persons locked out, ended before the outbreak of the war, and 17, affecting 24,320 persons, terminated shortly after that event.

With regard to the result of the lockouts, the proportion ending wholly in favour of the workpeople was 5.6 per cent, the employers were wholly successful in 43.5 per cent, while the remaining 50.9 per cent ended in compromises.

Since the Commencement of the War.

With regard to strikes and lockouts which began and terminated in the period from the outbreak of the war down to the end of March, 1915, the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* for May states that these numbered in all 52, and involved, directly and indirectly, 4,775 workpeople. Of these 26, (24 strikes and 2 lockouts) took place during the first quarter of 1915.

Group of Trades.	No. of disputes.	No. of Workpeople directly affected.
Building.....	7	111
Mining and Smelting.....	7	1,391
Metal and Engineering.....	12	1,290
Textile.....	3	161
Clothing.....	1	62
Transport.....	6	104
Paper.....	2	198
Stones and Earths.....	2	239
Woodworking.....	1	166
Food Preparation.....	6	206
Leather.....	2	22
Other.....	3	79
Total.....	52	4,359

It is pointed out that these disputes were, as a matter of fact, less serious than would appear from the figures, owing to their short duration. The average duration of all disputes during the period above stated was 4.77 days. The average number of working days lost by each workman involved was 4.32, whereas the average period lost by each person directly involved in disputes during the years 1909-1913 amounted to 27.99 days.

Except in four cases the disputes affected individual establishments only; in three of these exceptions two establishments were affected and in one case four. The total number of establishments involved was thus 58. Ten of these were performing work directly for the military authorities, and "in several other cases the establishments were employed indirectly in supplying army requirements."

The proportion of disputes which ended wholly in favour of the workpeople was 21.1 per cent, while 55.8 per cent ended wholly in favour of the employers, and 23.1 per cent in a compromise.

NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

New Body takes place of former Commissioner of Labour and various other important officials.

A STATUTE of the first importance to labour interests of the State of New York was enacted by the Legislature of that state at its recent session and became law on the twenty-second of May last. In brief, the legislation abolished the office of Commissioner of Labour, the Industrial Board and the Workmen's Compensation Commission of the City of New York. The statute, on the other hand, created a State Industrial Commission to consist of five commissioners, and to this Commission were transferred all the powers which had been previously attached to the offices, etc., abolished. The new statute creates an Industrial Council, also, of five persons representing employees and five persons representing employers, to be appointed by the Governor, to advise the Commission. The new State Industrial Commission has power to make investigations concerning conditions of labour generally and to make rules and regulations. The statute provides for action in the Supreme Court to review the legislation by which the State Commission is established or the rules and regulations or orders made under its authority.

Shortly after the legislation became effective the Governor of the State of New York appointed five commissioners as follows: John Mitchell (chairman), James M. Lynch, Wm. H. H. Rogers, Louis Wiard, and Edward P. Lyon. The first two of these names are well known in industrial circles. Mr. John Mitchell (chairman) was formerly president of the United Mine Workers Association and has been for some time a member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York State. Mr. Lynch has

been for the past year or two Labour Commissioner of the State of New York, and has been for many years prominent in labour circles, his connection with them coming by way of the Typographical Union with which he has been prominently identified. Messrs. Rogers, Wiard and Lyon are less known in the industrial world. Mr. Rogers is president of the Rochester Brick and Tile Company and is a member of the Rochester, N.Y., Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wiard is a former mayor of Batavia, N.Y., and vice-president of the Wiard Plow Company. Messrs. Rogers and Wiard may be supposed, therefore, to represent to some extent the interests of employers. Mr. Lyon, the fifth member of the Commission, is a Brooklyn lawyer, who had been for fifteen years president of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. and is stated in a biographical sketch to have been "prominently mentioned at various times as a candidate for the Supreme Court."

The five members of the Industrial Commission will each receive a salary of \$8,000. This is the salary formerly paid to the Labour Commissioner of the State of New York, but is \$1,000 in excess of the salary drawn by the members of the Workmen's Compensation Commission (which now disappears), save in the case of the president, who had received an annual salary of \$10,000.

The appropriation provided under the statute for the Industrial Commission is \$1,000,000, which, however, is stated in the press to be \$500,000 less than the appropriation which would have gone to the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Labour Department, which have now disappeared.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN THE DAVIE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING COMPANY, OF LEVIS, QUE., AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

IN compliance with a request received from Mr. George D. Davie, president of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company of Levis, Que., Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, visited Levis on June 16, for the purpose of lending the good offices of the Department of Labour in connection with the settlement of a dispute between the above mentioned company and its working staff, composed of its ship carpenters, riveters, holders-up, etc., to the number of about 90 in all. Conferences were held by Mr. DuBreuil on that day and on the following day with the parties, which resulted in a settlement providing for an increase of 25 cents per day all round. An agreement was also signed between the parties for a period of one year in the terms following:

Terms of Agreement Between Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd., and its Employees.

Levis, Que., June 17, 1915.

We, the undersigned Davie Ship Building and Repairing Company, Ltd., employers of the first part, and Albert Ruel, Louis Laflamme, Ernest Regin, Nep. Fleury, Hubert Samson, Theodule Lemieux and Honore Drapeau, employees of the second part, duly named members of the committee representing the various classes of labour employed on repair works on steamers, and all other vessels, steam or sailing, which shall be constructed within one year after the date mentioned below, on the following conditions, namely:

(A). We, the said Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Ltd.:

1. To pay an increase of twenty-five cents (25) per day to all salaries from

the date mentioned below for permanent repairs or others except in the case of foremen and blacksmiths.

2. The men shall not absent themselves from nor quit work without permission on holidays (National Labour), King's or Queen's birthdays, except on obligatory religious holidays.

3. The men shall not quit work without permission (except in the case of sickness) sooner than three minutes before the midday and 6 o'clock evening whistles blow.

4. Any workman unable to go to work shall be obliged to so report and state the cause. These workmen shall also conform to all the other obligations already imposed for the purpose of the Government and good order in our shipbuilding and repair yards.

5. If during the course of the next coming one year any difference should arise between us (employers and employees) such difference shall be submitted to a permanent council of arbitration, of which one of the members shall be named by ourselves (the employers) an arbitrator appointed by the men, and those two arbitrators shall have full power to name a third arbitrator, who shall act as chairman, and all decisions shall be final, in accordance with the report of the majority of the said council.

6. If any change is asked for at the expiration of the said one year one or other of the parties interested, 30 days' notice shall be given.

7. It is furthermore agreed by both parties that in all cases of emergencies when requested by the company the men shall work overtime except when pre-

vented by legitimate reasons such as sickness, etc., and for this extra time worked the company agrees to pay them at the rate of double time of pro rate (on repair work and time and one-half on new work).

8. We, the said representatives of the committee of workmen, endorse and accept for and in the name of all the workmen in our own name without reserve all the conditions, agreements and salaries above mentioned by Messrs. Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd.

9. In order to ensure the complete fulfilment of this agreement, we, the members of the committee, acting for and in the name of each of our co-workers, bind ourselves to furnish personal security in order to guarantee the execution of the terms of this agreement, this security not to exceed \$50 each.

10. The terms of the present agreement to be in force from the twenty-fifth day of June, 1915, until the twenty-fifth day of June, 1916.

(Sgd.) ERNEST BEGIN.
HUBERT SAMSON.
ALBERT RUEL, SR.
LOUIS LAFLAMME.
HONORE DRAPEAU.
NAPOLEON FLEURY.
THEODULE LEMIEUX,

Witness:

VICTOR DUBREUIL,
Fair Wages Officer.

(Sgd.) Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited,

GEORGE D. DAVIE, *President.*
NEIL BAKER, *Superintendent.*

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JUNE, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.

June, 1915.....	147.3
May, 1915.....	147.6
June, 1914.....	135.3

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number of wholesale prices for June was on almost the same level as in May. If an abnormal rise in the prices of spelter and zinc were included, the index number would stand at 149.5. Steep rises occurred in other metals also, so that the index number for the sub-group stood at 203.0 as compared with 195.0 for May, and if the rises in spelter and zinc were included for June this number would

have been 250.8. Prices were also higher in hog products, imported fruits, turnips, lead pipe, iron pipe, copper wire, and barb wire. Prices were lower in grain, cattle and beef, sheep and mutton, butter, cheese, fresh fish, flour, wool, cotton, tin, New Brunswick spruce deals, linseed oil and turpentine.

As compared with the same month a year ago, the chief increases appear in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woollens, Flax Products, Leathers, Metals, Paint, Oils and Glass, Crockery, Drugs and Chemicals, and Sundries. The chief decreases appear in Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Cottons, Fuel, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for May, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1915, MAY, 1915,
AND JUNE, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		June, 1915.	May, 1915.	June, 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	198.0	212.5	150.3
Grains Western.....	4	172.8	198.7	135.8
Fodder.....	5	184.6	186.0	164.9
All.....	15	188.1	200.0	151.3
II. Animals and Meats:				
Cattle and beef.....	6	219.0	226.5	225.6
Hogs and hog products.....	6	173.2	167.2	165.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	186.9	189.6	184.8
Poultry.....	2	176.2	188.4	221.8
All.....	17	193.8	194.5	196.6
III. Dairy products.....	9	142.2	147.0	129.6
IV. Fish:				
Prepared fish.....	6	144.6	144.6	148.4
Fresh fish.....	4	145.0	154.5	155.9
All.....	9	144.8	148.5	168.2
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	a127.5	b147.1	b138.7
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	97.5	87.3	99.7
Dried fruits.....	4	127.5	123.9	121.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	134.4	131.4	200.1
Canned vegetables.....	6	101.2	101.2	97.7
All.....	17	118.1	116.6	131.6
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.....				
Breadstuffs.....	10	166.1	166.7	125.4
Tea, coffee etc.....	4	121.5	128.5	105.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	130.8	133.4	103.4
Condiments.....	5	121.7	120.3	104.6
All.....	25	141.6	142.2	112.7
VI. Textiles:				
Wollens.....	5	150.3	155.3	144.0
Cottons.....	3	125.5	127.5	146.8
Silks.....	3	85.6	85.6	93.8
Jutes.....	2	224.0	226.2	226.1
Flax products.....	4	163.5	163.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	107.0	103.5	104.7
All.....	20	141.3	143.9	135.4
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	192.1	192.1	207.1
Leather.....	4	173.5	173.5	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	176.1	176.1	172.8
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	105.3	104.4	102.0
Other metals.....	13	c203.0	195.0	116.7
Implements.....	10	111.2	111.1	106.6
All.....	34	145.3	141.1	108.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	115.9	115.8	122.3
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.2
All.....	10	105.6	105.5	110.2
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	14	176.1	177.5	183.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	114.0	111.1	111.3
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	153.5	154.6	140.1
All.....	48	143.6	143.1	140.7
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	146.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	125.3
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	128.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	159.5	159.5	111.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Raw furs.....	4	142.0	133.8	230.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	138.4
Sundries.....	7	117.2	117.2	106.8
All.....	17	129.3	127.4	147.1
All commodities.....	264*	147.3c	147.6	135.3

* Eight commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. a. Strawberries only. b. Apples only. c. Including an abnormal rise in the prices of spelter and zinc the index number for other metals is 250.8 and for all commodities is 149.5.

More detailed information as to the price movement during June is as follows:

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat declined from \$1.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ at the end of May to \$1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ by the third week in June, but during the next week advanced to \$1.32 $\frac{1}{4}$. Good crop reports in Canada and the United States, large receipts of wheat in Europe, and rumours as to the opening of the Dardanelles, which would permit Russian wheat to be marketed in England, were the reported factors in the fall in prices. Less favourable crop reports in United States, and better demand for European shipment, were followed by advances, though prices fluctuated considerably. Ontario winter wheat fell to \$1.30 in the first week and to \$1.11-1.13 by the last week. Barley was somewhat easier as demand was poor. Western oats declined to 53c, but rose to 57 $\frac{1}{4}$ c in the last week in sympathy with wheat. Corn was down to 75c early in the month, but soon rose to 80c and was then fairly steady. Flaxseed fell from \$1.65 to \$1.50. Ontario peas and rye were also considerably lower. Hay was higher at Montreal but lower at Toronto. Bran and shorts were again easier.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were down to \$8.50 for best quality, but rose to \$8.85 in the last week as demand was better. Prices rose at Toronto also after the second week and reached \$8.85 in the last week. Dressed beef eased off early in the month from the high point reached in May, and was then steady. Hogs rose to \$9.25 at Toronto, f.o.b. shipping point, but fell to \$8.50. Dressed hogs fell 50c per cwt. Bacon, hams, lard and barrelled pork were

slightly higher. Sheep were down to \$5.00-6.25, and mutton declined to \$12.00-12.50. Spring lamb, dressed, was up to \$20.00-23.00. Fowl were slightly lower.

Dairy products.—Creamery butter had fallen to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28c at Montreal, but rose to 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29c. At Toronto creamery solids fell to 26-28c and remained steady. Dairy prints were also lower at 21-23c. Receipts at Montreal were reported lighter than a year ago. Eggs rose from 23-24c to 35c at Montreal for selects. New-laid eggs were also higher at Toronto. Some shipments to Great Britain were reported.

Fish.—Fresh halibut declined to 7c per lb. at Canso, N.S. Salmon trout was down to 10c and 12c. Fresh whitefish was slightly higher at 15c. Catches of cod, mackerel and herring on the Atlantic coast were reported good. The markets for dried fish in the West Indies were not good as prices were low and demand was light. Canned salmon was advanced slightly in some markets.

Fruits and vegetables.—Winter apples were practically off the market. Canadian strawberries came on the market in quantities at Toronto at 13-15c about the middle of the month. By the last week the price was down to 11c for good quality, but as low as 7c for lower grades. The crop was fairly good in the Niagara peninsula, but in other parts of Ontario varied according to locality. The crop in Quebec was very light owing to frost in May. In the Maritime Provinces the crop was reported large. In British Columbia the yield was lighter than last year. Bananas rose from \$1.40-1.75 to \$1.50-2.25 per crate. Messina lemons were

slightly firmer. Navel oranges were higher at \$3.00-4.00 per box. Evaporated apples were $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Currants, Patras, were also $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ -9c. Potatoes were easier at Montreal and steady at Toronto as supplies were ample. Beans were lower at \$3.20-3.25 per bushel for hand-picked. Onions were steady at Toronto, but were off the market at Montreal except for imported varieties. Turnips were higher at 35-50c per bag. Canned vegetables were in good supply and declined toward the end of the month.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour declined in sympathy with the wheat market, most grades being 60c per barrel lower. Rice was reported firm and tapioca was slightly higher. Tea was advancing on primary market owing to increased consumption. Barbados molasses advanced 3c per gallon on the primary market. Glucose was slightly lower, but firmed later. Honey was firmer at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Maple sugar declined from 10-11c to 9-10c. Pepper was firmer.

Textiles.—Ontario washed wool declined to 25-30c, and unwashed to 18-25c. Raw cotton was lower, the market being dull. Silk, raw, was steady. Jute was lower, but hessian advanced slightly. Flax fibre and tow were slightly easier. Floor oilcloth rose from 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 25c per square yard.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes.—Prices were steady.

Metals and implements.—An abnormal rise in the price of spelter occurred,

the price reaching 30c at Toronto as supplies were difficult to obtain and demand was strong. Zinc sheets rose from 15c to 25c per lb. Galvanized sheets and barb wire also advanced in sympathy with spelter. Steep advances also occurred in quicksilver and aluminium. Lead rose to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb., and brass from 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ c per lb. to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton at Montreal. Connellsville furnace coke was easier.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals declined \$2.00 per thousand as large quantities were manufactured and ships were scarce. Black iron pipe advanced from \$4.42 to \$4.59 per 100 ft. Lead pipe rose from 8c per lb. to 9c. Copper wire was $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Linseed oil was lower, and turpentine declined 5c. Putty rose 10c per cwt.

House furnishings were steady.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous.—Mink furs, raw, dark, rose 50c per skin. Hops were steady. Pulp and paper markets were fairly steady. Raw rubber was unchanged.

Course of Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table, which includes the latest findings available of index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES
AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	106.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.6
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	63.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.6	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	147.3	.....	.....	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

The *Economist*, London, June 5, 1915, reports:

Although the general level of prices at the end of May was slightly below that of the previous month, the rise in the price of food was so large as to counteract the fall, with the result that our index number for May remains the same as it was a month ago, namely, 3,327 (151.2). . . . The only rise recorded in May is in the first group of foodstuffs, cereals and meat, which has risen no less than 46 points, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the month, meat being responsible for the greater part of the increase. The chief factor making for high prices in the corn trade is the shortage of supplies, owing to the large Continental demand. . . . In the second group of food products, covering tea, coffee, sugar, butter, &c., tea and butter are slightly higher, but sugar is a little lower than a month ago. In the textile group, prices of raw cotton, yarns and cloth have all fallen from last month's level, in the absence of anything like a good demand. . . . The wool trade is still busy, and prices continue steady. The jute market is firm, and new crop prospects are favourable, but business is limited. . . . The decline in the mineral group is brought about chiefly by the fall in the price of steam coal, which was quoted at 23s, as compared with 28s a month ago and 30s two months ago. Iron and steel prices are unchanged. Amongst the minor metals, copper and tin are higher than a month ago. . . . In the miscellaneous group timber quotations are unchanged. . . . There is a small rise in rubber and a decline in tallow.

The *Statist*, London, June 12, 1915, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, reports:

There was a further upward tendency in the prices of commodities in May, the advance during the month being equal to 1.6 per cent., which raised the index number to 107.6. Compared with June, 1914, a normal month immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities, the rise in the number has been 26.4, or about $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Higher prices than those at the end of May have not been current since 1873, when the number for the year was 111. . . . The greatest percentage increase in prices during the past month occurred in animal food (meat and butter), where, with the exception of pork, there was a general rise, especially in beef. The number for animal food was 7.6 per cent. higher for the month at 134.5, thus making a total rise of almost 38 per cent. since June.

Bradstreet's, New York, June 12, 1915, reports:

For the time being commodity prices tend to seek a lower level, but the situation is such that downward changes are likely to prove transitory, foreign demands for numerous articles being so strong as to work sharp upturns, while the uplift in home trade may be counted upon to spread out and thus enhance quotations in quarters long depressed. . . . Six groups advanced, a similar number declined, and one, coal and coke, notwithstanding a seasonal rise in anthracite coal, remained stationary. Breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, textiles, metals and naval stores all slumped. Live stock, hides and leather, oils, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products moved up.

The index number of the *Analyst*, New York, including 25 foodstuffs, arranged to represent a theoretical family's budget of food, stood at 144.26 at the end of June as compared with 149.97 at the end of May and 142.87 at the end of June, 1914.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE features of the month in retail prices were the advances in meats, lard, cheese and eggs, while butter, flour and potatoes were lower. Milk and coal also declined to summer prices in several localities. Sugar fluctuated while beans were upward.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—The price of sirloin steak rose at Sydney, N.S., at Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, and Hull, Que., at Peterborough, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Vancouver, Victoria and Fernie, B.C. Round steak similarly rose at Sydney, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Hamilton, Guelph, St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., Brandon, Man., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Victoria and Fernie, B.C. The price of rib roast declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but advanced at St. John, N.B., at Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, Guelph and London, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Victoria and Fernie, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was lower at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but was higher at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Peterborough, London and St. Thomas, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Vancouver,

B.C. At Brandon, Man., a shortage in cattle was reported, owing to the fact that last fall farmers were selling livestock rather than pay the prevailing high prices for feed, and as the shortage was now being felt, meats were rising steadily.

Veal.—The price of veal declined at Hull, Que., and at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and advanced at Quebec, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Orillia, Berlin and St. Thomas, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Fernie and Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton was reported lower in price at Kingston, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., but higher at Montreal, Que., at Peterborough and Berlin, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina and Saskatoon, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Pork.—The price of fresh roasting pork declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but advanced at Three Rivers, St. John's and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Belleville, Orillia, Hamilton, Guelph, Berlin, London and St. Thomas, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Regina and Saskatchewan, Sask., and at Vancouver and Fernie, B.C. Pork chops were also lower at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, and were higher at St. John's and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Belleville, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford, Berlin, Stratford, St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Vancouver and Fernie, B.C. The price of salt pork declined at Victoria, B.C., but rose at Three Rivers, St. John's and Hull, Que., at London and St. Thomas, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Bacon.—The price was reported lower at Newcastle, N.B., and higher at Sherbrooke, St. John's and Hull, Que., at

Belleville, Peterborough, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Guelph, St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont.

Fish.—Fresh fish were quoted somewhat lower at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Newcastle, N.B., at Toronto, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., but were reported higher at Westville, N.S., at Sherbrooke and Hull, Que., at Brandon, Man., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Salt herrings remained steady throughout the Dominion, but were not quoted in a number of the cities. The price of canned salmon was reported lower at Brockville, Belleville and Fort William, Ont., and higher at Halifax, N.S., and at Saskatoon, Sask.

Lard rose at Sherbrooke, Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at St. Catharines, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Prince Albert, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—New laid eggs declined in nine of the cities but advances were reported in twenty-two. Packed eggs were lower in four cities and higher in six, but were reported to be off the market in a large number of localities.

Milk.—Prices were somewhat lower at Newcastle, N.B., at Sorel, St. John's and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Most of the changes reported were from the winter to the summer prices.

Butter. — Dairy butter advanced in one locality, but was reported lower in thirty-seven, while creamery butter was down in forty-one cities. Both dairy and creamery butter were reported very plentiful in most of the localities, and further declines were expected.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese was quoted lower in Brandon, Man., and higher in seventeen cities, while new cheese declined in Toronto, Ont., and Victoria, B.C., but rose in thirteen cities.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will as in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	23	6-16	20	27	25	10	35	38	.....	24	1½	5½	4½	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	8-20	20	20	...	7	30	35	.....	24	3	5½	4½	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	25	25	7	28	35	.....	20	1½	4½	4½	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	22	18	17	25	6-10	17	25	23	9	30-32	35	26	24	1½	5½	4½	5
5—Truro.....	24	18	15	20	18	20	25	18	17	25	...	8	34	37	22	.....	1½	5½	4½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	3½-4	18	19	...	7	25	34	20	18	2	4	4	4½
6—Charlottetown....																				
<i>New Brunswick—</i>	24	14	14	....	20	16	24	8	18	25	22	7-8	30	35	24	.....	1½	6	4½	5
7—Moncton.....																				
8—St. John.....	25	12-16	12	20	18	18	25	5-6	20	24	...	8	30-33	33	25	25	1½	6	4½	6
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	20	18	8	25	35	28	25	2	5	4½	6
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	....	15	20	18	23	5	18	23	23	7-8	33	38	22	20	2	5	4½	5
<i>Quebec—</i>	18-20	17-18	16-18	15-20	18-20	18-20	25	8	23-25	25	...	10	30	32	20	18	6	3½	5	5
11—Quebec.....																				
12—Three Rivers....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	18	25	20	8	35	35	20	20	4	4½	4	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	....	17	18	25	12	20	25	...	8	30	40	25	22	1	5	4½	5
14—Sorel.....	20	15	15	18	18	18	25	7	17	25	...	7	30	23	23	22	4	4	4½	5
15—St. Hyacinthe....	20	18	15	18	18	15	25	12-15	17	25	...	6	.....	29	.....	20	6	3½	4	5
16—St. John's.....	20	14	15	22	18	18	22	10-15	18	25	22	6	28	30	25	20	3	3½	4½	5
17—Montreal.....	25	16	14	20	18	18	24	8	20	25	...	8	28-30	32	25	22	1½	7½	4	4½
18—Hull.....	20-22	15-16	12	20	17	17-18	25	9-15	17-18	22	18	7	28	32	22	18	3	4	4½	6½
<i>Ontario—</i>	25	17	15	20	19	18	25	8	20	25	...	8	29	32	24	22	1½-3	4½	4½	5
19—Ottawa.....																				
20—Brockville.....	25-30	18-20	15	20	20-22	18-20	23	10-30	18	24	...	7	35	38-40	25	22-23	1½	4½	4	5-6
21—Kingston.....	20	18	15	18	18	17	22	12½	17	20	...	8	25-28	30-35	.....	20	3	4½	4½	5
22—Belleville.....	20	15	15	20	17	.....	28	10	18	20	...	7	30	31	24	.....	3	4	4½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together

representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 66.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)		
				Granulated, in dollar, lots per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts. \$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
5	7	10	12	8½	7½	35	.....	45	90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00-18.00	4.00-12.00	—1
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	35	75	10	10	.....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00	—2
6	6	15	14	6¾	6¼	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00	—3
6	7	10	15	7½	6¾	30	40	40	85	10	10	7.75	5.75	6.50	3.50-4.00	20	20.00	15.00	—4
6	7	10	13	7½	7	35	.....	40	90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	—5
5	6	14	12	7½	7	28	60	40	60	12	12	7.00-7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00-8.00	5.00-7.00	—6
5	7-8	12	12	7½	6¾	40	40	40	75	10	10	.....	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	—7
6	7½	12	14	7½	6¾	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	7.75	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	—8
6	7	12	12	7½	6¼	40	50	45	a80	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00	—9
5	7	10	12½	7½	6¾	35	.....	45	75	10	10	7.75	5.50	.....	d3.25-3.50	20	12.50-14.00	8.00-10.00	—10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	60-65	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	20	20.00-22.00	.....	—11
5	7	12	15	7½	6¾	30	30	40	.80	15	8	6.75	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00	—12
6	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.30	6.00	7.30	5.00	20	14.00	12.00	—13
5	6	10	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.60	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	13.00	6.00	—14
8	7	10	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.90	10	10	7.00	5.50	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.50	18	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	—15
5	6	13	13	7½	6¾	40	40	40	.65	10	8	6.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	10.00-12.00	6.00-10.00	—16
6½	5	10	12½	7½	7½	30	50	30	.70	15	8	8.00	6.25	e9.00	5.00	25	14.00-18.00	10.00-13.00	—17
5	6	10	10	7½	6¾	45	40	40	.60	20	8	8.75	5.50	5.00	3.00-3.50	20	15.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	—18
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	.75	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	—19
5	8	10-12½	15	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.00	.....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9.00	—20
15	8	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	7.75	7.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	—21
5	7½	.....	12½	.....	.....	35	35	30	.65	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	—22

a. Per bag of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.			Price, per lb.
Ontario—(Cont'd).																				
23—Peterboro.....	25	18	18	20	20	18	25	16	18	22	...	7	30	33	24	22	1½	4	4½	5
24—Orillia.....	28-30	18	20	18	20	.....	25	10-12	18	20	...	7	22	27	22	.....	2½	4½	3½	6½
25—Toronto.....	20	14	15	18	18	14	22	12½	15	25	...	10	28-30	33-35	25	20	3	4	4	5
26—Niagara Falls....	25	18	20	25	20	20	28	16	20	25	...	8	33	34	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	20	18	14-16	25	16	16-17	25	...	8	27	32	24	22	3	4½	3½	5
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	20	20	22	20	24	15	15	25	...	8	25-27	30-32	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
29—Brantford.....	25	16	16	24	20	20	20	13-15	18	23	...	7	28	32	...	20-22	1½	4½	3½	5
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	25	...	7	25	30	23	17	1½	4½	4	6
31—Guelph.....	25	17-18	20	23	21	17-19	23	15	18	24	...	7	25	29	25	22	3	4½	4	6
32—Berlin.....	22-25	18	24	22	22	18	25	18	18	25	...	7	27	33	28	25	1½	4½	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	20	20	23	10-15	18	22	...	7	30	33	25	25	1½	4	3½	4½
34—Stratford.....	25	16	18	20	20	17	28	15	16	20	...	7	25	27	24	22	1½	4	3½	5
35—London.....	25	18	20	25	20	22	25	18	18	22	...	7	29	32	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	15-16	18	20	20	18	25	15	18	22	...	7	28-30	32	28	25	1½	5½	4	5½
37—Chatham.....	23	18	20	20	22	18	22	12-17	16	20	...	8	24	28	22	22	1½	4½	4½	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	22	15	15	20	...	10	30	32	24	22	1½	4½	4½	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	12	17	20	...	7	22	32	22	...	1½	4	3½	5
40—Cobalt.....	30	20	20	23	25	18	23	15	19	33	25	10	...	35	25	25	...	4½	5	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12½	16	27	25	10	30	35	25	24	1½	5½	4½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	18	20	18	18	25	12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
43—Fort William....	25	15	20	20	18	18	25	12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	23	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	25	35	23	22	1	6	4½	6
45—Brandon.....	25	18	18	22	18	15	25	18-20	20	22	...	10	25	33	24	...	1½	4½	4½	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	26½	18	17	32	18-20	20	25	20	10	25	30	25	...	...	4½	5½	6
47—Prince Albert....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	12-18	18½	20	...	10	20	30	25	...	1½	4½	3½	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	18	20	...	11	30	35	25	25	1	6½	4½	6½	6
49—Saskatoon.....	30	17	20	28	20	22	35	15-18	20	22	...	10	25-30	35-40	...	25	1½	4½	4½	5½
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat....	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	20	25	20	10	...	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	6½
51—Calgary.....	20-22	12½	18	20	16	15	22	12½	15	25	...	10	...	35	30	25	1½	4½	4½	6
52—Edmonton.....	25	16	22	24	17	18	25	15	15	25	25	8½	30	35	20	20	1½	4½	4½	4½
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	18	18	28	20	.....	30	15-20	18	25	...	10	25	30	25	25	1	6½	4	7
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	27	20	20	28	22	18	25	15	15	30	25	15	37½	40	...	25	2	6½	4½	5½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	35	30	12½	37½	45	30	30	1	6½	5	5½
56—New Westminster.	28	18	22	30	20	17	25	15	16	30	...	10	33½	35-40	30	28	1	6½	4½	6½
57—Vancouver.....	25-28	16-20	22	25	18	18	33	8	16½	32	26	10	25	35	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	5
58—Victoria.....	25	15	25	28	20	17	27	10-15	17	25	...	11	35	40	25	22	1	6½	4½	6
59—Nanaimo.....	27	20	25	30	25	20	27	10	17	35	...	11	35	40	30	30	1½	5½	4½	6
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	25	12½	18	40	35	20	.....	40	25	25	1	8½	4½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JUNE, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	30	30	40	.50	10	10	7.10	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	10.00— 12.00	7.00— 8.00
5	7	10	13	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	30	30	40	.50	10	8	6.60	5.50	5.00	3.50	15— 20	10.00— 12.00	6.00— 9.00
6	7	12½	13	7½	6½	30	38	30	.60	10	8	7.50	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	18.00— 20.00	12.00— 14.00
5	8	.....	12½	8½	7 ¹ / ₈	30	30	30	.90	12½	10	6.25	5.00	.....	.....	20	15.00— 20.00	12.00— 15.00
5-6	8	.....	14	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	35	35	30-35	.85	10	7-10	7.50	5.00	.....	.....	18	16.00— 16.00	14.00— 12.00
5	7	12	13-15	7½	6½	40-50	40-50	35-50	.80	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	17.00— 18.00	13.00— 13.00
7	6	.....	12½	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	45	30	45	.65	10	8	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.00	18	13.00— 13.00	9.50— 9.50
5	6	.....	15	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	35	40-45	40	.60	10	8½	7.00	.....	10.00	7.50	18	10.00— 13.00	8.00— 8.00
7	10	10	12½	9 ¹ / ₁₁	8	35	35	40	.50	10	8	7.00	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	15.00— 12.00	10.00— 8.00
5	7-8	8	12½	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	35-45	45	25	.50	10	8-10	7.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00— 15.00	10.00— 10.00
7	7	8	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	30	30	30	.65	10	10	7.25	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00— 15.00	8.00— 10.00
5	7	.....	12½	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	35	35	40	.40	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00— 15.00	10.00— 12.00
5	7	.....	15	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	40	40	45	.65	10	9	7.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	17	20.00— 15.00	16.00— 8.00
5	10	12½	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	30	30	35	.75	10	8	5.00	6.00	6.50	4.50	18	25.00— 12.00	12.00— 8.00
6	8	.....	12½	8	7½	30-40	30-40	40	.80	10	9	7.50	6.00	f	1.75	18	15.00— 12.00	12.00— 8.00
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	20.00— 10.00	15.00— 7.00
5	7	.....	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	40	40	40	.50	10	10	7.25	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	13.00— 25.00	10.00— 15.00
5	7	11	15	8	8	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	9.50	.....	4.75	5.00	25	25.00— 25.00	15.00— 4.00
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.70	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	12.00— 12.00	10.00— 8.00
6	10	15	15	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	60	50	50	.95	10	10	7.85	6.00	5.00	6.00	25	20.00— 12.00	12.00— 8.00
8	7	15	15	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	60	50	50	1.00	10	10	7.85	6.00	4.50	3.00	25	20.00— 12.00	12.00— 8.00
8	5	12	12	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	h7.00	6.00	25	20.00— 18.00	18.00— 12.00
6	8½	12½	12½	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	40	40	45	1.10	13	12½	12.00	9.00	h7.50	5.50	25	20.00— 20.00	15.00—
5	8	12½	15	8½	8	45	45	40	1.50	15	15	13.00	8.40	h6.50	5.50	25	25.00— 20.00	.....— 20.00
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35-40	35-40	1.35	10	8	13.50	10.50	h4.00	3.00	25	25.00— 30.00	15.00— 12.00
7	6	10	15	10	8½	45	45	40	1.50	15	15	13.50	8.00	.....	8.00	30	20.00— 12.00	12.00— 4.00
10	10	15	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	45-50	45-50	40-45	1.40	20	15	13.00	9.00	h7.50	6.50	30	20.00— 20.00	12.00— 4.00
6½	8	12½	12½	10	9 ¹ / ₁₁	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	f	f	f	f	40	15.00— 25.00	10.00— 15.00
6½	8	12½	15	9 ¹ / ₁₁	8½	40-45	35-40	35-40	1.20	15	10	7.00	6.75	5.50	4.50	35	35.00— 30.00	25.00— 16.00
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	.90	15	12½	.....	63.00	4.00	4.00	30	24.00— 15.00	16.00— 10.00
10	10	15	15	8½	8	40	50	50	1.50	20	15	.....	4.75	.....	7.00	35	20.00— 20.00	12.00— 4.00
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	2.00	25	10	.....	4.25	.....	7.50	40	20.00— 20.00	18.00— 4.00
8½	8½	15	12½	9 ¹ / ₁₁	8	35-50	50	30-60	2.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00— 20.00	15.00— 4.00
5	7	12½	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₈	35	40	40	1.00	15	10	.....	7.50	.....	6.00	35	15.00— 15.00	10.00— 4.00
5	6	12½	10	7 ⁹ / ₈	7½	40	40	40	.80	10	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.50	25	16.00— 14.00	12.00—
7	6	11	12½	10	8½	40	40	40	1.00	15	8	.....	7.50	.....	5.50	30	16.00— 15.00	.....— 12.00
7	8	12½	12½	9½	8½	35	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	5.00	.....	.....	30	20.00— 20.00	15.00— 4.00
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.52½	25	12½	.....	10.00	.....	6.50	35	25.00— 20.00	20.00— 4.00

§Delivery extra. e. Lignite. f. Natural gas. g. Per bag of 100 lbs. h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc.
i. Millwood, mixed hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord. j. Slabs, 1-3 cord. k. Lower price to Coal Com-
pany employees only; run of mines coal, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

A heavy demand for Canadian cheese for export purposes was reported.

Bread rose at Sorel, Que., from 3½ cents per pound to 4 cents.

Flour prices showed declines in twenty-five cities but were higher in Fort William, Ont., and Fernie, B.C. Wholesale prices were reported lower in a number of localities.

Rolled oats declined in price at Newcastle, N.B., at Moosejaw, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., but rose at Belleville and Guelph, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Rice.—Medium rice rose at Port Arthur, Ont., at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., and at Victoria, B.C., but declined at Newcastle, N.B., at London, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. Patna rice similarly advanced at Winnipeg and Brandon, Man., but declined at London, Ont.

Tapioca was reported lower at London, Ont.

Canned vegetables. — Tomatoes declined at Victoria, B.C. At Vancouver, B.C., the price rose but later declined to the former level. Peas and corn remained steady throughout the Dominion.

Beans.—Dry beans showed a decline at Sherbriike, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., but were higher at Moncton, N.B., at Peterborough, St. Catharines, Guelph, Berlin and Port Arthur, Ont.

Apples, evaporated, were higher at Sherbrooke, Que., and at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Prunes were higher in price at Newcastle, N.B., and lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was reported higher at Halifax, N.S., at St. John, N.B., at St. John's, Que., at Belleville, London and Port Arthur, Ont., at Brandon, Man., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

At St. Thomas, Ont., the price declined but after a few weeks rose again to the former level. Yellow sugar rose at Halifax, N.S., at St. John, N.B., at St. John's, Que., at London and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Brandon, Man., and was lower at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C.

Tea.—The price of black tea rose at Charlottetown, P. E. I., at Kingston, Belleville and Berlin, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., but was quoted lower at Truro, N.S. Green tea was higher at Quebec, Que., at Kingston, Belleville, Berlin, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Coffee rose at New Westminster, B.C.

Potatoes were reported higher in price in seven of the cities and lower in nineteen and were reported to be plentiful in many localities.

Vinegar remained steady.

Starch was higher at Victoria, B.C., but lower at London, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal advanced at Peterborough, St. Thomas, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and declined at Halifax, N.S., at St. John, N.B., at Three Rivers, Que., at Guelph, Berlin, Galt, Stratford, Chatham and Windsor, Ont. Soft coal rose at Windsor, Ont., but declined at Fredericton, N.B., and Guelph, Ont.

Wood. — Hard wood was reported higher at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but was lower at Sorel, Que., and at St. Thomas, Ont.

Coal oil.—The price of coal oil rose at Vancouver, B.C.

Rentals. — Rates for houses with and without sanitary conveniences declined at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alberta, and a decline was reported in rents for houses without sanitary conveniences at Chatham, Ont.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH
OF JUNE, 1915.

DURING the month of June, 1915, the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to seven contracts awarded by various departments of the Government. Of these, five were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and two by the Department of Public Works. All of these contracts contained fair wage schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND
CANALS.

Construction of works for protecting the Government dam at Valleyfield, Quebec, on the Beauharnois Canal. Name of Contractors, Carlton Construction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of Contract, June 1, 1915. Schedule rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$5.00
Labourers.....	1.75
Foreman labourers.....	3.00
Cribwork builders.....	3.00
Mould builders.....	3.00
Derrickmen.....	2.50
Steam derrick engineer.....	4.00
Steam derrick fireman.....	3.00
Stone crusher runner.....	3.00
Stationary engine driver.....	3.50
Stationary fireman.....	2.50
Steam drillers.....	3.50
Steam drillers' helpers.....	2.00
Divers, with outfit.....	15.00
Divers, without outfit.....	10.00
Divers, helpers.....	5.00
Driver, one horse and cart....	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	5.00

Fabrication and delivery of the super-structure of a steel highway bridge to be erected across Head Race to Mills north of Old Lock No. 17, Cornwall

Canal. Name of Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of Contract, June 9, 1915. Amount of Contract, \$483.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$4.00
Carpenters.....	2.50
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	2.20
Structural iron workers.....	3.50
Riveters.....	3.50
Rivet heaters.....	2.50
Stationary engineers.....	3.00
Painters.....	2.50
Ordinary labourers.....	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	4.00

Manufacture and erection of the superstructure of a single track railway swing bridge on the line of the Canadian Northern Railway over the Trent Canal, Severn Division, at Washago, Ontario. Name of Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton Ont. Date of Contract, June 1, 1915. Amount of Contract, \$38,633.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages per day of 10 hours.
Bridge erection foreman	\$0.40 per hour.
Assemblers.....	0.35 "
Riveters.....	0.35 "
Rivet heaters.....	0.30
Buckers-up.....	0.35 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 "
Hoisting engine driver.....	0.35 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 "
Painters.....	0.25 "
Watchman.....	0.20 "
Machinists.....	0.30 "
Machinists' helper.....	0.20 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.22½ "
Team, wagon and driver.....	0.40 "
Horse, cart and driver.....	0.30 "

Construction and erection of two steel highway swing bridges on the Severn Division of the Trent Canal; one at Port Severn Lock Swing Bridge, Port Severn, Ontario, and the other at Muskoka Road Swing Bridge, Washago, Ontario. Name of Contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of Contract, June 1, 1915. Amount of Contract, \$3,380 and \$8,200, respectively.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Bridge erection foreman.....	\$0.40 per hour.
Assemblers.....	0.35 "
Rivettors.....	0.35 "
Rivet heaters.....	0.30 "
Buckers-up.....	0.35 "
Structural iron workers.....	0.35 "
Hoisting engine driver.....	0.35 "
Carpenters.....	0.30 "
Painters.....	0.25 "
Watchman.....	0.20 "
Machinists.....	0.30 "
Machinists' helpers.....	0.20 "
Builders' labourers.....	0.22½ "
Team, wagon and driver.....	0.40 "
Horse, cart and driver.....	0.30 "

Supply and erection in place, complete, of twelve (12) wagon valves and twelve (12) cylindrical valves for the Locks of the Severn Division and Bobcaygeon Lock, Trent Canal. Name of Contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of Contract, June 1, 1915. Schedule rates.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Foreman for labourers.....	\$0.30 per hour.
Labourers.....	0.20 "
Carpenters.....	0.25 "
Rivettors.....	0.35 "
Buckers-up.....	0.35 "
Heaters.....	0.30 "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 "
Teamsters.....	0.20 "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	0.45 "

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of Section Two of Jetty, Steveston (Fraser River, B.C.) Name of Contractor, Marsh-Hutton-Powers Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of Contract, June 4, 1915. Unit prices.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following.
Foreman carpenter.....	\$5.00 per day of 9 hours
Carpenters.....	4.25 " 9 "
Blacksmiths.....	4.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	3.25 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	3.00 " 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	5.00 " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	7.00 " 9 "

Alterations and additions to Carslake Hotel for Post Office (postal station "A"), Montreal, Que. Name of Contractor, R. E. Edwards & Son, Montreal, Que. Date of Contract, May 28, 1915. Amount, \$3,000.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Carpenters.....	\$0.45 p. h., 9 h. per day.
Bricklayers.....	0.55 " 9 "
Masons.....	0.50 " 9 "
Plasterers.....	0.55 " 8 "
Stonecutters.....	0.50 " 8 "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.40 " 9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	0.42½ " 9 "
Electricians.....	0.40 " 9 "
Electricians helpers.....	0.27½ " 9 "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.40 " 9 "
Builders labourers.....	0.30 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.22½ " 9 "
Metal lathers.....	0.50 " 9 "
Wood lathers.....	0.45 " 9 "
Cement finishers.....	0.40 " 9 "
Tile layers.....	0.55 " 9 "
Driver with one horse and cart.	3.50 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	5.75 per day of 9 hours.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of May, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.	\$ 1,203.13
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.	261.02
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.	1,823.12
Repairing Post Office Scales.	13.80
Supplying New Mail Bags.	5,201.26
Repairing Mail Bags.	3,409.54
Supplying Mail Bag Fittings.	10,476.59
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.	229.18
Making and supplying street letter boxes.	1,279.20
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.	11,904.93

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1915.

THREE new disputes were reported to the Department of Labour during June, as compared with six during June, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during June.

Number and magnitude.—Nine strikes were reported in existence in Canada during June, two more than during the previous month and eight less than in June, 1914. Twenty-three firms and 317 employees were involved in the disputes of the month, including 13 firms and 118 employees concerned in the new disputes. During June, 1914, 145 firms and 3,828 employees were involved in the disputes of the month, including 116 firms and 2,631 employees concerned in the new disputes.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during June was approximately 6,002 working days as compared with 7,375 working days lost in May, and 67,904 days lost in June, 1914. The new disputes of the month accounted for a loss of 1,724 working days as compared with 37,979 working days lost as a result of new disputes in June, 1914.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Mining	1	43
Building.	1	35
Clothing.	1	40
Total.	3	118

Localities affected by new disputes.—The new disputes of the month occurred in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario.

Causes of new disputes.—The new disputes of the month were for the following causes: (1) increased wages; (2) against the employment of non-unionists; (3) refusal of some employers to sign a new agreement when the old agreement had expired.

Results of disputes.—Four of the disputes of the month were settled at the end of June. These included:

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JUNE.								
<i>Building:—</i> Plumbers & Steamfitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages.....	5	33	.....	Feb. 16, 1915	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
Plasterers & Plasterers' Labourers..	Toronto, Ont.....	Against employment of particular persons and for recognition of the union.....	1	80	.....	Mar. 17, 1915	June 22, 1915	Not officially "declared off" but work where strike occurred completed.
<i>Metal:—</i> Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont..	Against reduction in wages.....	1	40	.....	May 1, 1914	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont...	Against reduction in wages.....	1	16	.....	Oct. 6, 1914	May 10, 1915	No agreement reached, strike dropped. (Information not reported to Department until end of June).
Sheet Metal Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers....	1	20	.....	June 25, 1914	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:—</i> Brewery Workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of union.....	1	10	.....	June 15, 1914	.....	Unsettled at end of month.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JUNE.

<i>Mining—</i>							
Coal Miners.....	Westville, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	1	43	..... June 24,	June 28,	Men returned to work on question being referred to conciliation.
<i>Building—</i>							
Plumbers & Steam-fitters.....	Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.....	Employers' refusal to sign a new agreement on expiration of old one.....	11	35	..... June 1,	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Clothing—</i>							
Garment Workers...	Montreal, Que....	Against employment of non-unionists.....	1	40	..... June 2,	June 23,	Employees discontinued strike and employers continued to maintain "open shop."

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

- (1) Coal miners, Westville, N.S.
- (2) Plasterers and plasterers' labourers, Toronto.
- (3) Moulders, Owen Sound.
- (4) Garment workers, Montreal, Que.

Disputes beginning before June.

Trades disputes existing June 30, and continued from earlier months were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.
- (2) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (3) Moulders, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- (4) Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.
- (5) Brewery workers, Montreal, Que.

Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to all of the above strikes.

Plasterers and plasterers' labourers, Toronto.—The strike of plasterers and plasterers' labourers which occurred March 17, 1915, as a result of a contractor importing labourers from Montreal to work on a building in Toronto at a rate of wages lower than that provided by an agreement between the union workers and Toronto firms, was terminated about June 22. The strike was not officially called off but owing to the fact that the building, upon which men were working when the strike occurred, was completed, and also owing to the fact that many plasterers and plasterers' labourers were out of employment on account of general dullness in the building trades, it was decided to consider the strike terminated.

Moulders, Owen Sound.—On October 6, 1914, a strike occurred of sixteen employees of the Canadian Heating and Ventilating Company of Owen Sound against a proposed reduction of wages. The men were asked to accept a ten per cent. decrease in their wages, but owing to an agreement made in January, 1914,

whereby there were to be no decreases or increases asked for, the men refused to accept the proposed reduction and went on strike. After being out three weeks the men offered to go back to work if the firm would dismiss strike breakers. The company, however, refused to do this and the strike continued all through the winter. On May 10, the men finally let the strike drop, though it was only at the end of June that this information was received in the Department.

Disputes beginning during June.

Three new disputes occurred during June,—coal miners at Westville, N.S.; plumbers and steamfitters, Port Arthur and Fort William; and garment makers at Montreal.

Coal Miners, Westville.—On June 24, forty-three employees of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company of Westville, N.S., went on strike for a ten per cent increase in wages. On June 28, the men returned to work, leaving the question to conciliation.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, Port Arthur and Fort William.—Thirty-five journeymen plumbers and steamfitters in the employ of thirteen different firms in Port Arthur and Fort William struck work on June 1, when employers refused to accept a new schedule drawn up by the union. During the month two firms, one in Port Arthur and the other in Fort William, signed the men's conditions maintaining the rates of pay and hours of labour as they existed during the former agreement. The men went back in these two shops but the strike was being maintained against the other shops at the end of the month.

Garment Workers, Montreal.—On June 2, forty employees of the Imperial Ladies' Tailoring shop of Montreal went on strike, objecting to work with non-unionists and demanding that only members of the union be engaged in the shop. On June 23, the strike was terminated, employers continuing to maintain an "open shop."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureaus of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, and the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 84 workpeople were killed and 205 injured during the month of June, 1915. The record for the month of May was 95 killed and 202 injured, while the record for the month of June, 1914, was 317 killed and 438 injured. Comparing the record for June with that for May it is found that there is a decrease of 11 in the fatalities and an increase of three in the number of workers injured. A comparison of

the record for June, 1915, with that for June, 1914, shows there to have been a decrease of 233 in the number of workers killed and 233 in the number injured.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	7	8	15
Fishing and hunting.....	5	.....	5
Lumbering.....	6	6	12
Mining.....	14	43	57
Railway construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	6	10	16
Metal Trades.....	16	52	68
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	9	9
Clothing.....	.....	2	2
Textile.....	.....	3	3
Food & tobacco preparation.....	2	.....	2
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service.....	8	21	29
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	5	5
Navigation.....	7	4	11
Miscellaneous Transport.....	1	13	14
Public Employees.....	1	9	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	13	15
Unskilled Labour.....	8	6	14
Total.....	84	205	289

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Brooks, Alta.....	June 21	1	Gored by a bull.
".....	Alingly, Sask.....	" 19	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 14	1	Buried in a cave-in of gravel.
".....	St. Capeton, Que.....	" 14	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
".....	Sunset, Sask.....	" 23	1	Kicked by a horse
".....	Holstein, Ont.....	" 2	1	Mangled by saw of woodcutting machine.
Farm laborer.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 9	1	Horses ran away.
<i>Fishing and Hunting:—</i>				
Fishermen.....	Tabusintac, N.B.....	" 21	5	Perished in a storm.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Granton, Ont.....	" 24	1	Mangled by a circular saw.
River drivers.....	La Matine Rapids, LePine River (75 miles north of Maniwaki, Que.)..	" 25	5	Drowned.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-ber.	Cause of Fatality.
Mining:—				
Mining engineer.....	Cobalt, Ont. (Kerr Lake Mine)....	" 25	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Miner.....	Joggins Mine, N.S.....	" 1	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Glace Bay, N.S. (No. 10 col. Res. M.)	" 4	1	" "
".....	Joggins Mine, N.S.....	" 14	1	Haulage cable broke, car plunged down incline.
".....	Sydney, N.S. (No. 7 col.).....	" 14	1	Run over by a mine car.
".....	Sydney, N. S. (No. 9 col.).....	" 15	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Glace Bay, N.S. (Hub No. 7 col.).....	" 17	1	Run over by a mine car.
".....	Westville, N.S. (Drummond Col.).....	" 28	2	Crushed by mine cars.
".....	Sydney, N.S. (Dom. No. 2 col.).....	" 29	1	Struck by a mine car.
".....	Portneuf, Que.....	" 1	1	Explosion of dynamite.
".....	Rossland, B.C.....	" 7	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 8	1	Struck by flying rock.
".....	".....	" 25	1	Fell into an ore chute.
Railway and Canal Construction:—				
Crane-man.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 10	1	Struck by a falling rock.
Building Trades:—				
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	1	Fell from a ladder.
Carpenter.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 26	1	Drowned—fell from bridge he was working on.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from scaffold.
Cement workers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 23	2	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
Metal trades:—				
Iron worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1	1	Struck by a flying piece of metal.
Implement maker.....	".....	" 29	1	By a fall.
Sheetmetal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Mangled by machinery.
Iron workers.....	McBride, B.C.....	" 1	2	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
".....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 19	1	Mangled by machinery.
Lineman.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 24	1	" "
".....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 11	1	" "
".....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell from a pole.
".....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted.
Cranesman.....	Jonquiere, Que.....	" 23	1	Crushed by a falling crane.
Employee, steel foundry.....	Longue Pointe, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed between girders.
Bridge worker.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	1	Drowned—staging on which he was working collapsed.
Dry dock employee.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 10	1	Struck by hoisted piece of machinery.
Shipyard employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Fell into an excavation.
Food and Tobacco Preparation:—				
Employee fish and cold storage plant.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 17	1	Fell into elevator shaft.
Bakery employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Burned to death in a fire which destroyed bakery establishment.
Steam Railway Service:—				
Brakeman.....	Cumberland, B.C.....	" 9	1	Derailment of cars.
".....	Banff, Alta.....	" 24	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 17	1	" "
Sectionman.....	Passmore, N.B.....	" 22	1	Struck by a train.
Bridge painter & Ry. constable.....	Kingston Mills, Ont.....	" 1	2	Struck by a train.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Struck and run over by a train.
Watchman.....	Rideau, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by a train.
Navigation:—				
Captain.....	St. Paul's Isl. (St. Lawrence river.).....	" 11	1	Fell over board.
Captain, cook and seaman.....	Monte Levis, Que.....	" 13	3	Drowned—schooner capsized.
Fireman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	1	Drowned—fell from gangway.
Harbour messenger.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Drowned—fell from row boat.
Longshoreman.....	Sackville, N. B.....	" 17	1	Crushed by falling lumber.
Miscellaneous transport:—				
Carter.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 24	1	Struck on head by falling car door.
Public and Civic Employees:—				
Civic fireman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 1	1	Collision of fire trucks.
Miscellaneous skilled trades:—				
Gas Mfg. Company employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 14	1	Explosion of acetylene gas tank.
Carbide works.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 8	1	Electrocuted.
Unskilled Labour:—				
Laborer.....	Purcell's Cove, N.S.....	" 15	1	Crushed by a falling rock.
".....	Battleford, Sask.....	" 10	1	Cave-in of a trench.
".....	Longueuil, Que.....	" 1	1	Cave-in of a trench.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	Drowned.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Cave-in of a trench.
".....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 26	1	Drowned—fell into irrigation canal.
".....	St. Ferrol, Que.....	" 4	1	Struck by end of a chain.
".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 20	1	Struck by falling piece of iron.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.					
Falling earth, rock, trees, timber and other material.					
Fall.	5	1	1	2	9
Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.	1	1	1	1	4
Flying material.	2	1	1	1	5
Injured by mine machinery.	18	1	1	7	27
Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.	20	6	8	4	38
Injured by mine cars.	1	8	1	1	11
Collision of fire trucks.	1	1	1	1	4
Falling from locomotives and cars.	2	1	1	1	5
Explosion of chemicals.	1	1	1	1	4
Injured by tools.	1	1	1	1	4
Kicked or otherwise injured by horses.	1	1	1	1	4
Shocked and burned by electricity.	1	1	1	1	4
Horse-driven vehicles struck by an electric car.	1	1	1	1	4
Burned by molten metal.	1	1	1	1	4
Explosion of dynamite.	1	1	1	1	4
Crushed by locomotives and cars.	1	1	1	1	4
Collision of electric cars.	1	1	1	1	4
Burned by hot asphalt.	1	1	1	1	4
Struck overhead object when riding on mine cars.	1	1	1	1	4
Collision of fire-truck and cab.	1	1	1	1	4
Explosion of well gas.	1	1	1	1	4
Run over by locomotives and cars.	1	1	1	1	4
Scalded.	1	1	1	1	4
Injured by cattle.	1	1	1	1	4
Cut by glass.	1	1	1	1	4
Injured; due to the sudden application of brakes on cars.	1	1	1	1	4
Injured by an elevator.	1	1	1	1	4
Handcar struck by locomotive.	1	1	1	1	4
Horse ran away.	1	1	1	1	4
Collision of motor cycles.	1	1	1	1	4
Blood poisoning, due to being pierced by a silver.	1	1	1	1	4
Injured by a car door.	1	1	1	1	4
Total.	54	26	24	10	114
Total.	54	26	24	10	114

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below except where otherwise indicated, by with regard to British emigration, courtesy of the Department of the Interior, the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published,

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of May, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
May.....	1,855	9,537	11	110	408	3,335	101	854	2,375	13,837

Owing to delay in the receipt of returns by the Department of the Interior, it has not been possible to include in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* the usual statements regarding homestead entries and lands patented.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JUNE, 1915.

	June, 1915.	June, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	17,920	21,585	(-) 3,665
Halifax.....	102,128	60,617	(+) 41,511
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	27,200	50,050	(-) 22,850
Moncton.....	54,610	24,100	(+) 30,510
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	86,938	177,000	(-) 90,062
Three Rivers.....	158,745	140,530	(+) 18,215
Maisonneuve.....	8,000	176,600	(-) 168,600
Montreal.....	1,024,115	1,943,596	(-) 919,481
Westmount.....	286,000	212,680	(+) 73,320
Lachine.....	13,200	20,700	(-) 7,500
Outremount.....	18,180	98,200	(-) 80,020
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	152,350	535,575	(-) 383,225
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	10,400	(-) 10,400
Brockville.....	14,525	1,350	(+) 13,175
Kingston.....	39,470	16,797	(+) 22,673
Peterborough.....	17,070	113,950	(-) 96,880
Toronto.....	806,838	2,935,054	(-) 2,128,216
St. Catharines.....	60,552	135,155	(-) 74,603
Niagara Falls.....	35,850	17,200	(+) 18,650
Welland.....	10,124	46,686	(-) 36,562
Hamilton.....	107,800	372,100	(-) 264,300
Brantford.....	75,555	26,035	(+) 49,520
Paris.....	5,125	5,587	(-) 462
Galt.....	11,600	18,485	(-) 6,885
Guelph.....	13,190	66,170	(-) 52,980
Berlin.....	52,805	122,960	(-) 70,155
Woodstock.....	11,776	13,307	(-) 1,531
Stratford.....	26,270	46,670	(-) 20,400
London.....	200,110	187,165	(+) 12,945
St. Thomas.....	23,935	32,735	(-) 8,800
Chatham.....	4,865	22,125	(-) 17,260
Windsor.....	63,150	67,700	(-) 4,550
Owen Sound.....	5,000	6,650	(-) 1,650
Cobalt.....	1,200	5,700	(-) 4,500
Haileybury.....	100	700	(-) 600
Sudbury.....	2,975	121,200	(-) 118,225
Port Arthur.....	8,005	140,417	(-) 132,412
Port William.....	13,550	154,650	(-) 141,100
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	450,150	1,450,100	(-) 999,950
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	12,150	175,150	(-) 163,000
Moose Jaw.....	24,350	81,900	(-) 57,550
Prince Albert.....	5,710	28,360	(-) 22,650
Yorkton.....	225	3,800	(-) 3,575
Weyburn.....	1,080	61,200	(-) 60,120
Estevan.....	7,500	16,310	(-) 8,810
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	66,450	740,750	(-) 674,300
Medicine Hat.....	5,080	1,001,885	(-) 996,805
Lethbridge.....	3,270	108,200	(-) 104,930
MacLeod.....	9,000	Nil	(+) 9,000
Red Deer.....	Nil	575	(-) 575
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	1,115	9,250	(-) 8,135
New Westminster.....	8,710	25,170	(-) 16,460
Vancouver.....	44,895	572,265	(-) 527,370
Point Grey.....	8,955	92,655	(-) 83,700
North Vancouver.....	675	150,630	(-) 149,955
South Vancouver.....	6,796	27,729	(-) 20,933
Victoria.....	16,150	229,740	(-) 213,590
Oak Bay.....	2,750	21,475	(-) 18,725

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during the month of June, 1915.

DOMINION REPORTS.

Express Statistics.

Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1914. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 35.

THE Express Statistics compiled by the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ended June 30, 1914, are based on reports received from all the express organizations operating in Canada, of which there were nine. The operating mileage of these express companies in Canada during this period was 36,648.49 miles, compared with 32,557.48 in the previous year. The gross earnings amounted to \$12,646,451.99, which was \$181,036.97 less than in 1913. The operating expenses, however, showed an increase of \$503,087.55, amounting to \$6,246,632.28 in 1914, and express privileges, that is, payments for the right to operate over railway lines and other carrying agencies, amounted to \$6,016,364.07, an increase of \$307,955.84. The falling off in gross earnings was attributed to the application of a reduced tariff imposed by the Railway Commission, and to the introduction of a parcels post service by the Government.

Coal Fields in the North-West Provinces.

Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia (Revised Edition). By D. B. Dowling, Department of Mines. Geological Survey, Memoir 53. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914. Pages, 150.

An idea of the vast resources of coal in Canada is afforded in a Memoir is-

sued by the Department of Mines on the Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. In these portions of the Dominion alone it is estimated that there exist 95,598 square miles of coal lands, having approximately 1,176,825,000,000 tons of coal in reserve. Of this quantity 769,000,000 tons are anthracite and semi-anthracite, 242,313,000,000 tons are bituminous, 847,321,000,000 are sub-bituminous, and 86,422,000,000 tons are lignite.

The Memoir contains a historical summary of coal mining in these provinces, a geological description of the various coal-bearing formations, and analyses of coals in Canada, Wales, New Zealand and Australia, and the United States.

ONTARIO REPORT.

Technical Education.

Report of the Director of Industrial and Technical Education of the Province of Ontario for the year 1914. (Being Appendix V to the Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1914.) Toronto: King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 12.

The Report of the Director of Industrial and Technical Education of Ontario shows a continued growth of this branch of education. New schools for evening classes were opened at Goderich, Oakville, Oshawa, Port Credit and Woodstock, and additional classes were added to existing schools in many other localities. General industrial courses are provided for boys in day schools at Brantford, Hamilton, London and Toronto, and for girls at London and Toronto. The Toronto Technical School has established a Technical High School course to prepare students for the Matriculation examination, admitting to the Faculty of Applied Science of the Uni-

versity of Toronto and Queen's University, Kingston. Mining departments are established in connexion with the High Schools at Haileybury and Sudbury, where a special effort is made to connect the course of study with the industrial needs of the community, at the same time providing the essentials of an English education.

The limitations of the evening schools are pointed out, and the opinion is expressed that the ideal system would appear to be a full-time industrial school for pupils between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, followed by part-time courses combined with a modern system of apprenticeship. The chief obstacles in the way of establishing industrial day schools come from lack of accommodation and equipment, to secure which would involve a large expenditure of money, and it is contended that capital expenditures should be met in part from Provincial or Dominion funds.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada.—Revision of the Act Respecting Banks and Banking.

Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, &c., Committee on Banking and Commerce during Parliamentary Session of 1912-1913.

Ninth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for the year ending March 31, 1914.

Department of the Interior. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, 1913-14.

Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914. Part VI. Subsidized Steamship Services with Statistics Showing Steamship Traffic to December 31, 1914, and Estimates for Fiscal Year 1915-16.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Proceedings of the Fourth Conference of Fruit Growers of the Dominion of Canada, September 2, 3 and 4, 1914.

Department of Agriculture, Dominion Experimental Farms. Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada, by M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and W. T. Macoun. Bulletin No. 22, Second Series.

Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farms, Division of Horticulture. Summary of Results Horticulture, 1914. Prepared by W. T. Macoun, Superintendent of the Branch Experimental Farms and Stations. Bulletin No. 82, 1915.

Evidence Given Before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, Fifth Session, Twelfth Parliament, 1915.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey. Memoir 64. No. 52, Geological Series. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Province of Quebec, by J. Keele.

Ontario.—Forty-Seventh Annual Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario for the Year Ending October 31.

Eighth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1914.

Feeble-Minded in Ontario. Ninth Report for the Year Ending October 31, 1914.

Department of Agriculture. Report of the Women's Institutes, 1914. Part I.

Loan Corporations' Statements: Being Financial Statements made by Building Societies, Loan Companies, Loaning Land Companies, and Trusts Companies, for the Year Ending December 31, 1914.

Great Britain.—Returns of Accidents and Casualties as Reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom During the Year Ending December 31, 1914.

Australia.—New South Wales Statistical Register for 1913. Part XIII—Local Government.

United States.—Federal Department of Labour, Children's Bureau. Infant

Mortality, Montclair, N.J. A Study of Infant Mortality in a Suburban Community. Bureau Publication No. 11.

Twentieth and Twenty-First Annual Reports of the Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Employee rendered blind through a fellow-worker's act.—Employer's liability.

ON May 14, 1913, the plaintiff was working in one of the defendant company's yards when a spark from a passing locomotive entered his left eye. A fellow-worker took the spark out with the aid of a cotton rag. Subsequently, another fellow-worker, noticing that he was still suffering, took a cotton rag he was carrying in his own pocket, dipped it into water and washed his eye. The plaintiff went to the hospital May 15. The following day he was examined by a doctor, who found both eyes affected with an infectious disease, the left eye being ulcerated. On the third day the right eye also became ulcerated, and the plaintiff ultimately completely lost the use of his eyes. He sued the company, claiming an annuity equal to one-half his wages, or \$300.

The company claimed the condition of the workman's eye was due to a disease existing before the accident, and was not the consequence of an accident happening during or on account of the work in which the workman was employed. It was proved, however, that

the workman was otherwise perfectly sound, and the Superior Court took the view that the disease could only have been communicated by contact with the cotton rag used by one of his fellow-workers to rub the plaintiff's eye and that the accident was one happening during and on account of his employment, and awarded the plaintiff the \$300 annuity asked for. This decision was confirmed by the Court of King's Bench. (*Flore v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

Inexcusable fault.—Railway employee.—Workmen's Compensation Act.

In an action by the plaintiff for an indemnity for the death of her husband, killed while in the performance of his duties in the employ of the defendant company, the Superior Court awarded her the full amount of her claim, or \$2,025. The facts of the case were as follows:

The deceased was employed by the defendant company as a switchman at Point St. Charles, Montreal. On January 21, 1913, instead of walking to the point where he was to turn the switch, he mounted on a flat car which was the last of four cars which were slowly moving towards the point where his duty called him to turn the switch, and at a distance of about 20 feet from this point he jumped off from about the middle of the car where he was seated to the ground, a height of about 5½

feet, and in doing so his feet turned from under him, and falling to the ground he was struck on the head by a bolt of the axle-tree of the car from which he had jumped, and died from the effects of the injuries received almost immediately and before medical assistance could reach him.

The defendant company's answer to the action was that the deceased was killed by jumping from a moving car in violation of the company's rules and regulations with which he was perfectly well acquainted, and contrary to the rules of ordinary caution; that through his negligence and imprudence he was guilty of an inexcusable fault for which the company could not be held responsible.

The Court, after reviewing the facts of the case, considering that "the evidence indicates that the deceased acted as he did in order to save time and to perform his work expeditiously," and that "it does not appear from the evidence that the accident was caused by the inexcusable fault and negligence of the deceased," condemned the company to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$2,025 as asked for. This judgment was confirmed by the Court of Review. (*Papin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Indemnity.—Inexcusable fault.

The plaintiff, employed by the defendant company, was washing her hands in a toilet room when a piece of the ceiling fell and struck her on the head. She took an action against the company, and the evidence showed that the company had the ceiling of the room sound and all defective parts removed. One part was not removed because it was not thought to be in a dangerous condition, and it was the very one that fell on the plaintiff, causing a permanent incapacity for work, and the Superior Court awarded her 50 per cent. of her wages, or an indemnity of \$143 per year. The plaintiff appealed from

this judgment, claiming the accident was due to an inexcusable fault on the part of the company and asking that the amount of the indemnity be raised to \$5,000. Chief Justice Sir Horace Archambeault, in rendering the decision of the Court of King's Bench, attempted to define the term "inexcusable fault" as follows: "An inexcusable fault is a gross, I might almost say a wilful fault. The employer, knowing of the danger, must refuse or neglect to do anything to avoid it." In this case, there certainly had been negligence on the part of the defendant company, but the Court held it could not be considered an inexcusable fault, as the defendant had done some repair work and did not do more because it was thought all threat of any danger had been removed. The appeal was in consequence dismissed with costs and the judgment of the trial justice affirmed. (*Dougan v. Auer Incandescent Light Manufacturing Company.*)

ONTARIO CASE.

Master and servant.—Injury to servant—Negligence of fellow-servant.

An action was brought for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the service of the defendant company. The plaintiff was in the employment of the defendant company in its engine-house in the village of Chapleau. He was what is known as "hostler's helper," and part of his duty was to open and close certain double doors to permit the locomotives to get in and out of the engine-house, whenever so requested by those in charge. The hostler was a second cousin of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff claimed that the received a signal for the opening of the doors, and that the duty of the hostler who was temporarily in charge of the locomotive was to await the answering signal from the plaintiff before moving the engine. The plaintiff alleged that he

had opened one of the doors, but could not quickly open the other half, because it was loaded with ice at the bottom. He claimed that the hostler brought out the engine without receiving the signal from the plaintiff, and that the engine struck the partly open door, inflicting severe injuries upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff did not bring his action within the six months from the occurring of the accident, and, therefore, was not within the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. His claim of negligence at common law was that the defendant company did not employ an efficient and competent man for the duties which the hostler had to perform. Something was said also as to the ice, but that point was ignored by the jury in their answers. The defendant claimed, on the other hand, that they had every reason to consider the hostler an efficient and competent man, therefore the judge did not find that he could be considered negligent in his work. The action was dismissed with costs. (*Levack v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASES.

Contract.—Wages.—Farm labourer.

A farm labourer, according to his statement, was hired at \$35 per month until harvest, and during harvest was to get harvest wages. He worked until harvest, and then demanded harvest wages. The farmer with whom he had hired refused to give any increase in wages, contending that the hiring was for the season at \$35 per month. The labourer thereupon left the farmer's employ, although notified by the farmer that if he did so he would not get anything. The farm labourer then brought an action.

According to the defendant's version, the plaintiff was hired at \$35 a month for the season, and with the exception of a little money for tobacco and other small necessities, the wages were not to be paid until the end of the term when

the grain had been threshed. The learned trial judge dismissed the action, and, therefore, accepted the defendant's version of the contract. A contract such as the defendant had set up was held to be an entire one, and the plaintiff was bound to complete the term before he became entitled to recover anything. The appeal was dismissed with costs. (*La Plante v. Kinnon.*)

Master and servant.—Injury to servant

Judge Lamont laid it down in a recent decision in the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan that if a guard which was originally on a laundering machine in a laundry was taken off and an accident ensued to an employee, the employer was liable for damages. The case was one of considerable importance to employees in the different laundries.

The plaintiff, who sued through her mother, was employed in a laundry worked by steam power, and claimed that while employed at a steam mangle for the purpose of ironing different fabrics, and in the act of inserting a laundry bag her right hand was caught by a roller and drawn in between a roller and another portion of the machine. As a result it was alleged that the plaintiff's right hand was badly crushed, scalded and burned, the cords of the hand drawn together, the control of two of her fingers lost, and that her hand was badly mutilated and shrunken.

At the time of the injuries the plaintiff was earning \$8 a week and it was claimed that as a result of the injuries her earning capacity had been greatly impaired; that she would never be able to earn an income equal to what she earned prior to the injuries; that she would always suffer great pain as a result of the injuries, and that her capacity for the enjoyment of life would be greatly lessened. The plaintiff alleged that the injuries were due to the negligence of the defendant in failing to provide proper and safe machinery

and not securely guarding so far as practicable the roller of the mangle, which, it was alleged, was a dangerous machine, and that he had failed to give warning to the plaintiff of the dangerous nature of the mangle and had not instructed her as to the proper method of operating it.

The plaintiff also alleged that after the accident she returned to her employment and was engaged in lighter tasks, but after working for about four months gave up her position on the advice of her medical advisor and on account of suffering from two poisoned fingers contracted while employed at the laundry. She stated at the time of the accident there was no guard on the machine, but that one had been affixed since.

The defendant in his evidence claimed that it had been operated for months without a guard and no accident had taken place. He acknowledged that he had not done anything to protect the operators on the machine. It was also argued for the defendant that when he employed an efficient and capable manager, his responsibility ceased, and that the plaintiff knew of the dangerous character of the machine, if it was dangerous at all. In regard to the damages he argued that the injury plaintiff had received did not materially decrease her prospects of earning a living, and that while she might not be able to earn her living at a laundry there were other occupations in which she could earn equally as good, if not a better living.

The Judge found that the defendant was guilty of negligence in having machinery which was not safe to operate. The defendant had removed the guard which the manufacturers had placed on

the machine, evidently for the protection of the operators, which constituted negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The defendant was therefore liable, and he gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,200 and costs. (*Oxenham v. Modern Steam Laundry.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Master and servant.—Servants of City of Edmonton.—Notice of dismissal unnecessary.

An application to quash an order made by the Police Magistrate for the city of Edmonton requiring the said city to pay \$122 for wages was made in the Alberta Supreme Court, Appellate Division. The complainant was dismissed without notice on the ground that the city was reducing expenses. He claimed as wages the sum that would have been earned up to the end of the month during which he was dismissed, and for one additional month.

The judgment of the Court held that a servant of the city of Edmonton who was employed under a by-law was not, by virtue of a provision of the Edmonton charter, entitled to any notice of dismissal or to any damages for the failure to give such notice, and it was immaterial whether or not the servant was employed before or after the enactment of the said provision. The city was called upon to pay the costs of the application. (*Hackett v City of Edmonton.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Negligence.—Defective system.—Injury to employee.

An action was brought by a bridge worker to recover damages for injuries received while in the employ of the de-

fendant company. During bridge construction a travelling crane was operated on elevated tracks under a system which did not provide for signals on every occasion when it was set in motion and it was not provided with guards for the protection of workmen employed upon the elevated stagings. A signal was given on starting the crane, at some distance from the workmen. Shortly afterwards it came to a momentary stop and moved on again towards the workmen without any further signal and plaintiff was injured. In his action for damages the plaintiff charged want of proper system and guards.

The Court of Appeal set aside a judgment in favour of plaintiff, upon a general verdict by the jury, and ordered a new trial for the purpose of assessing damages under the British Columbia "Employers' Liability Act," on the ground that it had been admitted that there was a system in existence which, if properly carried out, would have been sufficient for the protection of the workmen. The appeal was allowed with costs, and the trial judgment restored. (*Creveling v. The Canadian Bridge Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1915.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

1.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING July industrial and labour conditions showed little change from those of June. The usual midsummer lull was apparent in many lines of industry, and, if anything, conditions were quieter than in the previous month. The recruiting in Canada of some 1,700 mechanics for work in munition factories in Great Britain had the effect of diminishing the supply of this class of workmen in the Dominion, and the effort to fill this scarcity improved opportunities of employment for skilled workers in metal and similar trades. Harvesting operations which became fairly active in some localities by the end of the month also afforded additional opportunities of employment.

The outlook for a good crop continued bright, though heavy rains in a number of localities towards the end of the month did some damage. Conditions in the fishing industry continued active on the Atlantic coast, though outside of Prince Rupert there was little activity in British Columbia. Sawmills were busy in Eastern Canada, and an improvement was noticeable in the operations of mills in British Columbia. Mining, in both coal and metal mines, continued to improve. There was little

change in manufacturing lines, though the demand for agricultural implements was somewhat improved. Little activity was noticeable in railway construction. Conditions were fair in water transportation, but traffic departments of the railways were quiet.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 147.1 for July as compared with 147.3 in June and 134.6 in July, 1914. If the steep rises in spelter and zinc in June and July were included in the calculations, the index numbers for June and July would stand at 149.5 and 149.7 respectively. Advances occurred also in several other metals. The chief declines were in flour and oatmeal. Prices were lower also in sheep, fowl and turkeys, cheese, whitefish and salt mackerel, strawberries, canned corn, peas and tomatoes, maple sugar, calfskins, New Brunswick spruce deals, newsprint paper and raw rubber. Prices were higher in grains, hay, eggs, milk, potatoes, turnips, glucose, wool, beaver cloth, knitted woollen underwear, cottons, jutes, harness leather, copper, lead, quicksilver, solder, tin, spelter, zinc, galvanized sheets and barb wire, lead pipe, red lead, copper wire, grindstones, fire bricks, plaster of Paris, white lead, Paris green, mixed paints, anthracite coal, muskrat skins and Manilla rope.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations, or other records of matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as necessarily endorsing any of the views or opinions which may be expressed therein.—Ed.

Interruptions to Industry.

There was little interruption to industry through trade disputes. Two new strikes were reported during July, one of which was settled within a few days of its occurrence. At the end of the month seven strikes were in existence, the greater number of which were strikes which commenced several months before July and which affect comparatively few workmen.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes, the following may be mentioned:

Nova Scotia.—At Berwick, July 17, J. W. Hutchinson's planing mill, loss \$10,000; also the Berwick Fruit Company's evaporating plant, loss \$3,000; at Kentville, July 7, the Dominion & Atlantic Railway roundhouse; at Miltnov, July 27, McLeod lumber mill and box factory, loss \$10,000; at North Sydney, R. Moore's livery stable, loss \$3,000.

New Brunswick.—At Bathurst, Bathurst Lumber Company's premises; at Chatham, July 19, Miramichi pulp mill, property of the Dominion Pulp Company, loss \$50,000; at Fredericton, July 1, Crystal Steamship Company's warehouse; at Newcastle, July 5, D. M. Sullivan's sawmill at Red Bank, loss \$40,000; at Sussex, July 30, storehouse, contents owned by the Massey-Harris and Sussex Manufacturing Companies.

Quebec.—At Beloeil, July 6, the cordite section of the Canadian Explosives Company's plant, loss \$20,000 (nine employees of the company lost their lives and five were severely burned; fire was not caused by an explosion; the cordite burned so rapidly that employees' escape was cut off); at Chicoutimi, July 20, J. T. Laferriere's store, loss \$4,000; at Bury, July 20, L. H. Martin's sawmill and boilerhouse; on July 5, lumber, property of Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson, loss \$10,000; also on July 16, lumber, property of Messrs. Gilmour & Hughson, loss \$5,000; at Lake Megantic, July 13, P. H. Renaud's sawmill and stock of lumber; at Montreal, July 9, Zenon Charboneau's sawmill, loss \$20,000; July 22, M. Broadben's cigar and stationery store.

Ontario.—At Alexandria, July 14, Grand Trunk Railway station and restaurant; at Burlington, July 31, Taylor Bros. dry goods and general store, loss \$4,000; at Cache Bay, July 19, Gordon Lumber Company's sawmill, loss \$150,000; at Chatham, July 17, Canadian Pacific Railway freight sheds, loss \$3,000; at Haileybury, July 14, lumber mill, property of the Dunbar Lumber Company, loss \$15,000, and A. Murphy's flour and grain warehouse, loss \$3,000; at Hamilton, July 2, Roussel planing mill, loss \$8,000; at Lansdowne, H. Leacock's blacksmith shop, F. McNamance's carpenter shop and H. Snyder's paint shop; at Norland, July 16, James Bryant's sawmill; at Orillia, July 16, municipal buildings (town hall) and theatre, loss \$25,000; also on July 23, Wilson Bros. garage (lady bookkeeper in garage burned to death); at Rodney, July 10, stock of baskets and berry boxes, property of Rodney Woodenware Company, loss \$2,500; at Smithville, Robt. Book's planing mill, loss \$5,000; at Starkville, July 15, Jackson's sawmill; at Thorold, July 14, laboratory of the Coni-

agas Reduction Company, loss \$10,000; at Wallaceburg, July 19, The Colinge block, loss \$5,000; at Warren, blacksmith shop, hardware store, hotel, post office, and ten dwelling houses, loss \$6,000; at Welland, July 30, skating rink, agricultural hall and poultry buildings, loss \$5,000; at Westminster, July 27, cheese factory and quantity of cheese, loss \$10,000; at Windsor, July 12, Dimock & Armstrong's business block.

Manitoba.—At Winnipeg, July 25, four barns and 67 head of cattle at Union Stock Yards, loss \$10,000.

Saskatchewan.—At Caron, July 12, Saskatchewan Trading Company's general store, Merchants' Hotel, Bank of Hamilton, post office and telephone exchange, loss \$50,000.

Alberta.—At Ponoka, Alexander & Tugman's flour mill, loss \$5,000.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.*

A number of wages charges went into effect during July, most of them in the nature of increases. One hundred labourers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton received an advance of 1½ cents per hour, and various other classes of labour employed by the same company received increases ranging from 2 cents to 5 cents per hour. Twenty-five moulders, employees of a machine shop at Galt, Ont., were given an increase of 15 cents per day, and various other workers in the employ of the same firm were voluntarily conceded increases. At Saanich, B.C., the salaries of 35 school teachers were reduced ten per cent.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during July in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

*In the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* at pp. 358 and 1373 it was stated that members of the Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union at Halifax had received an advance of 2 cents per hour, which brought the rate to 42 cents an hour. The statement should have read an increase of 1½ cents per hour, bringing the rate to 40 cents per hour. See fuller particulars in special article on "Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour" elsewhere in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Agriculture.

Favourable conditions prevailed in most parts of the Dominion in regard to field crops. Early fruits were good and the outlook for later varieties excellent. Haying was in progress at the end of the month and an excellent crop was reported in most districts. Heavy rains interfered to some extent with cutting and damaged grain in a number of localities.

An improvement was noticeable in the demand for farm help. In the Maritime Provinces the cutting of hay which was completed in some districts and in active progress in others at the end of the month, furnished employment to many men. In Quebec and Ontario, also, haying provided considerable employment, though cutting was later than in some parts of the Maritime Provinces. In the Hamilton, Ont., district the supply of farm labour was not equal to the demand, though the wages offered were considered good. At Galt and Berlin, Ont., from \$1 to \$1.50 per day with board was being offered, but an adequate supply of labour was not coming forward. At Woodstock, Ont., many men from the factories were finding temporary employment at harvesting. At Chatham, Ont., good farm hands were also in demand and high wages were being offered.

In the west the demand for harvest hands was setting in, though from most parts it was reported that large numbers of men would not be required until about the middle of August. At Winnipeg over 2,000 men were sent from the city to work on farms. At Regina the Provincial Government Labour Bureau opened an office in the Labour Temple for the purpose of supplying farmers with help, and large numbers of applications were being received from all over the district. The rates offered were from \$35 to \$40 per month until harvesting commenced, when the prevailing rates were to be paid.

A bulletin issued from the Census and Statistics Office, giving estimates of the

crop in Canada based upon appearances at the end of July, estimates the average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada for 1915 at 28.10 bushels, as compared with 21.41 bushels last year. In area harvested, in average yield per acre and in total yield, the fall wheat harvest of 1915 is expected to be the largest on record. Spring-sown grain crops continue to show an excellent average condition.

Fishing.

Fishing on the Atlantic coast continued to give good returns. Excellent catches were reported from Digby, N.S., and at Lunenburg and Yarmouth conditions were also good. Some good catches of herring were made in Halifax harbour.

Fishing on the Pacific coast, while reported good at Prince Rupert, was quiet in other districts. The run of salmon in northern waters was smaller than expected and considerably less than the catch of recent years. On the Fraser, also, fishing was poor, and although nearly 2,500 licenses were taken out, results were disappointing to both fishermen and canners. The run of spring salmon was reported the poorest in years, and very few sockeye had come up the Fraser at the end of the month. Humpback were reported more plentiful, but canners were reluctant to put them up without orders in advance.

Six vessels of the whaling fleet left for the west coast of Vancouver during the first week of July, four less than the number usually engaged. Whales were reported plentiful and a fair season's catch was expected.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations continued fairly active in Eastern Canada and some improvement was noticeable in British Columbia. At Newcastle, N.B., lumber mills were all working full time, but were hampered somewhat in shipping operations by scarcity of vessels and

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Agriculture	Fishing	Lumbering		Mining		Railway construction	Building	
			Camps	Mills	Coal	Metal		Outside	Inside
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Active							Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active							Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active	Fair			Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4—Truro.....	Active			Fair				V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Active				Fair			Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
6—Charlottetown	Active	Active						Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active							V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....	Active		Active	Quiet				V active	V active
10—St. John.....	Active	Active	Active					V quiet	V quiet
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active			Active				Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
13—Quebec.....	Active			Active				V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active			Active		Fair		Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active							Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Active							Active	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....	Active							Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Active							Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
22—Brockville.....	Active							Fair	Quiet
23—Chatham.....	Active							Active	Quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Active			Fair		Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
25—Galt.....								Active	Active
26—Guelph.....	Active							Fair	Fair
27—Hamilton.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
28—Kingston.....	Active							Quiet	Fair
29—London.....	Active							Fair	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
31—Orillia.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
32—Ottawa.....	Active			Active				Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
34—Peterborough.....	Active			Active				Quiet	Quiet
35—Port Arthur and Port William.....	Active	Fair		Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	Active							Fair	Fair
37—Stratford.....	Active							Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	Active							Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Active							Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
41—Windsor.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
42—Woodstock.....	Active							Fair	Quiet
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....	Active							V quiet	Fair
44—Winnipeg.....	Active						V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
46—Prince Albert.....	Active				Active			V quiet	V quiet
47—Regina.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
48—Saskatoon.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Active							Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Active				Quiet		Fair	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Active				Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
52—Medicine Hat.....	Active								
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fernie.....					Fair			Quiet	V quiet
54—Nanaimo.....	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair			V quiet	V quiet
55—Nelson.....	Active					Fair		V quiet	V quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				V quiet	V quiet
57—Prince Rupert.....	Active	Active						V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	Active							V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Active		Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Metal, Engineering, & Shipbuilding				Wood working and Furnishing			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile		
Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders	Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet Wv ra.
1— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....
2— Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
4— Fair	Fair	V active	.....	V active	Fair	.....	V active	Fair	Quiet	V active	Quiet	.....
5— Active	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	V active	.....
6— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....
7— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....
8— Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....
9— V active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	V active	V active	V quiet	.....	.....
10— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
11— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....
12— Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	.....
13— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Quiet	V active	Fair	.....
14— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
15— Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
16— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
17— Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
18— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
19— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....
20— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	.....	.....	.....
21— Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
22— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
23— Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
24—	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
25— Active	Active	V active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	V active	.....
26— Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair
27— Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....
28— Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	.....
29— Fair	Active	Fair	.....	V active	.....	V active	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
30— Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31— Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
32— Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
33— Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	V active	.....	Fair	.....
34— Fair	.....	Quiet	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	.....
35— Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
36— Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....
37— Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	.....	Active	.....
38— Quiet	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....
39— Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	.....
40— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
41— Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
42— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
43— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	.....
44— Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
45— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
46— V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
47— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
48—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
51— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
52— .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....
54— V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
55— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56— Quiet	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....
57— Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....
58— Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the *of* employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent.	Clothing.			Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades	
	Tailors	Garment Workers	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Annerst.	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair-Active
2—Halifax.	Fair		Fair	Active	Active				
3—Sydney.	Active	Active		V active	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
4—Truro.	Fair	Active		V active	V active			Fair	Quiet
5—Westville.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.	V active	V active	Fair	V active	V active			Fair	Active
8—Moncton.	Active	Active		V active	Fair				Active
9—Newcastle.	Fair	Fair		Active	Active				
10—St. John.	Active			V active		Quiet			
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active
12—Montreal.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.	V active	V active	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	V quiet	Quiet
14—Sherbrooke.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns and Iberville.	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair				
18—Three Rivers.	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.				Active				Active	
20—Berlin.	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet
22—Brookville.	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			
23—Chatham.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet			Quiet
24—Cobalt.	Fair			Fair	Fair				
25—Galt.	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	V active			Fair	Fair
26—Guelph.	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		
27—Hamilton.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Active	Active
28—Kingston.	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.	Fair	Quiet	Fair	V active		Fair		V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.	Quiet	Active	Quiet						
31—Orillia.	Quiet	Quiet						V active	V active
32—Ottawa.	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
33—Owen Sound.	Quiet			Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair				Fair
35—Prt Arthur & Port William.	V quiet	V Quiet	V quiet						
36—Sault Ste. Marie.	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair				
37—Stratford.	Active			Active	Active	Quiet		V active	V active
38—St. Catharines.	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
39—St. Thomas.	Fair		Fair	V active		Fair			
40—Toronto.	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	V quiet	Fair	Active	Active
41—Windsor.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
42—Woodstock.	Fair	Fair		Active	Active			Active	
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.	Fair					Active			V active
44—Winnipeg.	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet				Active
46—Prince Albert.	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet				
47—Regina.				Quiet	Quiet				
48—Saskatoon.									
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.									
52—Medicine Hat.									
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
54—Nanaimo.									
55—Nelson.				V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	
56—New Westminster.	V quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		
57—Prince Rupert.	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		
58—Vancouver.									
59—Victoria.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT							Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Steam Ry. Service		Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long- shore- men	Trans- fers- cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel & restaunt empol'ys	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
Operating	Mechan- ical											
1—	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Active
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair
4—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active
5—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
7—	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Active
8—	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....	Active
9—	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	V active
10—	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V quiet
11—	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	
12—	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Quiet	V quiet	
13—	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	V active	Quiet
14—	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Quiet
16—	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active
17—	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet
18—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
19—	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair
20—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet
21—	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	.....	V quiet
22—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet
23—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active
24—	Fair	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet
25—	.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair
26—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair
27—	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Active
28—	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
29—	Active	Active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair
30—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V active	Quiet	.....	V quiet
31—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
32—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	
33—	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair
34—	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair
35—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet
36—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V active	Quiet
37—	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active
38—	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active
39—	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet
40—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair
41—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet
42—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	Active	Fair
43—	Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair
44—	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
45—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet
46—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
47—	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair
48—	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Quiet
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
51—	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
52—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53—	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet
54—	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet
55—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
56—	Active	Active	.....	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet
57—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet
58—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet
59—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet

high freight rates. Heavy rains resulted in the breaking of booms on the Miramichi river and several million feet of logs were lost. St. John mills were busy, most of them sawing for the English market. In the Quebec district all of the large sawmills were running, with the prospect of continuing late in the season to complete the cut.

At Ottawa all the mills were running, with water fairly high. Tonnage at Montreal owing to scarcity of grain was more plentiful and shipments to the United Kingdom were proceeding at a satisfactory rate. Pulp mills were fairly well employed.

At New Westminster, B.C., an improvement was reported and mills were running full time. The shingle business was reported good.

Mining.

Coal mining in Nova Scotia continued active, with a fair demand for coal. Work was a little broken at the Dominion collieries owing to a shortage of coal-carrying vessels. A number of men were laid off at one of the Sydney Mines collieries owing to a deficient section of coal, but were not expected to be out of employment long. Inverness colliery worked only three days per week. Conditions at Springhill were satisfactory. More coal was being produced than for the past three years and men were working steadily. At Westville some collieries reported a shortage of labour owing to the fact that many men were leaving the mines and engaging in the manufacture of munitions. Collieries, however, operated full time.

In the West some improvement was noticeable at Lethbridge owing to an expected improvement in the demand for coal with the approach of fall and cooler weather. The two Galt mines were working three days a week. Coalhurst and Commerce mines were working full time. At Fernie conditions remained in practically the same condition as during

the previous month. There was a brisk demand from smelters for coke and the ovens at Fernie were busy. At Nanaimo, the mines in the city and district did better during the month than for some time, but were not working to full capacity.

Metal mining continued active. Despite the low price of silver all of the producing mines at Cobalt were working full time, and in some cases more men were taken on. Practically all English-speaking miners were employed, and the number of foreigners out of work was small. There were fewer idle men at the camp than at any time within the past two years or more.

In British Columbia the improvement noted last month was continued, there being a revival of activity in zinc and lead mines. Operations at Greenwood were increased and the Rossland mines continued busy.

The antimony mines at Lake George, N.B., about 25 miles from Fredericton, were leased by a Montreal company, and it was expected operations would commence at once.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing conditions in Canada showed little change from those of the previous month, war orders continuing to account for most of the activity. Some improvement was noticed, however, in establishments manufacturing agricultural implements. The steel plants at Sydney had a good month, with prospects of continued activity for some time to come. Shoe factories in Quebec were quiet for the most part, though some leather manufacturing establishments in the province were very busy on war orders. Furniture factories in the Berlin and Woodstock districts were very quiet, a number of factories being closed down indefinitely. Textile mills were busy for the most part, though handicapped by the difficulty in obtaining dyes. Fruit and vegetable canning factories were busy.

Railway Construction.

Little increase was noticeable in railway construction. Work was commenced on the new Intercolonial Railway station at Derby Junction and tenders were awarded for the construction of several new bridges on the Canadian Eastern branch of the Intercolonial Railway. A contract for the erection of a new steel bridge over the Petitecodiac between Moncton and Coverdale has been awarded by the Provincial Government. A railway spur to the site was under construction and work upon the foundations of the bridge was expected to commence at once. At Three Rivers several hundred men were employed on the construction of the electric road. Railway construction in the country north of Edmonton continued active, but the supply of labour was far greater than the demand.

During the month the London and Port Stanley Railway was officially opened, a number of representatives from Western Ontario towns and cities being present. At the end of the month gangs were still at work making final improvements.

General Transport.

Conditions in general transport continued fairly active in some lines, though quiet in others. The falling off in immigration and in imports kept the railways comparatively quiet. Tourist traffic up to the end of the month was reported to be below that of last year by more than thirty per cent. At Halifax conditions for 'longshoremen were good. About 122 men left for Hudson Bay during the month to be absent about four months. This caused a shortage for a few days, but enough men were soon available to handle the work offering. At St. John ship labourers were well employed in handling deals being shipped to the United Kingdom.

At St. Thomas increased activity was noticeable in the Pere Marquette shops, and the hours were increased from 32 to 45 per week. Traffic departments of the different railways, however, were not busy, though regular men were fairly well employed. At London railway passenger traffic was also reported lighter than during the past year, and fewer people left for summer resorts than in previous years.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades showed no improvement, and on the whole were much quieter than during the previous month.

Metal.—Metal trades continued fairly busy, machinists particularly continuing to be actively engaged.

Printing.—Printing trades were fairly well employed, though dullness was apparent in some localities.

Clothing.—Clothing trades on the whole were quiet. Shoe factories were not active except in some cases where war orders were being executed.

Woodworking.—Conditions generally in the woodworking trades showed some improvement from those of the previous month. Furniture factories were quiet.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Trades engaged in the preparation of food continued to be actively engaged, while the tobacco trades remained very quiet.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades for the most part continued active.

Transport.—Conditions continued fairly active with 'longshoremen and

other workmen connected with water transportation. Railway workers were also more actively engaged than during the previous month.

Unskilled. — Opportunities for unskilled labour were improved somewhat by the increasing demand for farm help which the commencement of harvesting operations in a number of districts at the end of the month made more pronounced. The continuation also of recruiting for overseas service assisted in improving the unemployment situation.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During June, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$36,784,276,

and \$45,957,427 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The decrease for the two months ended June 30, 1915, against the same period of 1914 amounted to \$28,048,371. The total value of domestic exports during June, 1915, amounted to \$42,805,846, an increase of \$14,805,546, as compared with the same month of 1914. The total value of domestic exports during the three months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was \$113,578,221, as compared with \$75,759,006 for the same period of 1914. During June, 1915, increases were shown in the products of the mine, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and a decrease was shown in the fisheries. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, June, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of June		3 months ending June	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	27,794,320	21,638,409	80,086,339	58,105,342
Free goods.....	17,956,473	14,686,330	47,679,106	41,001,845
Total.....	45,750,793	36,324,739	127,765,445	99,107,187
Coin and Bullion.....	206,634	459,537	1,077,902	1,687,789
Grand Total.....	45,957,427	36,784,276	128,843,274	100,794,976
Duty collected.....	7,414,597	7,409,238	21,492,614	20,651,312

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of June				3 months ending June			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	3,726,599	20,796	4,649,014	8,138	10,715,578	33,571	12,501,191	1,974,666
The Fisheries.....	1,451,958	6,276	1,122,570	4,735	2,768,131	25,194	2,705,331	5,041
The Forest.....	4,511,249	2,428	4,904,152	1,099	9,682,443	9,717	10,320,695	3,100
Animals and their pro- duce.....	4,734,527	72,702	7,808,946	392,216	9,891,700	291,831	14,608,675	518,994
Agriculture.....	8,032,777	1,445,247	14,269,748	3,610,797	26,769,065	3,558,033	33,634,918	4,208,246
Manufactures.....	5,529,021	741,064	9,757,146	446,725	15,821,497	1,639,333	39,099,953	1,585,842
Miscellaneous.....	13,069	322,796	294,270	88,901	110,492	596,248	707,458	281,886
Total merchandise...	28,000,200	2,611,309	42,805,846	4,552,656	75,758,906	6,159,027	113,578,221	8,577,775
Coin and Bullion.....	100	671,115	.....	44,259,738	100	2,347,015	.....	50,695,896
Grand Total Exports.	28,000,300	3,282,424	42,805,846	48,812,394	75,759,006	8,506,042	113,578,221	59,273,677

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for June, 1915, with increase or decrease over June, 1914:

	June, 1915	June, 1914	Changes.
	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	9,915,556	8,178,882	+ 1,736,674
St. John.....	6,322,920	6,927,186	— 604,266
Montreal.....	196,646,272	234,737,813	— 38,091,541
Quebec.....	13,188,139	14,632,544	— 1,444,355
Brantford.....	2,169,052	2,562,358	— 393,306
Fort William.....	1,739,719	4,027,723	— 2,288,004
Hamilton.....	12,864,156	13,225,451	— 361,295
London.....	7,721,083	7,339,427	— 381,565
Ottawa.....	17,197,520	17,530,901	— 333,381
Peterborough.....	1,716,871	.....	.....
Toronto.....	161,404,956	181,904,536	— 20,499,580
Brandon.....	1,765,924	1,985,410	— 219,486
Winnipeg.....	77,728,643	109,197,659	— 31,459,016
Moose Jaw.....	2,773,580	4,007,615	— 1,234,035
Regina.....	5,575,660	9,789,963	— 4,214,303
Saskatoon.....	2,901,624	5,110,060	— 2,208,436
Calgary.....	12,090,461	23,079,089	— 10,988,628
Edmonton.....	9,243,638	15,135,945	— 5,892,307
Lethbridge.....	1,192,738	2,013,359	— 820,621
Medicine Hat.....	835,429	2,139,936	— 1,304,507
New Westminster.....	1,084,430	1,907,428	— 822,998
Vancouver.....	22,500,450	37,467,108	— 14,966,658
Victoria.....	5,857,043	10,915,671	— 5,058,628
Total.....	\$572,729,043	\$713,816,064	— \$141,087,021

The June, 1915, bank statement shows an increase in paid-up capital of 1,736, the total at the end of June being \$113,984,389. There was an increase in deposits in Canada payable on demand, the totals being \$349,057,351 and \$113,982,653 for June and May respectively. Notes in circulation amounted to \$99,625,426, as compared with \$99,125,136 for May, an increase of \$500,290. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities, etc., amounted to \$46,889,816 and other current loans to \$759,934,154. During May, 1915, the total amount of these was \$804,579,549. The figures, therefore, for June show an increase of \$2,244,421.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the month of June, 1915,

amounted to \$11,433,970.57, as compared with \$12,088,228.50 for the month of June, 1914. For the three months ended June 30, 1915, the total amount was \$33,193,266.72, as compared with \$33,660,389.91 during the corresponding period of the previous year. The expenditure on capital account for June, 1915, was \$2,948,938.26, as compared with \$2,322,204.51 during June, 1914. The total expenditure for the three months ended June 30, 1915, was \$5,320,144.24, as compared with \$4,160,954.86 during the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account comprised \$2,747,839.14 on public works, including railways and canals, and \$201,299.12 on railway subsidies.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

Mr. R. H. Coats Appointed Dominion Statistician and Chief of Census Branch.

MR. R. H. COATS, for several years an officer of the Department of Labour and during recent years Editor of the *Labour Gazette* and Chief Statistician of the Department, was appointed as from July 1, 1915, Dominion Statistician and Chief of the Census Branch of the Government Service. Mr. Coats has been with the Department of Labour since 1902, when he became Associate Editor of the *Labour Gazette*. Later, when the Department extended its statistical enquiries, this branch of its work was placed in the general charge of Mr. Coats. Mr. Coats' name has become specially identified with a series of reports on Wholesale Prices published by the Department and beginning with a volume issued in 1910, covering researches into the period 1890-1909; reports have been issued annually from that date. The average of prices for the period 1890-1909 was taken as a basis for measuring fluctuations in wholesale prices, and an index figure

was thus established which has come to be regarded, not without reason, as a barometer, substantially, of the cost of living. Information gathered during each month becomes the basis of a monthly price index printed in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for the month following, and each year since 1910 a volume has been printed and published by the Department in which the whole subject of prices has been exhaustively considered. The value of these successive reports has been recognized by publicists and economists, and by the press, and there has been much demand on the Department for copies, of which several thousand have been annually distributed. Two or three years ago Mr. Coats was appointed a member of a departmental committee which made a somewhat extensive investigation into the whole subject of Dominion statistics and various plans were formulated by the committee which looked to secure a greater measure of co-operation and unity than had prevailed in the past with respect to this subject. Later the value of the work accomplished by Mr. Coats in the region of statistics was further recog-

nized by his appointment as a member of the departmental Board which was entrusted with an investigation into the whole subject of high cost of living. Mr. Coats took an active part in the work of this Board, the report of which has not yet, however, appeared. Mr. Coats would seem in this way to have demonstrated his fitness for the more responsible position of Dominion Statistician, in which he may be expected to find wider scope for work in the important realm of statistical research and co-ordination.

As Chief of the Census Branch, Mr. Coats succeeds the late Archibald Blue, who passed away a year or two ago after many years of faithful and effective service.

Mr. Coats was born at Clinton, Ont., in 1874, and graduated from Toronto University in 1896.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made, it may be added, for the continuance in its entirety of the statistical work in this Department which had been under Mr. Coats' charge.

*Trades and Labour Congress of Canada
Issues Call for Convention; to be
Held in Vancouver, B.C.,
September 20, 1915.*

During July the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada issued a call for its annual convention, which will commence in the Labour Temple Building, Vancouver, B.C., September 20, 1915. The call refers to the success of the convention held at St. John, N.B., last year, and brings to the attention of its affiliated organizations the following section of the constitution dealing with the introduction of resolutions:

"Sec. 2.—That all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress shall be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to this section can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. The Executive shall appoint a Committee

on Resolutions from the credentialed delegates, and said committee shall meet at least one day prior to the opening of the convention for the purpose of considering all business submitted to them."

"The forthcoming convention, states the call, "will be perhaps the most important in the history of the Congress. Many legislative questions of vital interest to labour in Canada will be discussed and decisions arrived at. In addition a great number of pressing difficulties arising out of the gigantic struggle in Europe will face the delegates for consideration and decision. The industrial situation in Canada is much different at the time of issuing this call than when our last convention was held. At this convention policies of great moment to the working class in Canada will have to be outlined. Among the many subjects for consideration which need our continued attention are:

"1. The conditions arising from unemployment in the industrial centres in Canada.

"2. Dominion and Provincial legislation affecting labour interests.

"3. Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the immigration laws all the year round.

"4. The proposed 8-hour Labour Bill.

"5. Workmen's Compensation Acts in various provinces.

"6. Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act.

"7. Fortnightly payment of wages on all railways.

"8. Proposed amendments to Dominion Elections Act, including:

(a) the abolition of the \$200 deposit now exacted;

(b) the making election day a public holiday.

"9. Old age pensions and all the issues that are therewith connected."

The notice concludes by emphasizing the importance of greater efforts, closer application and stronger organization, and urges all bodies affiliated with the Trades Congress to elect efficient delegates at an early date.

Board of Investigation Commences Inquiry Into Street Railway Wage Differences at Vancouver, B.C.

The Board of Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to investigate the matters in dispute between the B. C. Electric Company and Division No. 101 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Elec-

trical Railway Employees of America—which includes Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria—commenced its enquiry at Vancouver on July 19. Representatives of the company and of the employees appeared before the Board, which held a number of sessions throughout the week, at which the company's side of the case was presented. The following week the men's side of the case was presented. A full account of the findings of the Board, when announced, will be published in the *Labour Gazette*. An article dealing with the establishment of this Board appeared in the June issue of the *Gazette*.

Second Semi-annual Convention of New Brunswick Federation of Labour.

The second semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Moncton, N.B., July 2 and 3. Some 25 delegates representing various labour bodies affiliated with the Federation were in attendance, and a number of matters dealing with questions affecting the Federation were discussed. The following officers were re-elected: president, J. L. Sugrue, St. John, N.B.; secretary, P. D. Ayer, Moncton, N.B. Mr. C. M. Melanson of Moncton was elected vice-president.

II.—REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Conditions in the labour market in Amherst and surrounding districts showed some improvement over last month. This was especially noticeable in the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's plant, which had between four and five hundred men employed, and was still taking on more; a large number of these working on shells and boxes.

The piano factory, which had been running at full capacity, closed down for two weeks for repairs and stock-taking.

Customs receipts for the months of June and July showed a large increase over previous months, and wholesale and retail merchants also reported an improvement.

The weather during the month of July was good for farmers, some of whom had already commenced haying, and reported a very large crop and of excellent quality.

Coal mining throughout the district was very satisfactory. At the mines in Springhill more coal was being produced

than for the past three years, and the men were working steadily.

Halifax.

Conditions generally were fair during July. In the building trades some branches had plenty of work, although carpenters and bricklayers reported work very unsteady. Work in the printing and allied trades was not as brisk as in June, some members of these trades being laid off.

Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and labourers had a good month.

Along the waterfront conditions have been very good. About 122 men, mostly longshoremen, sailed for Hudson Bay on July 10, and will be absent about four months. This caused a shortage of skilled men for a few days, but later enough men were available to handle the work offering.

The contract for the erection of the new concrete pier for the Furness Withy Company, costing half a million dollars, was awarded to the Nova Scotia Construction Company. Men were at work tearing down the old wharf and warehouses.

Good progress was made during the month on the work at the Deep Sea Terminals, and also on the railway cutting.

Haying was in progress, and the farmers reported a heavy crop.

Fishermen in the vicinity of Halifax reported very good catches during the month. Some good catches of herring were taken off the harbour.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were fairly active. The larger industries continued to improve and to employ more men. The city mechanics, however, were quiet, and the season so far for them has been a quiet one. - But everything compared, trade conditions were much better than in July of last year.

Sydney steel plant had a good month. A fourth blast furnace was blown in, which added to the output. Other departments worked fairly steady. Prospects were good for a few months. The steel plant at Sydney Mines had a good month with large outputs.

The coal trade was active with fair demand for coal. Work was a little broken at the Dominion Collieries, because of a shortage of coal carrying vessels. Inverness Colliery only worked three days per week. At the end of the month 200 men were laid off at No. 4 colliery. Sydney, owing to a deficient section of coal. It was expected, however, that the men would not be long out of work, employment being available at the same and other collieries.

City mechanics, such as foundry men, wood workers, etc., were quiet.

Transportation by rail and by water was fairly heavy.

Wholesale and retail business was nearly normal.

No change of note took place in staple articles for household use.

Considerable work was done on Sydney streets.

A large number of men found employment on the Intercolonial Railway from Sydney to Grand Narrows.

The hay crop was looking good, and with fine weather there will be abundance of this fodder in Cape Breton Island.

Fishing was good during the month. Cod, haddock and lobsters were plentiful. A few days before the end of the fishing season for lobsters a gale destroyed a large number of lobster pots. The catch, however, was secured before this and was but slightly affected.

Truro.

Labour was well employed during the month, but there was a slight slump near the close owing to the woollen department of Stanfields Ltd. closing down for a few weeks. The cotton department, a new feature of the big plant, was running full strength on a 90,000 garment order.

All other industries were running steadily.

Shell making machinery, \$27,000 worth, has been ordered by the concern that is taking over the Truro Engineering plant.

Mechanics, builders and labourers were well employed, building operations being quite brisk.

Farmers began housing a fine crop of hay, and there was a brisk demand for farm hands.

Railway operations showed no improvement.

Printers, tailors and painters were well employed, though not rushed.

Lumbering operations were being carried on quite briskly.

Shad and salmon fishing in the Cobequid Bay was very satisfactory.

The usual summer season quiet in retail business began with the end of the month. Wholesale business was quite satisfactory.

Bank clearings and customs receipts were normal.

The cost of living continued steadily. Tea advanced five cents a pound, and butter fluctuated; meats remained firm at stiff prices, but the kind offered generally was first class.

The Dominion Chair Company, Ltd., Bass River, took advantage of the scarcity of raw material and closed down for the holidays, which permitted many of the employees who own small farms to get in their hay.

The coal mine at Kemptown and the pipe works at Londonderry remained closed down.

The Tripoli Company are operating their plant at Castlereagh. It is proposed to manufacture 600 tons of fossil flour this year. The war has cut off German competition, therefore the demand for it in the United States is greater than ever.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued during July and was much greater than the corresponding month of last year. The various collieries reported a decided shortage of labour, largely owing to the fact that many men are leaving the mines and engaging in the war munition business, which continued extremely active.

Eastern Car Company, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, McNeil's, and Cummings' were all working three eight-hour shifts per day.

Machinery has been installed in Victoria Rink, Stellarton, for shell making, and the plant will soon begin turning out war munitions, giving employment to a couple of hundred men.

Railway traffic showed an improvement over last month and was about normal.

Wholesale and retail trades reported a larger volume of business than during the corresponding month of last year.

Lumbering continued active.

The coal mines operated full time and the outlook for this industry is good. While the Drummond Company showed a slight gain over the same month of last year, the Acadia showed a substantial increase. The Allan Shafts are gradually increasing their output since resuming operations are were averaging

about one hundred and fifty tons per day.

Woollen mills continued active.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Conditions in the labour market were fairly good, comparing favourably with previous years.

Industrial activity continued and merchants, manufacturers and others felt confident that the coming fall would probably be an extremely active season.

The usual seasonal commercial inactivity was noticeable during July. The steamers of the Plant Line, plying between Boston, Halifax and this city, which were taken off this port, resumed the sailings during the month.

The Interstate Silver-Black Fox Company, Limited, has been registered, with capital of \$11,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. The Boston, Oregon and Prince Edward Island Fox Company, Limited, has been registered with a capital of \$20,000, in \$50 shares.

Haying was in full swing, and a good crop was expected. The potato crop was reported excellent.

A new oyster company was formed and registered under the name of Foxley Bay Oyster Company, Limited. The capital stock is \$15,000, divided into 1,500 shares of \$10 each.

The fishing industry is active, large catches of cod and haddock coming into the local market.

Lumber mills were all active.

All the local industries were very active.

Eighty-six per cent. of the total land area of the island is under cultivation and the crop prospects for the coming fall were excellent. In some quarters, owing to excessive wet weather, they are not as good as others, but on the whole the output will be very large if the remaining part of the season continues favourable. The lobster season was a short one this year, but the catch was good while it lasted. As a consequence

of this plentitude the packers were able to buy lobsters at a price which promises to yield them a profitable return. In other fisheries the island fishermen have also done well. The fox industry has not been in the prosperous state it was a year or two ago.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Prosperous conditions prevailed throughout this district during July, there being little unemployment during the month.

Railway and steamboat traffic was brisk and the number of tourists was increasing. The market gardeners along the river now supply the steamers with a good amount of freight and give evidence that there has been a considerable advance in that branch of agricultural labour. The farmers generally report a splendid outlook for this year's crops. Haying was well under way and a good yield of superior quality was reported.

The Process Engineers, of Montreal, have leased the antimony mines owned by the Canadian Antimony Company, at Lake George, York County, about 25 miles from Fredericton, and operations will be commenced immediately. Negotiations have been going on between the two companies for the past few months and an agreement has been reached whereby the Process Engineers, Limited, have leased the property from the present owners for a term of three years, on a basis by which the new proprietors will pay the cost of mining leases, the interest on the mortgage on the property, and a royalty based on the tonnage of finished product extracted from the mines.

Moncton.

Throughout July both industrial and commercial conditions have presented a very satisfactory state of activity and show marked advances over those prevailing during the preceding month and also over the corresponding period of last season. The local supply of labour

was all employed and in several lines was insufficient to meet the demand and has been supplemented by assistance from other localities. Building operations continued very active, being much in excess of last year with a consequent briskness among the building trades. About 25 stonecutters and 40 other help were at work upon the new Central Methodist church and the walls were rapidly rising. The new brick and stone Presbyterian church was about completed. The civic Board of Works had a pay roll of 101 men and was doing a large amount of permanent street and other work. The J. A. Marvin Ltd. biscuit factory was in active operation. It has a pay roll of 97 employees and to fill orders found it necessary to work night shifts. A material advance over the last season's record was also reported.

Active conditions prevail in the Government railway shops. The Record Foundry and Machine Company plant are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and are employing more hands than last year. Machine shops, the hat and cap factory and the underwear factory were also experiencing active conditions. The excavation work of Main street subway was nearing completion and the concrete work was also well advanced. About 60 men were employed and night shifts were still maintained.

The contract for the erection of the new steel bridge over the Petitecordiac river between Moncton and Coverdale has been awarded by the Provincial Government. A railway spur to the site is under construction and work upon the foundations will begin at once.

The semi-annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in this city on July 2 and 3 and was well attended.

The cultivation of the crops and the performing of the statute labour upon the highways have kept the farmers busily employed during the month. Haying is considerably later than last year and but little had been done. The hay crop at the end of the month was showing up well and promised to be heavy.

All other crops presented a promising appearance though a little later than other seasons. Strawberries, both wild and cultivated, were abundant. The outlook of local cheese factories was also good with wholesale price from 17 to 18 cents per lb.

Newcastle.

The condition of the local labour market remained steady during the past month. There was a good demand for all classes of labour. In some cases the demand exceeded the supply and men have been drawn from the neighbouring districts.

The corner stone of the new Miramichi hospital was laid on July 1, and it was then announced that the cost of the structure would be in the vicinity of \$38,000. Much other building was also going on locally, while at Bathurst some 510 carpenters were employed in building operations. The contract for the installation of a water and sewerage system has been awarded for the sum of \$131,000.

Work also commenced on the new Intercolonial Railway station at Derby Junction, while tenders are being called for the construction of four new bridges on the Canada Eastern branch of the Intercolonial Railway.

Heavy rains during the past month have retarded agriculture and seriously affected the lumbering and fishing industries. Several million feet of logs were lost by the breaking of the South-west Miramichi boom on July 10, the logs destroying many nets of the salmon fishermen, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Farmers were busy harvesting the hay crop, which was reported the best for years. All other crops, although somewhat late, promised a good yield.

The lumber mills were all working full time, but were hampered somewhat in shipping operations by the scarcity of vessels and high freight rates. Two local mills were also destroyed by fire during the past month, but the men who were

thus thrown out of employment were working night shifts in another mill.

All other local industries were working full time, and the outlook was very promising.

St. John.

The labour market continued inactive during July, especially in the building trades. Machinists were in demand and the sawmills were running regularly. Ship labourers were well employed, several steamers and barges having arrived during the month to take deal cargoes.

The new 80-candle power light on Partridge Island has been completed. The light cost \$9,000, and can be seen 45 miles. The period of flash is eight seconds.

Bank clearings for the four weeks ending July 22 were \$6,188,834, and for the corresponding period last year \$6,973,632, being \$784,798 greater in 1914 than in 1915, and \$258,782 greater than for the four weeks ending June 24 of the current year.

The following are the returns from the Dominion Savings Bank for the month of June: deposits, \$57,576.70; withdrawals, \$74,576.39.

Inland revenue receipts for June were \$19,319.44, and for the corresponding period last year \$15,492.05, an increase of \$3,287.39.

The customs revenue for June amounted to \$190,882.94, and for the month of June, 1914, \$123,138.13, a gain of \$67,744.81. For the quarter the receipts were \$597,961.85, compared with \$426,391.12, an increase over last year of \$171,570.73.

The following statement of exports from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending June 30 shows a decrease of \$20,538.87: domestic exports, \$573,042.45; returned American goods, \$16,963.01; total, \$590,005.46.

For the corresponding period in 1914: domestic exports, \$777,912.10; returned American goods, \$22,632.23; total, \$800,544.33.

Fishing in the Bay of Fundy has been unprecedented during the latter part of July, one schooner landing a cargo of 188,000 lbs. at Digby, N.S.

There was a sale of unmarked logs at the Board of Trade rooms, St. John, on July 8. Spruce merchantable logs were purchased by Ussher Miller at \$13.50 per thousand, with battens at two-thirds. Pine logs were bought by Stetson, Cutler & Company at \$6.75. Cedar and haematack sold at \$8.75, and the hemlock at \$5.75, full size, to Frasers, Limited, Fredericton. These prices are for logs at Fredericton.

St. Andrews.—The Maritime Wholesale Hardware Association held its annual meeting at the Algonquin hotel on July 7. Reports of a satisfactory nature were submitted and adopted. Robert Bartsch, St. John, was elected president, and R. R. Simmons, Halifax, vice-president. The secretary and treasurer were to be named later.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions showed an improvement over last month. Labour was well employed, and many men found work in Ottawa on army equipment contracts. Several families have also left for the Western Provinces, where they have taken up farms.

Hay was housed in excellent condition. The yield, according to reports, will be under the average. Fine weather conditions during July had a good effect on the grain crops and the yield will be above the average.

According to merchants, there was a decrease of from 10 to 20 per cent. in several lines of business, as compared with July of last year.

Bank reports were satisfactory.

Montreal.

The situation as regards employment seemed a little worse during July than in June. Workmen engaged in metal

trades were quite busy except where their trades were not connected with the many industries stimulated by the demand for war munitions of one sort or another. The printing trades were very dull with the prospect that they would be worse in August. There was a fair amount of activity in the textile trades, especially in the cotton mills, although these are still handicapped by the difficulty of getting the dyes for which they had allowed themselves in past years to become absolutely dependent on Germany. The leather market was firm under a fairly good demand by boot and shoe manufacturers, although those of Montreal were not buying heavily. The English demand was good, however, and contractors for military equipment were cutting considerable stock. Some manufacturers of fur goods reported orders turning out better than calculated, and comparing favourably with those received a year ago.

Business in lumber and general structural material was very quiet in consequence of the restricted building operations. There have been a large number of outside buyers, even from far West, making a personal selection from stocks in wholesale houses anticipating difficulty later in getting certain goods. Increases in prices of carpets and rugs, linoleums, of woollen clothing of all kinds and of Swiss silks were announced by the wholesalers as a result of manufacturing increases. Retailers are oversupplied with flour, and some mills have closed down for a brief period. Departmental stores have had a fairly brisk trade through the medium of cheap sales.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has received an order from the railway executive committee of the British War Office for 1,200 four-wheel, Continental type, 22-ton, steel-frame box cars to be manufactured at the local plants. The total value of the order is placed at \$1,200,000. The Montreal Technical School has offered its apparatus for the purpose of turning out certain lathe attachments and instruments

required for the manufacture of shells. The principal, Mr. Macheras, was authorized to start the advanced pupils at once at this work.

The Canada Cement Company states that it is doing a very fair business and that the falling off in trade has been less than anticipated.

At the meeting of July 15 of the Trades and Labour Council the president, Mr. John T. Foster, and Mr. G. R. Brunet were elected as delegates to represent the Council at the Trades and Labour Congress opening in Vancouver on September 20 next. Delegates Matthieu, Bastien and Brunet were elected by acclamation to replace members of the executive committee who had been unable to attend meetings.

The Charity Organization Society reports a 10 per cent. decrease in the number of men asking for partial help. Recruiting has also removed a large number from the city. According to figures furnished by Colonel E. W. Wilson, the officer commanding the 4th division, Montreal has sent 12,500 men for active service since last August. In addition to this, recruiting has been going on well for the other battalions now being formed. By the time these are filled up a total of 17,000 men will have gone from Montreal. Two other French-Canadian regiments have been authorized from this district as well. The governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange has sent out a notice suggesting to members that they insist on employees of military age and physical fitness taking up military work of some kind. At recruiting meetings through the month speakers have promised their men that any enlisting for active service would have their jobs kept for them, and that their families would be given half pay if they were married. The relaxation in the physical requirements allowing men 5 feet 2 inches in height to enlist made room for others anxious to go to the front.

Red Cross groups have been formed during the month, and their activity has increased all-over the country in answer

to the demand for the beds and the comforts they have been sending to the soldiers, the wounded and the prisoners in Germany. The Patriotic Fund will assist the wives and families of Italian soldiers in the same way as they have been doing those of the French and Belgian allies who have been called to the front from Montreal. Up to July 22 there were 4,867 applicants, distributed among the three contingents as follows: 1st, 1,584; 2nd, 1,872; and 3rd, 1,411. More than 300 women and the same number of children have been sent to relatives in the British Isles.

A special committee of the City Council was formed on July 12 for the purpose of negotiating with the Bell Telephone Company for a reduction of telephone rates. In collecting the amusement tax the theatres are to be given a percentage of the tax for their work. It is a cent tax on every admission, and the proceeds will go to city hospitals and charitable associations.

Paving work has been held up for a long time because of an injunction against the city accepting a tender for 1,800,000 paving blocks when the price had been asked for on a small quantity.

In the 33,445 dwellings in Montreal only one out of five is occupied by the proprietor according to the annual report of the city assessors issued last month. In the populous wards the proportion goes up as high as one out of 30. From 1880 to 1914 the land values have increased from \$78,387,000 to \$850,000,000, the latter figure including property exemptions amounting to \$215,000,000. The vacant lots are greatly in excess of those built upon.

The City Health Officer's report for 1914 just issued shows a satisfactory decrease of 1.73 in the thousand in the death rate. On May 1 last the list of 6,600 properties on which taxes had been unpaid for two years indicated what were to be sold by the sheriff on October 15 if still unpaid. Since then more than half of the proprietors have settled up.

The dearth of imports and immigration still keeps the railroads comparatively quiet. Tourist traffic is below that of last year by more than 30 per cent. The heat waves stimulated it to some extent, but it is still well under last year. The total grain which came through the Lachine Canal to the end of July was 20,913,456 bushels, just 12,571,127 less than for the same three months of the navigation season last year. The total grain in July was 3,258,860 bushels as compared with 9,940,153 in July, 1914. Flour passing through was about one-sixtieth of that a year before. One reason for the small amount of wheat is that 35 lake freighters used to carrying grain are in ocean service. However, the grain is nearly cleared away to make room for the Western crop later. Customs returns for July were also more than \$100,000 below the same month in 1914.

The Tooke earnings are lower than in 1914, and the Montreal Tramways Company net earnings have decreased by 4.27 per cent. The gross receipts were \$6,525,231 as compared with \$7,142,804 in 1914, and the expenses were \$3,713,996 as compared with \$4,206,114 in 1914.

The bank clearings for July aggregated \$268,847,983, a decrease of 21.4 per cent. as compared with the same month last year, but they also exceeded all other months since the beginning of the war.

The following report shows the operations during the months of June and July, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	843	82	925
No. of applicants for positions	1,010	96	1,106
No. of persons placed	740	71	811

Quebec.

The month has been a good one for labour. A large number of building permits were issued, causing briskness in the building trades. These permits were mostly for repairs or extensions, no very large or costly buildings having been started during the month. The only exception to general activity was the shoe factories and leather trades which were quiet.

Two new constructions that will afford employment to a number of men are the new station for the Intercolonial Railway in Levis and the new Bickell Bridge work; this latter should start before the end of the month and the cost of the construction will be \$116,000. In the ship-building industry there were 460 men employed, there being some 20 large-sized motor boats on the stocks and a couple of steamers in the dock for repairs.

Farmers have commenced gathering the hay crop and if they are able to save their hay in good condition the hay crop for this year will be a record one. The weather so far has been perfect and all crops promise a fine yield.

In the lumbering industry all of the big saw-mills were running, the prospects being that they will run late this season to complete the cut as in a large number of cases the logs that were held up last year, owing to low water, have been floated to the mills this year; this in addition to the winter's cut provides a larger quantity than usual.

Work upon the new Union Depot at the Canadian Pacific Railway station has commenced. The ground has been fenced in and the old freight shed demolished, a large number of men being employed here. Quebec has also four of its machine shops engaged in the manufacture of shells. These shops are now very busy, together with the Ross Rifle Factory, which is still further increasing its number of employees,—the present number employed being 2,140. The Dominion Arsenal was also working

to its capacity. Extensions are being made to this plant and prospects are exceptionally favourable.

Sherbrooke.

Labour generally was in fair demand. There was considerable building going on. The Sherbrooke Construction Company were still employing a lot of men on the new Protestant school. A lot of men were employed at the building of the new Roman Catholic cathedral. The Bell Telephone building, costing about \$60,000, has been commenced by the Anglin Company of Montreal. There were also quite a number of private residences receiving repairs. The Union Twist Drill Company, which purchased Butterfield & Company's large twist drill and other tool shops at Rock Island, are building a large addition to the plant.

The machine shops were still busy making shells, etc. McKinnon & Holmes were still busy with the addition to their plant and will give employment when completed to about 50 more men.

The town of Bedford has commenced work relaying pipes, etc., for a system of water works. The woollen mills were also fairly busy.

Farmers were busy cutting and storing their hay, which was a fair average crop in this section, especially where the land had been properly fertilized. Other crops looked fine.

Butter and cheese factories were getting good prices, but a large quantity of the cream in this section is purchased by

The lumbering business was dull at present. Mining continued the same as last month.

Sorel.

There has been no material change in the conditions of industry during July as compared with the previous month.

Skilled and unskilled men have been well employed.

Most of the industrial establishments in the district have been running full

time, some overtime. In the foundries and machine shops, especially, more men have been employed. This applies particularly to the foundries and machine shops where shells are being made.

Trade in general, both wholesale and retail, has been most satisfactory.

Farmers have been busy gathering their hay crop which is a better one than was anticipated.

The cost of living continues high but farm products are plentiful and prices of same reasonable. High prices still prevail for some commodities, especially meat.

Farmers have been very active, haying being pretty well advanced. A great many farmers are kept busy marketing their fruit and vegetable crops. Great care is being given to stock and poultry raising and dairying is very satisfactory. Already a considerable quantity of cheese and butter has been shipped to Montreal and other large centres.

The many industrial establishments in the district have been actively engaged.

St. Hyacinthe.

Labour conditions were about the same as during the preceding month but were decidedly quieter than during July of last year, especially in the building industry, which was at a standstill. The sash and door, iron, boot and shoe and leather industries were quiet, while the other local industries had a fairly active month. The city corporation and the gas company have undertaken considerable work, employing a large number of men.

Wholesale and retail trade was rather quiet, but some activity is expected after the harvest. Banks reported a good month with satisfactory collections.

Digging well No. 3 of the Canadian Natural Gas Company at St. Barnabé has been completed. Gas was found at a depth of 2,300 feet.

The cost of living was about the same as for some time past. Rents were still high and were expected to rise again next fall.

The general condition of agriculture was good. The hay crop was a good one, both in quantity and quality. All farm products sold well and at good prices. There seemed to exist a general desire to give more attention than in the past to stock and poultry raising, dairying, fruit growing and gardening. This is due to a greater demand for farm products on account of the war. Labour was in good demand and was not met by the supply.

St. John's and Iberville.

The labour market showed some improvement over the preceding month as far as manufacturing industry was concerned. Some activity prevailed in many branches with the exception of the building trade, where there was much unemployment. Among bricklayers, masons, carpenters and building labourers the offer by far exceeded the demand. There was a marked improvement in the metal and engineering trades. The Singer Manufacturing Company was more active; the hours of labour, which had been reduced last fall, were increased. An addition is being built to the St. Johns Straw Works; this company has important contracts to fill and will employ a larger number of hands as soon as the new factory is completed. The Excelsior Straw Works also intend to increase their staff in September, on account of large orders for the 1916 season. The Cluett-Peabody Company was not active during the month. The factory will be closed on July 31 until August 16 in order to give the employees some rest.

Navigation was more active during the last week. Many boats passed through the harbour, carrying large quantities of ore from the United States to Canadian points.

Business in general was quiet. Banks reported a fair month.

There was some change in the cost of living. The price of meats, butter, rice, fish and potatoes has increased, but cheese was cheaper.

The condition of agriculture was good. Farmers were very busy cutting their hay crop.

Fishing on the Richelieu was quiet. Lumber dealers reported a quiet month. Sash and door factories were very quiet.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions have improved since last month. The demand for labourers was greater than in previous months. They were mostly employed for the building of the tramway line, on road construction and for the Bell Telephone Company, which is laying part of its wires of the business centre of this city under ground.

The export of lumber, especially by steamer, promises to be a record one this year, four ships being loaded here during July.

The city has relaid and repaired the sidewalk surrounding Champlain Park.

Farmers were busy gathering their hay crop which is pretty fair.

Fishing was quiet in this district.

Lumbering was active as was also sawing and shipping.

All factories ran full time.

The Three Rivers Traction Company's electric road is the only one under construction, but there were several hundred men employed and the work is progressing very rapidly.

The St. Maurice Construction Company has obtained the contract for the construction of the big dam on the upper St. Maurice river.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

The condition of the labour market for the month of July in this city showed some improvement over June owing to the fact that building operations were more active. The building of two trunk sewer lines in the western part of the city was giving employment to a number of men and on Front street three buildings are being erected, one a fine block by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and

the other for a moving picture company. A few dwellings were also being erected and the prospects were that within the next few days contracts would be let for the building of pavements on a portion of two or three streets in the city.

The various manufacturing concerns in the city reported business fairly good. Wholesale and retail merchants did a good month's trade.

Farmers were especially busy gathering in crops, which are exceptionally good in this locality. The hay crop was light, but the grain crop is one of the best yields for years. The root crop also promises to be good.

Cheese factories, of which there are many in this district, were very busy, the product being in excess of former years owing to the farmers increasing their dairy herds. The prices obtained for cheese during the month averaged $13\frac{1}{2}$ c on the board, an exceptionally high price.

Berlin.

There is very little change in the labour market as compared with last month. Factories were working double shifts on shell manufacturing with plenty of orders on hand. The canneries and button factories, trunk and bag factories, rubber factories, felt factory and automobile factory were busy, while several large furniture factories were closed down indefinitely. The Hibner furniture factory was busy on a large order for wooden boxes for packing army shells. This along with their regular work will keep the factory busy for some time. Shirt factories, robe and clothing factory, biscuit factory, shoe factories, foundries, glove factories and cigar factories are not rushed, but are all keeping their full staffs on.

Unskilled labour, although fairly well employed, was not so much in demand as last year on account of less work being undertaken. The construction of new sidewalks, grading, and putting down permanent roadways has provided work for a number of unskilled labourers, but

as ratepayers are given the preference of work on these undertakings many single men and foreigners were idle. During the month work was commenced on the large addition to Zion church, the cornerstone of which was laid on Saturday, July 24. The addition will be used as a Sunday school, and the estimated cost is \$25,000. Work on the Metcalfe Candy Factory, corner of Weber and Cameron streets, was started, as well as on a number of houses. Work on the Longo fruit warehouse, the Merchants' Bank, the Bricker block, the Schantz block, and alterations to the Debus block were progressing nicely.

Customs returns for June were \$56,934.17, against \$35,881.90 for June, 1914, an increase of \$21,052.27. For the first six months of 1915 returns were \$289,750.91; for the first six months of 1914 returns were \$224,560.11, an increase of \$65,190.80.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair, and the cost of living remained about the same as last month. The price of flour went up 30 cents per hundred; butter also advanced a few cents. There were no strikes or labour troubles, and wages are considerably lower than a year ago.

Farmers were offering \$1.00 per day and board, a much lower rate than prevailed last year. Hay and wheat crops are fair, but rain has interfered with the harvesting of same. Rain has slightly damaged the hay crop.

Brantford.

Labour conditions during July have not changed materially from those reported for June, about the same number of men being unemployed, and with the same prospects ahead. While some factories have closed down during the month, others have shown increased activity, and also a number of able-bodied men have enlisted for overseas service. The fact that about 1,000 men have left the city for overseas service has had the effect of modifying the intensity of the problem of unemployment. The work-

ers, where munitions of war are manufactured, are busy, and advertisements for machinists are being inserted in the local press; other manufacturing firms, however, were generally quiet.

The industries reporting normal activity are the silk industry and the makers of gasoline engines. While the latter industry enables the workers engaged to work a little extra time at the end of the month, most workers were on short time. The stone works have been shut down for two weeks, and the Ham & Nott Screw, Refrigerator and Spring Bed Works were closed for a longer period. Moulders and others have been started to work at the Malleable Iron Works.

The building trades continued very quiet, many men usually employed in those trades having secured other work.

Retail merchants find business very poor and as a consequence fewer retail clerks are employed.

During the month the civic authorities purchased Mohawk Park, a splendid natural park, as a public amusement and recreation ground. Work has been commenced in cleaning up and doing necessary repairs. It is proposed to make greater improvements in future years.

A proposal to part with a portion of the newly acquired Grand Valley Railway, without a referendum to the people, is being fought by the Trades and Labour Council and others.

Work has been completed on the new power station, and power supplied by the Hydro Electric Commission will be utilized instead of that supplied by the Western Counties Electric Company for running the street car service.

Agriculture has suffered to some extent, owing to an excessive rainfall. While most of the hay was secured undamaged, a quantity was partially spoiled. Difficulty in harvesting the wheat crop has been experienced, and a large quantity yet remains standing. Berries have been moderately plentiful, and a large supply of vegetables was marketed. While more people have

this year grown vegetables for sale, a larger number than usual have developed home gardens, consequently the demand is not equal to the supply.

Manufacturing was generally quiet.

Railroad construction was progressing; work on the new bridge was going ahead steadily.

Other industries were quiet.

Paris. — Conditions remained unchanged.

Burford.—The canning factory has been busy throughout the month.

Brockville.

During the month of July labour conditions showed no improvement over the preceding month, and were not as favourable as the previous year. The supply of labour exceeded the demand and many were unable to find employment.

The Church street pavement was nearly completed.

Unusual activity prevailed in the brass and steel trades, especially on war orders.

The barbers report a change in wages from \$15 per week to \$12 per week and are requested to work full time without the usual half holiday.

The cost of living has increased to some extent. New potatoes, on account of old potatoes not being obtainable, were selling high.

Agriculture was unusually active in haying operations and market gardening, the price of vegetables being fairly low.

Manufacturing generally was only fair. The James Smart Manufacturing Company was closed from July 1 to July 15 for taking stock, with the exception of the brass department, the tool department and a part of the moulding department which was busy on war orders. The brass department was working day and night shifts.

The St. Lawrence Engine Company and the Gilbert Motor Boat Company are fairly active on motor boats. The Canada Carriage Company, the Walthosen Hat Corporation and the Halls Lim-

ited, manufacturers of gloves, mitts, ties and suspenders, are only fairly active. The hat trade is rather quiet, while the glove manufacturing industry is only fair.

Smith's Falls.—The moulders' strike continues unchanged except for the fact that strike benefits were paid to the 40 affected men.

Chatham.

There was little change noticed in labour conditions during July as compared with the previous month, with the exception of the Carriage and Wagon Company. The Wm. Gray Campbell Company and the Chaplin Wheel Works closed down the first of the month for stocktaking purposes, both firms laying off a large number of hands. This annual stocktaking was brought on a month earlier this year.

Building was brisk, being considerably in advance of the first six months of 1914.

Foundry and machine shops were fairly busy. The Dowsley Spring and Axle Works were very active, having more fires and a greater number of men than in 1914.

The Canadian Wolverine Brass Company had not commenced operations at the end of July. There were about 60 employees affected when the building was burned and these were compelled to look elsewhere for employment, many leaving the city for Walkerville and Windsor.

Freight traffic on all railroads has been light.

Dry goods merchants report trade fully as good as the corresponding month of 1914.

While the city engineer has not had as many men in his employ this year more money has been expended in city work.

Real estate agents reported quietness prevailing during the month, the number of vacant houses having increased.

Farmers were very active the latter part of the month but owing to the heavy rainfall during the greater part of the month they were unable to complete the cutting of hay which has resulted in hay and wheat cutting being done concurrently necessitating considerably more help than would otherwise be required. Good farm hands were in great demand and highest wages were being offered.

Cobalt.

Indications at the end of the month were that the greatest crops in the history of Northern Ontario would be harvested this year. The wheat crop promised to break records in the yield per acre, while the acreage sown this year is at least one-third greater than last year. The hay crop is very heavy and the bulk of the crop was cut and in the barns. Root crops, too, are equal to any in the past six years.

Despite the low price of silver all of the producing mines in the camp were working full time, and in some cases more men have been taken on. In this respect O'Brien and Seneca Superior led with the greatest increase. The mines which mill and refine the ore on the ground are as a rule all storing their ore in New York and borrowing money on the product to carry on mining operations until a change for the better occurs in the market price of silver. There were fewer idle men this month than last. According to the secretary of the local miners' union, No. 146, practically all of the English-speaking miners were employed at the end of the month. Among the foreigners there were a number of men out of work, but the number was very small. It may be said that there was fewer idle men in the camp than at any time within the past two years or more.

Galt.

General industrial activity prevailed in this city and prospects were for a continuance of these conditions. While

some industries were not as active as in former years, yet there were plenty of work for all classes of labour.

Certain classes of skilled labour were in demand during the month, and farm hands were needed in some localities, the rate being \$1.50 a day with board, which, however, was not acceptable.

The moulders' trade was improving, and the Galt Stove Foundry was working full time again.

All the big factories in the city were still working night and day on Government contracts.

The Canada Machinery Corporation, Limited, was working 11 hours a day. This firm raised the wages of its moulders voluntarily 15 cents per day three weeks ago. The same firm intends to build a large extension to its already extensive plant here.

The printers in one office were still working short hours.

Guelph.

Labour conditions were not improved during the month and prospects were far from as good as at the same period last year. In the building trades there was very little prospect of work.

Manufacturing concerns were quiet, with the exception of the Page-Hersey Iron and Tube Company, which after having been practically closed for the past 12 months, resumed operations and was expected soon to have about 100 men at work.

The contract for the new cement reservoir at the waterworks pumping station has been awarded to Brandon & Hollingsworth, of Hamilton, at a contract price of \$8,600. Most of the work will be done by local men.

Quite a number of men were employed by the Board of Works and Sewerage Commission on street paving.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

The customs receipts for the month of June were \$20,627.91, showing an increase of \$6,546.59 as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers have been rejoicing in the prospects of an abundant harvest, but heavy and continuous rains during the latter part of the month retarded haying and caused anxiety regarding grain crops.

Hamilton.

The condition of the labour market during July showed considerable improvement over the previous month, due largely to improved manufacturing conditions and a call for men to take the places of those who have enlisted for overseas service, as well as a heavy demand for men to work on fruit and grain farms.

The building trades, which have been very quiet this year, were still slack, with not much likelihood of conditions improving in the near future. Cigar-makers, who have been working on short time for several months, are still very quiet.

At the end of the month there were five factories under construction. These concerns, which will start work as soon as their buildings are finished, are: The Procter-Gamble Company, Dominion Sheet Metal Company, Canadian Horse-shoe Company, the Canadian Cartridge Company, and the T. Eaton Company.

Several departments of the International Harvester Company, which have been closed down for some time, resumed operations about the middle of the month, including the coremakers and the malleable iron foundry. The press room, saw shop, and the grey iron foundry will resume operations on August 5. The company is working on implements for next year's use, of which it has received large orders from the West. It is estimated that the plant will be kept busy until next June.

Out of about 250 local mechanics who offered their services to the British Government, to work on war munitions, ninety-four were accepted and left early in July for England. It was expected that another draft of men would be taken later on.

Work on the Hamilton-Toronto highway was progressing rapidly. Concrete work has been commenced between Burlington and Hamilton and will likely be finished on this end of the road by the first week in September. The machines the Commission now have in use for this work cover 400 feet daily at a width of 18 feet. The supply of labour available for work on this end of the highway has not been equal to the demand but it was expected that when the works department finished its programme of work mapped out for this season, which it expects to complete about the end of August, there would be an abundance of labour available. The civic works department was keeping 850 men employed at the end of the month.

The W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company has posted up a notice stating that employees of the company enlisting for overseas service will have their positions kept for them and will be compensated for all pecuniary losses they may sustain by doing so until the end of the war.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is also keeping open the positions of all who enlist for active service at home or abroad and are to assist the dependents of their employees who are serving the Empire.

Work was under way on the construction of the new Hamilton Independent Foresters' Hall. The building will be two storeys high and will cost about \$12,000. Excavation work for a mammoth factory building for the T. Eaton Company, Limited, was progressing rapidly and tenders for the construction of a big building are being called for. The T. Eaton Company has leased the top flat of the Rilett Block and was arranging to commence manufacturing early next month.

The seven and one-half per cent duty on raw materials for manufacturers, combined with the extra business caused by the war, has resulted in a large increase in custom receipts at the port of Hamilton, over the amount collected last year. The statement issued for the

month of June shows receipts to have been \$364,300.72, an increase of \$147,339.21 over the same month last year.

The Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council has passed a resolution endorsing the efforts of the local Recruiting League and has appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the league in securing recruits.

The local mail carriers have been granted a half holiday on Saturdays during the months of July and August.

A steady volume of business was reported from both wholesale and retail merchants, and although trade was not back to normal yet a marked improvement was shown over last month.

Farmers had a busy month haying and harvesting. Continued wet weather during the first half of the month kept haying back considerably. The wheat crop which was being harvested at the end of the month is a splendid one, and the yield per acre promises to be the heaviest in some time. One farmer threshed 200 bushels from five acres. Oats were coming along well and promise a good crop.

Fruit growers were exceptionally busy. The strawberry and raspberry crops were both heavy and retailed at prices below those of last year. Growers had no trouble in disposing of English and black cherries at handsome prices, but the common sour varieties, of which there was an abundant crop, were hard to get rid of. The supply of farm help has not been equal to the demand, even though the wages offered this year have been good.

Manufacturing was somewhat better generally than during the previous month. The firms working on war munitions were exceptionally busy, many of them working day and night shifts.

Bank clearings for the month of July totalled \$12,832,549, as compared with \$13,434,976 for July of 1914.

Burlington.—By-laws have been passed providing for the construction of an overflow sewer and the acceptance of a lighting contract with the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, of

Hamilton. This was a new agreement, providing for both house and street lighting. Work on the new Radial freight shed was rapidly nearing completion.

Waterdown.—The village basket factory had a number of men and boys engaged in the shop, and was doing a thriving business.

Beamsville.—Fruit growers were satisfied with crops and sales. Prices were fair except in the case of sour cherries, and the outlook for the coming crop of peaches, pears, plums and grapes was considered generally satisfactory.

A big gang of men were brought down from Hamilton and work commenced on the raising of the H. G. & B. tracks on King street.

Dundas.—The Hydro linemen commenced work on the new line to Lynden.

Kingston.

The condition of the labour market during July showed little improvement over the preceding month, building operations particularly being very slow, and many of the building trades being still out of work. A great number of mechanics have taken advantage of the activity in the Canadian Locomotive Company Works and were busily engaged in making shells, etc.

The work that this company has on hand is the redeeming point in a season of much inactivity. They have now to erect a large trestle for the purpose of storing cars loaded with parts of locomotives, which will be shipped out of the country at the end of the year. The trestle will run out into the water about 150 feet from William street, adjoining the property of the company.

Excavation was going on at Wolfe Island for a new Catholic church at that place, and a number of local men were being employed in getting out stone for the building, operations on which were expected to commence this fall.

The Government has taken over from the county the part of the road leading from the Causeway to the military camp, and a number of men were busy crushing stone, etc., for macadamizing the road and putting it into good shape. The military camp has been a good thing for the teamsters and carters, who have improvised all kinds of conveyances for the purpose of carrying the soldiers to and from the camp. In fact the city in general was deriving great benefit by having the soldiers in training in this vicinity. The work on the new Causeway was being pushed ahead. It was expected that the Hamilton Steel Works would soon be busy at the steel work, but owing to the non-arrival of the steel they have been delayed.

Tenders have been called for a new storehouse for Truman & Cohen. The building will be 92 feet by 46 feet and three stories high, with either stone or concrete foundation and brick above.

Steamship traffic was exceptionally light, and quite a number of boats were forced to lay up owing to lack of business.

Frequent rains have improved the agricultural outlook, and crop conditions generally were very good, grain especially promising to be a very heavy yield.

There has been an abundant crop of all kinds of berries. The price of hay was still on the increase, being from \$18 to \$22 per ton.

London.

Industrial conditions continued fair, with very few men out of work.

The city has under way a large amount of civic work, such as new roadways, sewers, sidewalks, gutters, etc.

The Board of Education have four new schools under construction, but they have not yet advanced far enough to give employment to the required number of bricklayers.

Among other buildings under construction are the following: Advertiser Job Printing Company, three storeys;

three stores on Richmond street south; several stores on Maitland street south; six new stores at Dundas and Rectory streets, and a number of residences.

Railroad passenger traffic was much lighter than last year, and fewer people have left for summer resorts than in previous years.

Machinists and brass workers were exceptionally busy, night and day shifts being worked in some shops.

The London and Port Stanley Radial Railway was officially opened on July 22, when representatives from most Western Ontario towns and cities were present. The rolling stock is all new and of the best, and the trip to Pt. Stanley, 23 miles, is being made in 50 minutes.

Crop conditions in this district were never better. Wheat was being cut and a heavy yield was expected. Pastures were good and a lot of butter was being made by the creameries. Raspberries are a very heavy crop of good fruit. Corn and oats promise a large crop.

The soldiers in the London camp were given the opportunity to work in the country for a month helping to take off the harvest, but not many have availed themselves of the opportunity.

Niagara Falls.

There was little change in the industrial situation from June. There was no serious condition of unemployment, but building trades were quiet, some lines of manufacturing dull and, altogether, it was the quietest July that Niagara Falls has had in many years.

The new Baptist church and an addition to the Kitchener Street school were the most important new buildings under construction.

The Bentley sporting goods factory was being enlarged.

Commercial activity was below normal and real estate conditions were not good.

A Trades and Labour Council was organized.

So far, all crops have been good. Wheat, oats and early fruits yielded

bountifully. The agricultural outlook was excellent.

The new shoe-fittings factory had six months' work ahead. The Dominion Chain Company laid off forty hands, temporarily. The Niagara Falls Canning Company was running short time between fruit crops. Other "busy" factories were: shredded wheat, corset, suspender, neckwear, and carriage mountings.

Welland.—A wine company was organized. A factory will be erected in time to handle this year's grapes.

Port Colborne.—A test section of the pure water conduit, which is to run from Lake Erie to St. Catharines, was being built here. It is 300 feet long and four feet in diameter.

Orillia.

The labour situation continued fairly satisfactory. While conditions were scarcely as good as a year ago, there was little unemployment. The factories were rather quiet, except for those engaged in the manufacture of munitions.

The smelter here has begun to treat molybdenum, which is used for hardening guns and other armament. This is a new industry for Canada. The ore comes from Renfrew county.

The municipal buildings were destroyed by fire on the night of July 16. The loss was about \$25,000 and the insurance \$19,000. The town council is taking steps for the immediate reconstruction of the building.

The summer tourist business was well up to the average, though the cottages were slow in filling up. August was expected to be better than last year. There were, however, comparatively few excursions, for which this town is a centre. The steamboat business has been poor.

The Orillia Water, Light and Power Commission has completed a contract with the Standard Chemical Company at Longford Mills for the supply of 200 horsepower of electrical energy to the company for their chemical plant. This

involves the construction of nine miles of transmission line. The work was already under way. The line will cost about \$12,000.

Ottawa.

Little change in the local labour situation was evident during July, and while on the whole slight improvement was shown this was of a temporary nature, being the usual seasonal activity. The printing trades were quieter than in June; the building trades showed increased activity but mainly on small contracts and no big work was in prospect. The majority of the other trades were fairly busy with unskilled labour still very dull.

During July Bricklayers and Stonemasons secured a three-year renewal of their agreement with the contractors which had expired on April 30. The old contract called for a wage of fifty-five cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The contractors offered forty cents an hour for a nine-hour day and later offered forty-five cents an hour. A deadlock resulted and a further offer to renew the agreement for five years at the old terms was rejected. Negotiations were continued, however, with the result that the agreement calling for fifty-five cents an hour for an eight-hour day has been renewed for three years. About 250 bricklayers and stonemasons were affected.

One hundred and five skilled mechanics from Ottawa and vicinity left on July 15 to engage in manufacturing war munitions in England.

A civic report presented during July showed that from April 24 to June 26, 2,808 unemployed registered at the City Hall, of whom 2,558 were married. Work was secured for 1,080. Aliens among the applicants numbered 1,357.

About 400 men were engaged in street work for the city during the month.

The city plans to start the erection of a new bridge over the canal in the near future and this with an overland pipe waterworks scheme is expected to support work for many.

Towards the end of the month, low water in the Ottawa river made it exceedingly likely that the Booth mills would have to be at least partially closed down in a short time.

Local members of the Journeymen Barbers of Ontario have started a movement to secure authority from the General Executive Board to pay death benefits in the case of any member who may be killed while on active service.

Misled by an alleged employment agent, to whom they paid excessive fees, 39 Polacks were recently sent from Ottawa and became stranded at Fort Coulonge. One of the agents concerned was fined \$39 in police court.

Local No. 209 of the Journeymen Horseshoers has disbanded, through financial depression and war conditions.

The non-employment of single men of military age for the purpose of stimulating enlistment was discussed by the Allied Trades and Labour Association. A vote was taken which resulted in a tie.

Four hundred unemployed in Eastview have organized in a demand that the town council supply some means of employment.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions have slightly improved over those prevailing in June. The employment of about fifty labourers in the city street improvement work, the construction of a \$15,000 power house, together with alterations to a number of houses have given considerable employment.

The contract has been let for the construction of a new curling rink estimated to cost about \$11,000.

Business has been as good as expected, being almost as good as that for July, 1914.

The crop prospects were good and business with the farmer has been quite normal.

The nail factory has been very busy filling British orders. Factories engaged in the manufacture of wooden wares report business quiet.

The McQuay Tanning Company are doubling the capacity of their plant.

Peterborough.

The condition of the labour market for the month of July showed some improvement over the previous month but was not up to the standard of the corresponding month of last year, and while female labour was active there was some idleness among the male workers. In the building trades there was very little doing. A good many of these have found employment at other work. The factories working on war munitions were running night and day shifts.

The Board of Works have been doing a lot of street work constructing storm drains and sewer work and they will start paving operations in the first week of August. The Bell Telephone Company have been putting in conduits and the Street Railway are putting in heavier steel rails and extending their line preparatory to paving the street. This gives a great many men employment who can find no work at their own trade.

The Utilities Commission by-law to borrow \$50,000 for the purpose of building an electric sub-station was carried. This means a better lighting service for the city.

The farmers were very busy cutting their crop. Wheat was in good condition and free from rust. There was considerable smut in the oat crop; the straw was of good length and well headed out. The hay crop was about harvested and while not a good crop was far ahead of the last year or so. There has been a good demand for farm labour.

At the last meeting of the cheese board the price of cheese took quite a drop, from 15 3-16 to 13 3/8 cents.

Most manufacturing industries were well employed. Those working on munitions of war were working day and night. The Wm. Hamilton Company have some big contracts for water

wheels; they have also received a good order for canal lock fittings.

Lindsay.—The Boving Company has been reorganized and expect to start operations about August 15. They will manufacture hydraulic machinery. Lindsay's tax rate this year will be 37 mills on the dollar, an increase of two mills over that of last year.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

There was very little change in the condition of the labour market from that which obtained last month. With the exception of the employment of more men for the making of shells no new work has developed.

There has been no important change in retail prices. Flour and butter have declined in price and the price of tea has risen. Rentals were low to what they have been, and with the exodus of many families from the cities there were many houses to rent.

The agricultural industry is flourishing among those settlers who have established themselves for some years on the land. The weather has been for the most part damp and cold, but with the latter end of the month very warm sunny weather was generally prevalent and the crops were coming on well, especially all root crops and hay.

The fishing industry was being followed by many who in former years worked at more remunerative employment.

The Pigeon River Mill, Port Arthur, is making their summer cut and was working full time. There is not much local trade for lumber, but something is being done in the export trade, a large consignment of laths having been sent to Detroit this month from this mill.

The Canadian Northern Railway has put in rails connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway through Port Arthur, making their eastern connection through the city. With this small exception nothing has been done in railway construction.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Industrial and commercial quietness prevailed during July. There was a slight improvement at the steel mill, and in the city, because of the commencement of Government buildings. Farm crops have greatly improved during the last month, and as the crop acreage has been increased the yield should be quite good. From indications there will be but little building done outside of the Government buildings. There was considerable stir at Gaudreau, a mining camp on the Algoma Central Railway, due to a couple of good mining prospects.

Labour conditions generally showed a little improvement over last month, but below that of July last year.

The revival of work on the trap rock industry at Richards Landing, and new street making at Sault Ste. Marie, have improved labour conditions somewhat.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market during July showed activity among both male and female workers, as the knitting, woollen, biscuit and candy factories gave employment to more girls than in previous months. Four factories in Stratford were working on the manufacture of shells, some of them with day and night shifts. The construction of residences and commercial houses kept the building trades busy.

The Bartlett Automobile Company of Toronto have secured the Morlock Factory in Stratford South, and employ several mechanics and intend to have models of three cars finished to demonstrate at Toronto Exhibition.

Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fairly good.

A number of men were employed in the erection of a new garage; it will be of steel construction, and when finished will be one of the largest in the city.

The customs figures at the local port show an increase of over \$2,000 for the month of June as compared with the

same month 1914; June, 1915, \$20,593.00; June, 1914, \$18,211.55.

The returns of the excise department for the month of June were \$4,376.15, a decrease of \$1,000 for the same month 1914.

The farmers had a busy month, and as far as can be learned there was no shortage of farm labourers. The crops generally are going to be heavier than expected. The frequent rains have made it difficult to harvest the hay and fall wheat crop.

All manufacturers were active, especially the workers in the manufacture of shells.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during July compared favourably with those for June. The building trades were a little more active during the month.

The steel laying on the St. Paul street viaduct, which will take about three months to complete, was progressing favourably. Work on the new moving picture theatre on James street was rapidly progressing, the side walls being under course of construction.

Work on the new Salvation Army citadel was in progress, part of the side walls being in course of erection.

Longley & Rymer, working on a sub-contract for Newman Bros., are laying sidewalks in Glen Ridge.

The city day gang was working on the rocmac pavement on Vine street, and grading Helliwell's lane preparatory to concreting it.

Ground has been broken for a new business block on Queen street in the rear of the Bank of Commerce. The new building will be two storeys in height and will contain two stores.

Wheat cutting has commenced throughout the district and the yield is fairly good in most sections. Hay was a fair crop.

All the canning factories were busy.

The new sanitary dairy building is completed.

The big dredge "Delver," which only recently was raised and repaired after months of immersion in the lake, has been dredging out a channel deep enough to allow the four big concrete cribs already completed to be towed to Pt. Weller.

Fire completely destroyed the chemical laboratory of the Coniagas Reduction Company a short time ago.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Labour conditions generally were fair during the month.

Merriton.—Labour conditions continued active.

Thorold.—Activity on the canal was about the same as reported for June, operations continuing steadily.

St. Thomas.

There was no demand for labour during the month of July, conditions being about the same as during the previous month. Increased activity was noticeable in the Pere Marquette shops, resulting in those employees having their weekly hours increased from 32 to 45. The traffic departments of the different railroads, however, were not busy. Regular men on the railways were fairly active but spare men were not actively employed. The unemployment situation has to some extent been relieved on account of a number of men enlisting for overseas service and it was expected that with the commencement of the harvest season all men who desired work could be accommodated. Work was not plentiful in the building trades, conditions being very dull for men employed in work of that kind. Local industries were quiet.

Local markets have been well attended in this city. Produce was plentiful and good prices prevailed. A heavy down-pour of rain and hailstones caused severe damage to the crops in some districts grain ready for the reaper being levelled to the ground. With a few more days of favourable weather the wheat would have been in the barns. However, the damage was confined to certain districts.

Manufacturing was quiet.

The new electric road from London to Port Stanley was formally opened during July. Construction gangs were still at work making final improvements.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during July were similar to those prevailing in June, with continued lessening of unemployment, owing to enlistments and departures to find work elsewhere. The building trades were most seriously affected, as but little new work was undertaken. Manufacturing industry in nearly all lines, excepting the production of war munitions and supplies, continued quiet.

Employment agencies note a scarcity of young single men looking for work in consequence of the large number who have enlisted, most of those now unemployed being married or elderly men.

An analysis of the growth of Toronto during the five years 1911-1915, compiled by the Board of Municipal Research, shows that in that period the assessment has increased over 80 per cent while the population has increased 33 per cent or less. The result is that where the people in 1911 paid an average of \$14.72 per head in taxes, the average payment in 1915 had increased to \$27.80, or \$139 for a family of five.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for the new wing of McMurich Avenue school, amounting to \$29,036.

The Cherrolet Motor Company of New York and Flint, Mich., will establish a Canadian branch plant in Toronto with a capital of \$500,000 and expects to begin operations in September.

The Dunlop Tire Company will erect a three-storey addition to their factory on Booth avenue at a cost of \$30,000.

The Canada Metal Company will erect a two-storey addition to their plant on Fraser avenue to cost \$15,000.

The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, of Toronto, have decided to build a large mail order warehouse at Regina, Sask., as a distributing point for their

western trade, which will cost not less than \$150,000.

The Borthwick Bakery will put up a two-storey brick addition to their plant at 11 Davies avenue, to cost \$14,000.

The City Council has authorized the building of the Bloor street civic car line from Dundas street to Quebec avenue at a cost of \$125,000.

The Ontario Railway Board has decided that the Toronto Railway Company cannot extend its tracks on Yonge street to Farnham avenue, the Toronto terminus of the Metropolitan Railway. The franchise of the latter company covering this portion of Yonge street expired in June and the tracks have been removed by the city.

The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for the first six months of the year were \$2,787,323, as against \$3,034,801 for the first half of 1914. The city's percentage was \$507,120, being \$55,249 less than for the same period last year.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with the harbour improvement work in the eastern part of the harbour. The Canadian Stewart Company had let sub-contracts for pile-driving to the Herron Bros. Company and the I. A. Hodge Company. A portion of the work done by the sub-contractors was stated to be defective and the Canadian Stewart Company ordered them to suspend operations. The Stewart Company say that all defective work will be made good.

Receipts at the Custom House for June amounted to 51,517,623, being more than for any previous month this year, with the exception of March, and \$129,836 in excess of the receipts for June, 1914.

Machinists were busy in connection with shell manufacture but other classes of metal workers were quiet. The wood-working trades, including piano-makers, were quiet. Harness and leather workers were active. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers had a quiet month. Custom tailors and garment workers were quiet; boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were fairly well employed. The provision trades were gen-

erally steady. Brewery workers and cigar makers found trade dull; hotel and restaurant help were quiet. Railway and street railway men and others engaged in transportation were less active than usual at this season. Navigation was below normal but improving. Many unskilled labourers were out of work. On the 13th the Toronto Railway Employees Union renewed the agreement with the company fixing the scale of wages for two years.

Farmers were busy haying, but operations towards the close of the month were much interfered with by heavy rains. The grain crops promised well, a heavy yield being anticipated. Some injury to potatoes was reported as the result of too much moisture.

Markham. — The waterworks system will be considerably extended to supply the suburb of Mount Joy, recently annexed to the town.

North York. — A "good roads" policy will be adopted similar to that obtaining in the southern part of the county. A number of roads, including the continuation of Yonge street north from Richmond Hill will be improved.

The Toronto Typographical Union on July 29 accepted the award of the board of arbitration respecting a new agreement with the publishers of the six Toronto daily newspapers in place of that which expired June 30. The new agreement is for one year with no change in wages or hours of work.

Windsor.

Labour conditions during July were not improved over last month, there being very little new work going on and the work reported in last month's report being about finished.

The manufacturers have only been fairly active. The Pemberthy Injector and Brass Works have closed down and the Ford Motor Company also closed down for two weeks.

Building trades were only fair this month, there being only a small amount of work, requiring few men, while last

month there was a few fair-sized buildings under construction.

There has been about enough work to keep men of this locality employed, but the unemployed come in from other cities and towns, and it is impossible for them all to find employment.

Prices of real estate remained the same, but there was no demand for property of any description.

Anticipations that the steel plant at Ojibway would boom this district were not being realized and the prospects were very poor.

Farmers are having good crops this year, but harvesting was backward on account of too much rain towards the latter part of the month.

Woodstock.

Factory managers continued to report conditions as far from satisfactory. Were it not for the relief afforded by some orders for war supplies they would be much worse. The local factory of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, was running with only a very small staff. The local wagon-makers were very slack. The same is true of the manufacturers of organs and pianos. Some of the smaller factories reported conditions nearly normal, and a few others were busy with war contracts.

There was no building going on, and as a consequence most of the bricklayers, masons, carpenters and plasterers were either idle, working on short time, or working at something else. The farmers, however, were busy harvesting their wheat and hay crops, and a good many men from the factories were finding temporary employment at this work.

The labourers seemed to be better off than the skilled mechanics. Most of them were finding employment at one thing or another, either in town or country.

Dry goods men and clothiers reported business dull. Grocers who have been optimistic heretofore were beginning to complain. Nevertheless, the number of those who were wholly unemployed

was not very large. There was no great surplus of labour to begin with, and a good many men have already left the community, either for the neighbouring country or for some other centre.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

There has been a continued improvement in the state of the labour market during the past month. While the opportunities for employment are not so numerous as for the corresponding month of last year, they showed a decided increase over those of last month.

The City Council has kept up an active programme of civic works, such as street grading, sidewalk building, sewer and water mains, street railway extensions, etc.

The Department of Agriculture has authorized the spending of \$2,000 for road improvements between the Industrial School and the Experimental Farm, this work will be done under the direction of the city officials.

A very successful summer exhibition has just been concluded. The attendance broke all previous records, as Brandon had the only big Fair in the province.

Business was improving in the wholesale and retail stores, and also on the railroads. Railroad trainmen were getting runs more frequently than at any time during the past six months.

During the month there were slight decreases in the prices of potatoes, butter and flour. There were slight increases in the prices of meats.

Excellent crop weather prevailed. All grain crops never looked better. With a continuation of favourable weather a record yield will be obtained. Barley cutting was just commencing, but wheat was not expected to be ready until about August 10. As the acreage is much greater than last year and the yield heavier, an unusually large number of men will be required for harvesting and threshing.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions showed but little material change in the city at any period during the month. The building trades were very slack, and the prospects for the remaining three months of the building season were anything but bright. Some branches of the metal and engineering trades were fairly busy, but there was ample labour supply to meet the demands.

Other skilled trades were but poorly employed. Much optimism prevailed regarding crop conditions. The necessary rainfall has been general throughout the province. Over 2,000 men were sent from the city to work on the farms. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, visited a large number of farming districts of Manitoba during the month, and gave it as his firm opinion that the crop this year would be more than the average for the past ten years. There appears to have been an increase in the acreage of corn, but the corn crop will be poor this year. Mixed farming did not make as much progress in 1915 as in 1914 or 1913.

The Winnipeg Co-operative Society made an assignment during the early part of the month. It was anticipated, however, that the society would resume business in the near future.

Applications for help at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau were as follows: in the city, 590; out of the city, 185; all of which were filled.

The amount of grain inspected at Winnipeg during the month was as follows: wheat, 2,038,500 bushels; oats, 1,064,000 bushels; barley, 104,000 bushels; flax, 112,750 bushels.

Selkirk. — The season for catching whitefish will likely be brought to a close on August 2, being eight days earlier than usual. The catch from June 1 to June 24 was 1,782,000 lbs., and no more than 718,000 lbs. will be allowed to be caught before the close of the season, which will make the total catch 2,500,000 lbs. Half of the catch is shipped

fresh to points in the United States and Canada, and half is kept in cold storage for a while before being disposed of. The fish is sold f.o.b. Selkirk at 7 cents per pound. The number of fishermen operating on Lake Winnipeg during the month was 500, and the fishing stations along the lake shore were five. Two or three steamers, eight tug boats and 99 sail boats were in use throughout the month.

SASKATCHEWAN.**Moose Jaw.**

The labour situation changed but little during the month of July except that during the latter part a local firm started a contract for the manufacture of shells and put on three shifts, giving employment to about 100 men. Farmers commenced taking on help, but this class of help will not be required to any extent until about the middle of August.

Crop conditions were never better in the history of the country, and while the yield will not be exceptionally heavy, all portions of the province will secure a crop and very little damage has been done by hail. Harvest will not be general until about the twentieth of August, and operations will last for a considerable time.

Prince Albert.

The labour market remained inactive and there was no change in the conditions which have prevailed for several months past. Towards the end of the month the demand for farm help increased, and this was expected to continue for the next month. The supply, however, was equal to the demand, and it is inadvisable for outside labour to try this district for employment.

Out of 130 applicants for employment in munition manufacturing in the old country some 25 were accepted for the practical tests.

The prices of staple products have remained very steady, dairy produce being low compared with previous years.

The intermittent rains coupled with favourable sunny weather have worked wonders with the crop, which now promises to exceed the average for the district.

The Prince Albert Lumber Company, to relieve the unemployment situation, has been running double shift and will continue this until harvest.

Regina.

The labour market showed great improvement during the latter part of the month. The city has 160 men employed putting down sewers. This work will finish in about a week, then the men will be free for the harvest.

The Robert Simpson Company of Toronto has acquired by purchase Blocks 78 and 79, located on Broad street between Fourth and Fifth avenues. These blocks were purchased from the city at a nominal figure, and the Robert Simpson Company is to erect buildings on the property to the value of \$150,000 within one year from July 19, 1915. The company has given the City Council a bond for \$100,000 to fulfil the conditions entered into by the company and the city. One of the conditions is that the company have within one year to employ 300 people and 90 per cent. of these will be local people. The representatives of the company expressed the opinion that the number of employees might be increased to 500 within 12 months.

The Provincial Exhibition, which closed July 30, provided work for a number of engineers and machine men. The building trades still remained very dull.

The crops were looking excellent and a large number of men will be needed to help in the harvest fields.

The Provincial Government Labour Bureau has opened an office in the Labour Temple for the purpose of supplying farmers with help. A very large

amount of applications for men are being received from all over the district. The rates offered are \$35 and \$40 per month until harvesting commences, after which the prevailing rate will be paid.

Saskatoon.

The labour situation showed a seasonal improvement over last month.

Farmers were taking on extra men in preparation for the harvesting of the wheat crop. Men, however, are coming into the city from outside points awaiting opportunities to get work on the farms. It will be another month before there will be any general demand for labour for harvesting operations.

Two carloads of butter were shipped from the city to Australia.

The crop was looking fair, and expectations were that it would be about a week late. The frost-touched grain was heading out, but will undoubtedly ripen unevenly. There will likely be considerable shrunken grain or else some shelling.

There are some dry districts reported, especially in the district east of Battleford; elsewhere rain was plentiful.

In this vicinity the best fields of wheat according to experienced men promise a yield of from 20 and 25 bushels per acre. The backward growth in some fields prevent an estimate of the yield being made.

Wind and hail did considerable damage in various localities.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment continued. The city closed all public works on the 15th, with the exception of the work on the Centre street bridge, where a temporary bridge will be built, with a view to assisting farmers to obtain labour. There was no building in the city. Mechanics in the building trades, also unskilled labour who have followed that class of work are

enlisting for overseas service, another battalion having been raised in a short time. Sixty per cent of the bricklayers and masons are either at the front or in training. This is probably the highest percentage in any one organization in the city, but it shows to what extent the members of the organizations are enlisting.

There was no great demand for farm labour. The civic Labour Bureau has sent out 54 men on farms this month; it will be a matter of three weeks at least before harvesting becomes general. Reports from the province show that the crops are good, but late, and sunshine is needed. The harvest may give employment to a large number who are now unemployed. Harvesting is only a few weeks at the most and will not be sufficient to tide the men over the long winter.

At the Fruit Growers' Conference held here at the beginning of the month, interesting information was given on who gets the benefit on the sale of produce. A box of apples cost the consumer \$1.50; the retailer gets 25c., the wholesaler 25c., the broker 2½c., the railway company 28c., the selling agent 8½c., the packing association 36c. The cost of picking and hauling was 8c., and the grower gets 17c.

The British War Munitions Committee have to date chosen 82 applicants for war munition work who left to-day for the East.

Leather workers are still busy on war contracts.

Two local factories are manufacturing shells, but can only employ a few men because of their equipment.

On July 21, the first provincial plebiscite on prohibition was taken and resulted in a majority for the bill of about 20,000.

The Associated Charities have given relief to 238 families this month who were in acute distress.

A demonstration of the capacity of the Southern Alberta Oil Well was

given. The valve being removed, a column of oil shot up to the height of 100 feet and when replaced after 25 minutes showed no decrease in the flow, the analysis being 58 per cent gasoline, 28.4 per cent kerosene, 3 per cent lubricating or spindle oil and 9 per cent paraffin residue. The company is now organizing a refinery company capitalized at \$200,000, to handle the oil.

Edmonton.

The further recruiting of two battalions in this city decreased the number of unemployed during the latter part of the month. There was a fair demand for farm hands and railroad labourers, July showing quite an improvement in the demand for unskilled labour over the month previous. Conditions for skilled mechanics did not improve any and many of this class have left the city.

A notice from the British Mission of Enquiry into the armament labour supply, to the effect that certain classes of mechanics called for in the first notice would not be required, caused considerable disappointment among those applicants who could not qualify for positions as required by the new list issued.

Railway traffic was light and wholesale and retail trade quiet.

Farmers were busy gathering the hay crop at the close of the month and there was a fair demand for farm labour with a slight increase in the wages offered. There was a noticeable increase in the acreage being cleared and made ready for cultivation, this also causing a demand for extra labour. While reports on the hay crop were favourable, an over-abundance of rain retarded growth and unless the next month is dry and much warmer the outlook for a good yield is unfavourable. No serious damage was caused by frost.

Coal mining was quiet.

Railway construction in the north country was active, but the supply of labour was far greater than the demand.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions during July improved somewhat over what they were during June. According to a census taken at the beginning of the month there were 347 men employed in the city on whom were depending from 500 to 600 other people. This state of unemployment has been altered by the coal mines opening up for the fall trade and the haying season coming on. Numbers of men have found work in the country amongst farmers. There is no building going on and no public works.

Bank clearings are still below the average. For the week ending July 15 they were \$297,000 as against \$368,716 for the same week last year.

There is no change in the rate of wages or hours.

Cost of living remained almost stationary, and there is a plentiful supply of garden produce. In some cases house rent has been lowered.

Farmers were very busy haying. There is a good crop as the season has been favourable.

Market gardening, poultry raising and dairying are being followed with great success this year.

The two Galt mines are working three days a week. The Coalhurst and Commerce mines are working full time. The demand for coal was expected to increase during the fall and winter months.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Fernie.**

The employment of labour generally throughout this district for the month of July has not improved, remaining comparatively the same as it was during the preceding month. The reduction in the labour supply by the internment of 300 odd enemy aliens during the early part of June had the effect of giving a trifle more steady employment to the remaining British and allied workers in the coal mining industry. During the

present month, however, conditional releases have been granted to 150 of the original number interned, most of whom migrated to the Prairie Provinces, where they intend following agricultural pursuits on land of their own or belonging to relatives, until such time as they can consistently resume their chosen occupations. A further reduction in the local labour supply is anticipated shortly, when the Italian reservists mobilize, which will be in the near future, as transportation and instructions have already been received by the local Italian consul, in whose district some 600 men will be affected when all drafts have been completed.

No noticeable improvement was in evidence this month by the commencement of new work, nor was there any additional depression brought about by the cessation of work.

In all branches of the particular trades the conditions as it affects them left them as they were during the month of June. As an indication of the present conditions with regard to the printing trade here is the announcement that the publication of the "District Ledger," the official organ of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, will be indefinitely suspended at the end of July. The cause for this action is assigned to the present financial stringency.

Railway traffic in so far as the operation of the trains was the same as during the preceding month, although the passenger traffic was extremely light. The wholesale and retail trades, on the whole, were dull.

No alteration in the rates of wages or the hours of labour were reported during this month.

July was a quiet month with regard to the attitude of labour. No unrest other than that which necessarily follows on account of the prevailing slack times was evident.

The cost of living was not materially affected by either an advance or decline during the current month.

Agriculture in this locality was fairly active.

Lumbering remained exceedingly quiet, but the post dealers report a demand for this class of material, equal to that in preceding years.

The coal mining industry remained in the same condition practically as during the previous month. The manufacture of coke maintained its favourable status due to the brisk demand for this commodity in view of the smelters in the boundary section, operating to full capacity.

Nanaimo.

There has been very little change in labour conditions in this district during the month and the number of men out of employment was about the same as reported for June. Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business as very quiet especially in clothing and other articles for which there was no demand.

There has been no general change in rates of wages but casual outside work has in many cases been paid for at a lower rate than before the war.

There has been very little change in the cost of living during the month.

The farmers are busy with their harvest, which is expected to be above the average this year.

The fishermen of the district were hardly doing anything except supplying the small local trade.

The sawmills of the district were working steadily but not to their capacity. The logging camps are very quiet with not many men employed.

The coal mines of this city and district have done better this month than for some time, but were not working to their full capacity.

Railroad construction work in the district is about at a standstill.

There is very little work being done by the city other than sufficient, at reduced wages, to partially relieve the unemployment situation.

The Provincial Government is doing quite a lot of road work, affording em-

ployment to a considerable number who would otherwise be idle.

Nelson.

There has been no improvement shown in the building trades during July. The number of unemployed has decreased somewhat during the month owing to the demand for men in and around the mines. City work was practically at a standstill; there were a few small cottages being built along the lake and a few ranchers were making some improvements on their buildings. The Nelson foundry and machine shops were busy.

The small fruit season was about at a close. There was a fair average crop of all fruits excepting cherries, which were a complete failure owing to the very wet weather.

The lumbering industry was quiet. The mill at Edgewood, however, was running to full capacity and shipping lumber to the prairie provinces.

Mining prospects have increased and never looked better than at the present time. The Lucky Jim mine, which has been closed for some time, is to resume work shortly. There has been a sufficient amount of zinc ore contracted for to guarantee its opening up and a force of men will be put to work immediately. The shipment will be made to the Granby Mining and Smelting Company plant at Neodesha, Kansas. The crude ore will be consigned first, pending the milling of the concentrated material which is to be treated at the Ivanhoe mill at Sandon, B.C. The Ivanhoe mill is being put in shape for operation. The repairs to the mill were about completed. The Slocan Star mine was running day and night, employing about 65 men, producing 14 tons of zinc concentrates and between four and five tons of lead concentrates. The Standard Silver Lead Mining Company, Silverton, has secured a contract from the Trail smelter. They are operating both the mine and the mill, storing zinc concentrates until a contract is obtained. The Surprise mine,

owned by Chicago people, was employing about 50 men, and was shipping about 300 tons of zinc concentrates monthly besides considerable crude ore to the Empire Zinc Company New Jersey plant. The Rambler-Cariboo employs from 50 to 60 men and was forwarding lead concentrates to the smelter regularly. The Cork mine between Kaslo and Zincton, B.C., is employing between 35 and 40 men; the ore is principally lead.

The Ruth mine at Sandon was beginning operations, with a full force of 50 men. The new tramway from the mine to the mill has been completed and was ready for service. The new oil flotation process in the Hewett mine near Silverton is a pronounced success in the separation of the lead and zinc. The company have a large smelting contract and were employing from 50 to 60 men. Great activity prevailed around the Glens farm at Silverton where a 100-ton concentrator is in course of erection. The Eureka mine near Nelson has been bonded and it is stated a gang of men will be put to work at once.

Greenwood's big industry has started and coke is being shipped from Coleman. It requires 100 tons per day to feed the big furnace. At the Mother Lode mine, the hoist is being changed. About 75 men will be employed at the mine and 50 at the smelter. The mines at Rossland are running full blast. The Centre Star and Le Roi No. 1 continue to be the best producers.

New Westminster.

There has been practically no change in the labour situation during July. New work started has no more than compensated for other work being completed. Piling on the Brackman-Ker elevator has been completed and construction work begun. Work was begun on the foundation of a \$6,000 two-storey business block, and a few small houses are being built.

The paving work on Twelfth street has been finished and the work on Sixth street was nearing completion. The city

has employed about the same number as during June, but some married residents find it difficult to get employment. The number of unemployed estimated by the civic employment bureau was the same as during June.

Weather conditions have been splendid for harvesting the hay and an excellent crop is reported although in some localities lack of rain caused a lighter crop than usual. The fruit crop has been a good one and prices were holding up well. The grain was filling well and some of the wheat was already cut.

Fishing has so far been very poor and although nearly 2,500 licenses have been taken out results have been very disappointing to both fishermen and canners. The spring salmon run has been the poorest in years and so far very few sockeye have come up the Fraser river. Humpback are more plentiful but the canners do not care to chance putting them up unless they have advance orders for them.

Lumbering showed a slight improvement, the mills running full time (10 hours) and all the Fraser mills were running. Shingle business was good. Sash and door factories find business still dull and were working short time.

Prince Rupert.

No new works of any description were started during the month. A third contingent of soldiers left for overseas service, relieving the labour market considerably, but unemployment still prevailed to a great extent. A by-law was passed by the City Council for the purpose of forcing barbers to close daily, holidays included, at 7 p.m. instead of 10 and 11 p.m. Provincial legislation was passed during the last session of the Legislature giving municipalities power to pass such a bylaw.

The fishing industry is growing larger every month. The returns for June were higher than ever. The halibut catch was 1,700,000 lbs.; salmon, 1,255,500 lbs.; cod, 8,800 lbs.; sales, 1,000 lbs; total, 2,965,500 lbs. The value of the total

catch was \$148,275. Of the salmon catch 305,700 lbs. were mild-cured; 7,135 cases canned and 197,600 lbs. fresh.

The first crab-canning industry to commence operations here was the Crown Fish Company, which opened during July.

Vancouver.

No real improvement can be reported in respect to the condition of unemployment which has prevailed here for some time now. Far more labour of all kinds was available than there was demand for. Business firms in all lines still continued to report reductions in staffs and wages, the latter varying from ten to forty per cent.

Relief work for married men, and relief in kind was still being given out by the civic relief department. During the six months ending June 30, \$108,860 was spent on relief and relief work, although only \$106,000 was set aside previously for this purpose. Necessitous cases of absolute distress accounted for the over expenditure.

As against this unusual expense, only \$427,886 out of anticipated revenue of \$5,298,165 up to June 31 had been paid into the city treasury, which was badly hampered by overdue taxes. While no mention has been made officially of a tax sale in the city to realize this deficit, in South Vancouver a tax sale for a similar purpose has been held.

Out of the money spent in relief by the city, \$76,018 was for food, \$23,727 for beds, and the balance for relief work, fuel and miscellaneous items. The relief department, in addition to this amount, has distributed \$15,000 contributed by the Provincial Government. Civic representatives have approached the railway officials in an effort to get cheap fares for men to be sent to the farming provinces for the harvest season.

The departmental officials and staff at the City Hall have been put on three-quarters time and salary. The Council is considering the abolition of alder-

manic and mayoral salaries, and the finance committee has announced that after September 15 great difficulty will be experienced in financing civic works unless some arrangements of an exceptional nature can be made.

The school teachers and educational staff generally have been contributing and distributing relief separately from the civic scheme. The school relief has been stopped for the time being until the winter. As a result 100 men who had been working four hours per day have been laid off. Relief to 200 families has also been stopped on this account.

Inland revenue receipts for June were \$35,854.08 as compared with \$44,610.06 for June, 1914.

The commission seeking mechanics for British war munition factories has been in the city during the past month, and out of the 4,000 who applied for positions some 400 were accepted, and have left for England. A small quantity of ammunition work is being done here in the shape of preparing shell cases from steel billets.

International officers of the 'long-shoremen's union have been here endeavouring to reach an understanding with local shipping companies regarding wages and working conditions. The matter was still undecided.

The Federal Department of Labour has appointed a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into matters in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which operates urban and inter-urban cars in and out of Vancouver, and the local union of street railwaymen. The company wishes to reduce wages 15 per cent. and the men are seeking a renewal of their former agreement, made in 1913.

The local Trades and Labour Council has elected the following officers for the current term, expiring January next: president, J. H. McVety; vice-president, R. P. Pettipiece; secretary, G. Bartley; secretary-treasurer, Miss H. Gutteridge; statistician, F. A. Hoover; sergeant-at-

arms, J. Sully; trustees, F. W. Welsh, F. Knowles and S. J. Crawford.

Victoria.

Similarly to many previous months, labour was poorly employed during July, and excepting in some of the iron and metal trades, the number of unemployed was fully as large as during the previous six months. This applies not only to unskilled labour, but to the skilled trades as well.

More than 1,000 mechanics filed applications for work with the British Mission of Enquiry into Armament Labour Supply, and of this number 238 were finally accepted as suitable for the work and have gone to Great Britain.

Work has commenced on the Saanich paving and waterworks contracts, which will give employment to at least a hundred men for several months.

The Dominion Government has let a contract for building an observatory on Little Saanich Mountain, at a cost of \$75,000.

Six vessels of the local whaling fleet left for the fishing grounds on the west

coast of Vancouver Island during the first week of July. Owing to delay in starting operations this year only six of the whalers will be sent to sea, four remaining idle in port. Whales were reported plentiful and a fair season's catch was predicted.

The run of salmon in the rivers of Northern British Columbia has been smaller than expected, and considerably less than the catch of recent years.

The barbers of the city have petitioned the City Council asking for the compulsory closing of all shops at 7.30 p.m. on days from Monday to Friday, inclusive, and on Saturday at 10 p.m., with absolute closing on Sunday.

The Victoria Trades and Labour Council elected the following officers for the ensuing term: president, A. S. Wells; vice-president, G. Phillbrook; recording secretary, F. Holdridge; financial secretary-treasurer, John Day; statistician, C. Sivertz; sergeant-at-arms, P. Fisher. The executive committee elected is as follows: A. S. Wells, G. Phillbrook, F. Holdridge, John Day, C. Sivertz, J. Bradley and J. Beckett.

CONDITIONS DURING JULY AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

Conditions affecting female labour have not differed during the month of July from those reported for June. Although July 1914 was considered dull both commercially and industrially, women workers found more regular employment than during the month just elapsed. For factory workers in particular the situation is precarious. Besides reducing their staffs to a minimum, manufacturers, always excepting those filling orders for the army, are unable to give regular work owing to the lack of orders. Wholesale and retail merchants are not ordering ahead, thus preventing

clothing, boot and shoe manufactories from undertaking their usual work in anticipation of the demand for the coming season.

Child Welfare.—The usual attention given at this season to the public playgrounds has not been wanting. Two new playgrounds are being started. This year for the first time the Parks and Playgrounds Association has inaugurated a lending library for boys and girls under 15 years.

Each week the municipal authorities have organized a children's picnic to St. Helen's Island. These have been attended by thousands.

The report of the Municipal Assistance Department for 1914 was presented during this month to the Board of Control. It alludes to the great work done by the milk stations, 22 in number, which were aided by the city to the extent of \$11,000.

Hygiene. — A new regulation has recently been adopted by the City Council against the use of newspapers or other printed paper for the wrapping of any article of food. This custom was very common in small stores; in future, anyone using such paper, otherwise than as an outside wrapper on parcels, will be summoned before the recorder and a fine not exceeding \$40 imposed, in default of which a term of imprisonment will be imposed.

Social Service. — A central bureau for English Catholic social and philanthropic work has been opened, at 316 Lagachetière street west, by the Catholic Social Service Guild and the English section of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society. The Catholic Literature League will also have its headquarters in these offices. The activities undertaken by this bureau will include the following: Placing persons in orphanages, homes, hospitals and institutions, finding situations for the unemployed, looking after juvenile delinquents, and seeing to the protection of women and children.

Mutual Benefit Societies. — A feminine section was established recently by the "Société des Artisans Canadien Français," this organization, like "l'Alliance Nationale" (see *Labour Gazette*, July, 1915, page 55) having decided to extend to women the benefits of membership. Many women of the working classes will profit by these newly formed branches.

Toronto.

The establishment of a provincial system of employment offices under the control of a commission of eight, of which two should be women, has been advocated by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment. The commission has been making a thorough general survey of

conditions, and as a result has come to the conclusion that the present organizations—chiefly the private employment agencies—have rendered only a negligible service to the community at a cost to the unemployed out of all proportion to what they have accomplished.

It is proposed that the new commission should have control of all appointments to agencies, control and inspection of all private agencies, and manage the employment bureau through a director with a practical knowledge and understanding of the problems connected with employment. He would have as assistant a woman of ability and training to look after the women's department of the bureau.

Of special interest in these columns is the fact that the commission recommended in dealing with unemployment of children just past school age, that all primary schools supported by public funds provide within a limited time facilities for domestic and manual or agricultural instruction, that the parents be given the option of leaving the child in school until the fifteenth birthday, placing it in an industrial, agricultural or domestic school from the fourteenth to the fifteenth birthday, or of taking the child from school at fourteen for any of these pursuits to be combined with part time school instruction until the sixteenth birthday. It is also recommended that committees be established in the cities to assist in advising children as to the choice of occupation and the need of further training.

Child Welfare. — Two more clinics have recently been established in Toronto, making twelve in all. In addition post-graduate clinics are held at the Children's Hospital (infants' department) once a week for the benefit of the physicians taking the well-baby clinics. At this clinic cases that present difficulties are discussed and the modern scientific advances in handling infants demonstrated. There is now a movement on foot to make the treatment in all the clinics uniform.

Preventive medicine in Toronto took another step forward with the establishment of a new whooping cough clinic at the Hospital for Sick Children. This is unique in that it is the first of its kind in America and one of the few of the world.

In the United States and Canada diphtheria is said to cause the death of more infants than any other disease and whooping cough comes second on the list. Facts illustrating the importance and need for such a clinic have led the Hospital for Sick Children to act in co-operation with the Board of Health in establishing this first clinic.

Seven physicians have offered their services to study conditions and endeavour to establish new points in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of this disease. A special room has been set aside for the clinic, which is devoted entirely to the children. The quarters have their own street entrance and are so situated that they have no connection with the wards of the hospital, thus making contagion impossible. For the first time in history in Toronto patients are to be labelled so that friends and neighbours will know that there is danger. Complete blood examinations are made of each patient.

Tailoresses and Garment Workers. — Reports from garment workers' headquarters denoted a serious state of affairs among them. There is very little business passing through the shops and many employers, who have never done so before, are closing their shops for a month. Of those fortunate enough to be employed, scarcely any are able to make a full week's wage. It is stated that practically no work is expected next month and the improvement in September will be much smaller than last year, which means a serious outlook for the winter. No war orders for such firms have been received in Toronto since spring. One large firm has dismissed a number of tailoresses and taken on in their stead men, who will now work for the same wage as the women and are said to be better workers.

Factories. — The Simpson Knitting Mills have received a recent order that will keep them busy till the end of the year. This will require night work in many of the rooms and the girls are glad of this opportunity to earn a good wage.

The fresh fruit season is always the busy time for the jam factories and extra hands have been taken on for sorting berries and cherries.

Many girls who have positions have been afraid to ask for the customary vacation for fear of an enforced holiday later.

Domestics. — Conditions among domestics have changed but little in the past month. The demand for experienced cooks and cook-generals is still very great, and it has been impossible to fill all applications for these and for other domestics. At the Women's Welcome Hostel twenty immigrants were registered this month and of 200 applications only 32 were filled. The greatest difficulty is found in filling positions in the country, for in spite of actual want there are a great many reasons why women cannot leave the city and are able to do nothing but work by the day.

Waitresses. — The secretary of the Waitresses' Union, which has been recently formed in Toronto, states that the union has as yet only 18 members although there are said to be 7,000 waitresses in the city. Both employers and employees are slow in recognizing sufficiently the advantages of organized labour. In consequence many waitresses are working 13 or 14 hours a day with a weekly wage of 14 or \$5, and proprietors of hotels and restaurants find cause for complaint in the services rendered by their waitresses. It is believed that the general public could assist in the matter of organization by asking for the badge of the union of those who serve them in restaurants.

Recreation. — The city playgrounds are having their busiest season now. There are 11 of these, employing as supervisors 16 men and 22 women. For the women supervisors, most of whom

are employed permanently by the Playgrounds Association, there is a regular winter course of instruction in industrial work, folk games and dancing two half days a week from October till April.

A new feature this summer is the instruction in swimming given the playground boys five times a week at three different tanks. In addition there are two bath centres in connection with the playgrounds. As yet the girls have no instruction in swimming but have the free use of bathing suits at Kew Beach.

Playgrounds were first established in Toronto in 1909 and last month the attendance was 105,501, which is 14,301 more than for the same month last year.

Winnipeg.

Little change can be reported in the labour market for women. The greatest demand appears to be for domestics for the farms, while the largest numbers seeking employment are foreign girls seeking hotel and restaurant work and domestic work, also young girls desiring easy places in the home where experience is not essential. The provincial office for farm help reports great difficulty in securing girls to go to the farms.

The Summer School at the University making a study of social and economic questions is being well attended, upwards of 100 taking all or part of the courses of instruction. This is intended to stimulate interest in local problems and aid in their solution. Large numbers of social service workers are taking the course.

Nearly 200 Manitoba teachers are taking the summer courses at the Kelvior Technical High School, where instruction is being given in dressmaking, cooking, basketry and design, wood and iron working, drawing, modelling, as well as in nature study, school gardening and elementary agriculture.

Domestics of all classes are well employed, though the demand for help in the city is somewhat less than in the spring. Various agencies report difficulty in securing help for the country. Hotel and restaurant help is not well

employed, though many have found work at the summer resorts. Women with children seeking day work are finding it difficult to secure, mostly due to it being the holiday season when so many families are at the various summer resorts. Domestic positions where low wages are offered are not being filled.

Very little is being offered in the way of factory employment. Laundry help is not in demand save for some very heavy work, which the Free Employment Bureau was unable to fill. The bookbinders (women) are working about forty-five per cent short, with short time as well. The garment workers were working short time but all are employed.

Store help was well employed during the first ten days of the month owing to it being Patriotic Week with reduced rates on all railroads.

Stenographers are finding more to do; the holiday season has made openings for substitute work, giving employment to practically all experienced stenographers.

Bookkeepers find more difficulty in securing employment than stenographers.

Except as stated above, and those who are working on the playgrounds, particulars of which were given last month, school teachers are not working at present.

Nurses are not very busy, but the waiting list is reduced to 48, there being many away on vacation.

Figures from the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau for June are as follows:

	Offered.	Filled.
Agents	4	2
Cooks	5	1
Day workers	265	256
Domestics	155	80
Factory helpers	1	...
Housekeepers	11	6
Housemaids	3	3
Kitchen women	7	6
Laundresses	2	1
Laundry workers	1	...
Nurse girls	19	17
Waitresses	22	13
Dressmakers	1	1
Weavers	1	0
	497	386

Relief by the Associated Charities for June was given to 38 new cases and a total of 361 families; the causes being as follows:

Sickness.....	75
Tuberculosis.....	27
Accidents.....	8
Rheumatism.....	6
Cripples.....	5
Blindness.....	3
Widows.....	86
Man away.....	50
Desertion.....	26
Old age.....	12
Imprisonment.....	10
Misfortune.....	1
Separation.....	9
Previous unemployment.....	8
Immigrants.....	5
Under employment.....	7
Insanity.....	6
Immorality.....	6
Inadequate wage.....	6
Non-support.....	3
Intemperance.....	1
Domestic difficulties.....	1

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women remained very much the same during the month of July as for the previous month, the supply of woman labour of all kinds being in excess of the demand, while a tendency to lower still further wages and piece work rates in factory employments was noticed.

The regular monthly report of the City Relief Association shows that some fourteen hundred families are dependent upon relief through the inability of the head of the family to obtain employment. The free Civic Employment Bureau, which is now a part of the relief department, succeeded in placing sixty-one women in positions during the month, leaving on their books the names of some three hundred women still seeking employment.

The report from the Women's Employment Bureau also shows that an increasing number of married women are registering their names as seeking "day work," many of whom have expressed their willingness to earn money to support their families, by working in the harvest fields of the prairies, if transportation were provided.

There is no doubt that the very serious

general unemployment of the last year has a decided bearing on the lack of employment for women in such occupations as laundry work, factory work of all kinds and those working in department stores.

A report of the City Council shows that from January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1915, a sum of \$108,500 was spent on relief. About \$75,000 of this amount went for food, \$23,000 for beds and the rest for rent, fuel, etc. In addition to the money spent by the City Council to relieve distress caused by unemployment, a recently issued report of the War Fund Committee shows that twelve hundred and seventy-two families, dependents of the men who have enlisted, are being cared for out of the fund, a sum of \$79,195 having been expended so far. The report further states that the recruiting campaign of the past month has nearly doubled the work of the war committee; one hundred and thirty-two families registered during the first fourteen days of July, the expenditure increasing at the rate of almost \$1,000 per week.

The various women's organizations are devoting their efforts to Red Cross and similar patriotic work, with the exception of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The work of the order is increasing day by day and although a very successful "Tag Day" was held recently to raise money, so many cases cared for by the nurses are from families who are unable to pay, draws very heavily on the funds of the organization.

The question of the employment of white women and girls by Orientals and the employment of Orientals as domestics, was again raised by the Social Service Council, a resolution being passed unanimously at the last quarterly meeting, protesting against the employment of white women by Orientals. A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the Premier, Sir Richard McBride. A further protest was made against the employment of Orientals in hotels and as domestics, while so many white men and women were unable to obtain employment. Those present at the meeting

were urged to use their influence on those who employed help to think first of the many white men and women seeking work, without which they were dependent on relief.

At the opening session of the summer school for teachers, held regularly every year during the vacation period in Victoria, a record attendance of teachers from all parts of the province was reported.

Reports from particular employments show that during the past month the demand for domestic help was less than for the month of June, while a number of women of various trades and occupations registered as willing to take domestic work in the absence of any other kind. The average wage for domestic help was \$12 per month, only an occasional demand being made for a cook or a cook-general at \$18 or \$20 per month.

Overall and shirt makers, also ladies' garment makers were fairly well em-

ployed. Enquiry shows, however, that only about half the number of women are employed this year as compared with previous years in these particular employments, laundry workers being similarly situated. Boot and shoe workers were fully employed. Biscuit and candy workers employed worked full time, but a considerably reduced number are employed at this work as compared with previous years. Tailoresses were unemployed or on short time, July being between seasons. Many waitresses and sales clerks worked a week and laid off a week, turn and turn about.

The demand for stenographers remained very low, quite a number being unable to find employment, the salaries of some employed again being reduced.

Conditions for any kind of women labour were not at all desirable, while the general unemployment in Vancouver and the vicinity gives very little hope of a change in the immediate future.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING JULY, 1915.

AN application was received on July 19 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its electrical workers, members of local unions numbers 213, 230 and 558 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, respectively. The dispute in question related to alleged reductions in wages and increased hours, adverse changes in working conditions and the discharge of certain employees. In the application it was claimed that 150 employees were directly affected thereby. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on July 31, Mr. Edmund H. Morrison, of Vancouver, B.C., being appointed a

member thereof on the employees' recommendation. Before the Board was established in this matter the Department endeavoured to have the dispute referred by agreement to the Board which had recently been constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The parties concerned were not, however, willing to have the matter dealt with in this way. Under these circumstances the Minister felt that he was obliged, under the statute, to establish the separate Board requested. At the end of the month of July, the Board had not been completed by the appointment of the other members.

ONTARIO COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE Ontario Commission on Unemployment has issued an interim report of an exceptionally interesting character. The report recommends in brief, the establishment of a provincial Department of Labour and the institution in connection therewith of a provincial Labour Exchange System. Parts II and III of the report are devoted to concise careful statements on the two questions regarded by the Commission as having an intimate bearing on the whole subject of unemployment, viz., (1) Relation of unemployment to the schools; (2) Insurance against unemployment.

The Commission is understood to be continuing its enquiries. The text of the interim report presented to the Ontario Government is as follows:

PART I.

Public Employment Agencies.

The Ontario Commission on Unemployment have unanimously agreed that some form of public employment office should be established by the state to replace the system now in operation in Ontario which is in urgent need of being modernized and made efficient.

The organization of industry is now so far-reaching and the demand for labour so fluctuating that the individual workman, however able, willing and skilled he may be, may not succeed in finding employment at the work he can do best, although employment might be available if the labour market were properly organized. It is evident that the worker should not be required longer to bear the burden of finding a job by his own unaided efforts. Immigrants trained in agriculture come into the cities and towns with the raw material of common labour. An increasing number of women seek industrial employment, but for the most part without direction. What has

been done to regulate the labour market, or to gain real knowledge concerning it, has been sporadic and inadequate.

The Private Employment Agencies, managed on a commercial basis, have not yielded desirable results, but on the contrary their activities have caused many manifest abuses. They have dealt chiefly with unskilled labour and are as a rule avoided by skilled workmen. They are not in touch with managers of skilled trades and are not recognized by them. Thus they have been able to render only a negligible service to the community at a cost to the unemployed out of all proportion to what they have accomplished.

The existing Government Labour Exchanges were established before the work they were called upon to do was properly understood. Whatever may have been the value of their work, changing industrial conditions require an extension and reorganization of the system. Out of the existing condition of affairs, there can be but one result. The unemployed bear the burden of the resulting disorganization. They pay agency fees, car fare to various places of prospective employment, and they waste their vitality and time in wearying efforts day after day to find work, which a central clearing house could have told them either did or did not exist. On the other hand, industries bear the burden of handling misfits and the losses consequent upon a shifting or inadequate force of workmen.

The following are some of the services which can, and in the opinion of your Commission, should be rendered to the workmen of Ontario:

1. Through a central employment office they should be put in touch with all positions open in each particular trade in their own municipality and elsewhere in the province.

2. If there are no openings at the time in the workman's own trade, he should be informed of alternative posi-

tions that are available in his own municipality, and, if necessary, elsewhere.

3. The workman should be kept in touch with by the employment office so that he may re-enter his own trade as soon as opportunity offers.

4. If his own trade is overcrowded or stagnant, he should be given such information as will guide him wisely in the selection of another occupation where opportunity of steady employment is more probable.

5. Everything necessary should be done by the employment office to ensure his getting employment when he presents himself at the workshop, thus preventing waste of time and vitality with consequent loss to himself and his family.

6. It is essential also that the employment office should furnish such information and advice as will assist in the selection of the right kind of occupation for children.

"There should be in every community a central point to which the child could turn to learn all about industries, all about opportunities in staple trades and new lines of business, to know which were decaying, overcrowded or 'blind alley' trades, and what vocation was best suited to its education, temperament and qualifications. Thus to save the child from misdirection would cut off the source of supply to the great stream of casual workers which continually swells the ranks of the unemployed."*

7. The office should devote part of its activity to the problem of employment for old men, who although of serviceability and character, are often needlessly left without work, and to problems of like character in which various handicaps impose hardship upon otherwise employable men and women.

8. The employment office should also devise some effective method of separat-

ing the shirkers from those who want work, so that compulsory labour may be provided for the tramp and loafer, and in this way the burden of charitable agencies may be lessened.

9. The causes, personal and industrial, contributing to unemployment can be studied constructively only in connection with employment offices under Government control, which alone can secure the information and data necessary.

10. An important service would be to lessen the industrial unrest which often is the result of an inadequate annual income arising from irregularity of employment, although the wage rate per hour apparently may be ample. The greater regularity of employment and certainty of earnings which should result from efficiently conducted offices would remove one of the admitted weaknesses of our existing industrial system.

Your Commission is convinced that nothing but a properly constituted State Employment Bureau can make the above plans and policies effective.

Another equally indispensable service can be rendered in connection with immigrants. Some people are frequently imposed upon by private labour agencies, and the need of direction, guidance and advice in their case is most important.

Our present methods of dealing with them are exceedingly faulty. The Government through the Employment Offices recommended, could render invaluable services and make up in a large measure for the present deficiencies. There is need, for example, of providing them, through Government bulletins, with information in their own language, so that they may be correctly informed of work, wages and opportunities in this country. Something, too, should be done to inform them as to their duties and privileges as Canadian citizens.

In many cases, immigrants could be directed to the land where they would be of the best service to themselves and to the country. This is now being done with no small degree of efficiency, but unquestionably with more thorough or-

*Charles B. Bames, Director New York State Bureau of Employment, in "The American Industrial Opportunity."

ganization, and the co-operation of the different Departments concerned, the industrial communities could be relieved of many people who have had agricultural training in the countries from which they come, but who through lack of means or lack of knowledge seem unable to find places on the land in Ontario.

It has been represented to your Commission that reserves of labour are inseparable from industry. If so, it is the duty of the State to keep such reserves as low as possible, and by co-operating with employers of labour to improve the existing methods of caring for such reserves as are really necessary.

Your Commission have considered carefully the relative advantages and merits of Municipal, Provincial and Federal Employment Bureaux. Their conclusion is that, all things considered, the establishment of a Provincial System of Employment Offices would be the most effective method of dealing with the immediate situation.

It is recognized that such offices cannot create new work, but if efficiently conducted, they will prevent an enormous waste of energy on the part of workmen and more speedily ensure for employers a dependable supply of labour. Experience wherever such Bureaux are in operation confirms their practicability and usefulness. We do not recommend a too extensive or complicated system. On the contrary, we strongly advise the establishment only of the nucleus of such a system under conditions which will permit it to be conducted with ability and success.

The system proposed can be extended as its usefulness and desirability are proved. It should be borne in mind that in the future the problems of immigration and employment will be more pressing and serious than they are to-day. It is the judgment of your Commission that no other organization can supply such data and information concerning the whole field of labour and industry as will enable the Government to act with wis-

dom, decision and definiteness in dealing with the pressing industrial problems of the day.

In this connection, we would emphasize the importance of securing as Deputy Minister a man of unquestioned competency and equipment. He should understand the technical principles involved in the business of the Bureau, and he should be a capable manager. The results to be obtained largely depend upon his qualifications for the position.

One of the advantages that a State Bureau has over private agencies is its power to centralize information and to co-operate with the spending departments of the municipalities as well as the Provincial and Federal Governments. The problem of employment is so great that it is necessary to link up all large avenues of employment with agencies furnishing reliable data as to the labour market. By this means expenditure upon necessary public works may be made to compensate for industrial depression; the evils of seasonal distress may be measurably lessened and the large surplus of labour intermittently employed, for instance in harvesting, may be absorbed without the existing disorganization. By the co-operation of province with province, through wise leadership, and of the provinces with the Dominion, much may be done to prevent the otherwise unavoidable recurrence of labour crises, and to deal helpfully with such crises when they do arise.

Ultimately, perhaps, a system of Provincial Employment Offices might develop into a Federal System covering the whole country, exercising an intelligent judgment upon problems of immigration and wisely assisting to distribute labour as changing industrial conditions demand. Moreover, wisely officered, such an organization might gradually take on new duties and obligations and become an invaluable social, benevolent and educational influence in every community.

Your commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend:

1. That a *Provincial Department of Labour* be created either as a separate, or in connection with an existing Department of the Government.

2. That a *Provincial System of Employment Offices* be established in seven urban centres, Ottawa, Belleville or Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Port Arthur, or Fort William, and that this be extended, subsequently, as required to include other important industrial centres.

3. That this system of employment offices be placed under a *Provincial Commission*, composed of not more than eight (8) members, of whom two (2) shall be women; and upon which workmen and employers shall be fairly represented; that the members be paid their travelling expenses, and work without salary; and that the Deputy Minister of the *Provincial Department of Labour* be chairman of such Commission.

4. That the *Provincial Labour Commission* shall have absolute power in determining the test through which those to be appointed to positions in connection with *Employment Bureaux* must pass; the selection of those to be appointed and their promotion.

5. That the control and inspection of *Private Employment Agencies* under the laws of the Province of Ontario and orders enforcing them to be given to the *Provincial Labour Commission*.

6. That the system of *Employment Bureaux* be managed by the *Provincial Labour Commission* through a director with practical knowledge and understanding of the problems connected with employment, whose chief duty shall be to supervise the work of his staff and to develop new methods of dealing with the problem; the director to be secretary of the *Provincial Labour Commission* without a seat on the Commission.

7. That the director shall have associated with him as assistant a woman of training and ability who will act as assistant secretary to the *Provincial La-*

bour Commission, her chief duties to be the inspection of the *Women's Department* of the *Employment Bureaux*, and the study of employment for women.

8. That with each *Local Employment Bureau* shall be associated a small advisory committee appointed by the *Provincial Labour Commission*.

9. That the local advisory committee shall have such power as may be determined from time to time by the *Provincial Commission*.

10. That in such *Employment Bureaux* as the *Provincial Labour Commission* shall decide, separate departments for men, women and juvenile workers be maintained.

11. That representation be given to women on the local advisory committees.

12. That the *Employing Bureaux*, in all cases of strikes or lockouts, remain neutral and notify applicants for work at the *Employment Bureau* when such strikes and lockouts are in progress.

13. That, if possible, privileges be secured from the Dominion Government to enable workers living at a distance from an *Employment Bureau* to make application for employment at any post office, and mailing the same, free of charge, to the nearest Bureau.

14. That the *Provincial Labour Commission* shall have the power to require from employers and workmen such reports as they deem necessary.

PART II.

Relation of Employment to the Schools.

The Commission are satisfied that much unemployment occurs in the transition from the school to paid employment. Almost unsupervised, boys and girls drift in and out of occupations, for which they find themselves unsuited. Nor does this ill-effect terminate with adolescence. After several years of work, without educative value, or prospect of permanent employment,

numbers are left untrained and unemployed. They naturally drift into the ranks of unskilled labour, and at best have a precarious livelihood.

Unemployment among adults is due not only to causes beyond the control of individuals, but also to defects of character. Whatever the school can do to prevent the development of those defects will directly lessen unemployment of the kind that is most difficult to handle.

It must be remembered that most children leave the school at the age of fourteen. Real mental awakening seldom occurs until afterwards. An added year of education, given partly to academic work and partly to manual or trade training, would prove of incalculable advantage. Through this added year aptitude might be discovered and capacity for self-support ensured in a way not possible when the child leaves school at fourteen and begins work without special training. The Department of Education has shown itself alive to the great need of instruction for young people in industrial, agricultural and household occupations. Arrangements have also been made for raising the school age to fifteen in localities which recognize the increase in efficiency thus to be secured. But even these provisions have not kept pace with the changing industrial system. There is need for further decided action.

A. Your commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend that the Act regulating attendance at school subject to the provisions of the Truancy Act 9, Edward VII, Chap. 92, be amended in these respects:

1. To require all primary schools supported by the public funds to provide within a limited time facilities for domestic and manual or agricultural instruction;
2. To raise the school age, so as to leave with the parent the choice, either

- (a) of leaving the child in school until the fifteenth birthday, or
- (b) of placing the child in an industrial, agricultural or domestic school from the fourteenth to the fifteenth birthday, or
- (c) of removing the child from school at the present school age for an industrial, agricultural or domestic pursuit, to be combined with part-time industrial, agricultural or domestic instruction until the sixteenth birthday.

B. The Juvenile Departments of the Local Employment Bureaux should be placed in charge of a second assistant director, with whom may be associated one or more investigators to prepare vocational information.

In order that parents and children may fully realize the need of additional training, and lest the drifting of children from job to job destroy the result of this extended education, it is desirable that some permanent agency be formed to connect the schools with the life work of pupils and by personal influence to supplement this vocational information. It is essential, therefore, that vocational guidance should be made a part of the school system of Ontario, under the Department of Education. To this end your commissioners respectfully recommend that the educational authorities be given power to establish:

1. In the country, committees to study and promote country employments with a view to finding occupation for young people in the country, and for the extension of manual, domestic and agricultural instruction in the schools of the district;
2. In the cities and towns, committees to assist in advising children as to choice of occupation and the need of further training for their work.

The committees referred to should co-operate with the assistant director in the organization and management of the Juvenile Department of the Local Employment Bureau.

While the initiative should rest in every case with the education authorities there will be places in which these authorities neglect to use their power. In such cases power should reside with the director of Employment Bureaux to establish such an organization as circumstances may demand.

PART III.

Insurance Against Unemployment.

Unemployment which is due to personal defects calls for special reference and will be the subject of a later report of the Commission. For unemployment resulting from the fluctuation or the temporary dislocation of business, workmen are not, however, responsible. The extent of this fluctuation in 1913 and 1914 has been the subject of a special enquiry. It was found that the average number continuously employed during 1913 by 651 manufacturing establishments was 78,039. During 1914 this number was reduced to 14 per cent. Applying the same measurement to all industrial operatives in Ontario, as shown by the census returns of 1910 (without including the increased number employed in the intervening years and making all necessary deductions) it is found that the extent of industrial unemployment during 1914 equalled the full working time of at least 20,000 persons. This does not mean that the number stated was continuously out of work, but from the information obtained it would appear that the average period unemployment (1914) for not less than 70,000 industrial operatives was about 15 weeks.

Working men engaged in strictly seasonal employment are not included in these figures. The number of these is not available, but is known to be large. Their period of unemployment in 1914

is indicated by returns from the building trades, secured by the Ontario Bureau of Labour, in which the average number of "days idle" is estimated at 83. While in these trades a considerable period of idleness is, to some extent, provided for in the rate of wages, this is not generally the case in the manufacturing occupations of the province.

To meet the conditions referred to, your commissioners are of the opinion that some form of unemployment insurance is desirable in the interest alike of the workmen and of the municipalities affected.

Representations have been made to the Commission in favour of compulsory governmental insurance. But in this province such a system will not be possible for some years, as there are no reliable statistics upon which to calculate the risks of unemployment. So far compulsory insurance has been adopted on a considerable scale only by the British Government. The calculation of risks was based, in England, on statistical data, furnished by the labour unions and extending over sixty years.

Denmark and France, unable to maintain a compulsory governmental scheme, have adopted other methods. Using that instinct of self-help which sometimes leads the best-paid workmen to provide their own insurance, they give state subsidies to societies giving unemployment benefits. These subsidies make insurance possible, on a scale far greater than otherwise would be the case. As a financial safeguard, certain limitations of benefit are required. These limitations may be made less stringent as more information accumulates. Each extension, of course, increases the protection afforded by the system.

While it is not yet possible to provide for this province anything so comprehensive as the British scheme of insurance, it is possible and desirable to establish a partial system by co-operation with associations of workmen.

Your commissioners, therefore, respectfully recommend:

1. That financial assistance be given by the Government of Ontario to those voluntary associations of workmen which undertake to provide unemployment benefits for their members.
2. That the assistance to such associations equal 20 per cent. of the sums disbursed by them in unemployment benefits under regulations approved by the Provincial Actuary and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
3. That the collection of statistics relating to the causes and risks of unemployment be entrusted to the Department of Labour recommended in Part I of this report.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE third session of the thirteenth parliament of British Columbia, which began on January 21 and ended March 6, passed in all 73 measures, of which 67 were public acts. Among these are a number of measures which have a special bearing on labour and industry. A Workmen's Compensation Act, modelled along the lines of the Ontario measure, was introduced, but laid on the table until next session in order that the Bill could be discussed by interested parties and such amendments made as might be deemed advisable.

Legislation affecting Agriculture.

A number of measures having an important bearing on the agricultural industry of the province were passed, chief of which are the "Agricultural Act, 1915," which provides for agricultural credits, and an Act relating to Noxious Weeds.

Agricultural Act:

The Agricultural Act, in addition to providing agricultural credit for agricultural development, which is its main feature, consolidates several other acts formerly embodied in the Agricultural Associations Act, and thus extends to various agricultural associations incorporated under the act the same opportunities in regard to loans enjoyed by individual borrowers.

The Act is to be administered by a commission composed of five directors, one of whom will be the superintendent and manager and devote all his time to the work; two will be practical farmers, and the Deputy Minister of Finance and of Agriculture will be members ex-officio. The three appointed directors are to hold office for ten years, subject to removal only for cause or an address from the Legislative Assembly. All employees are appointed by the commission subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the commission has power to make regulations to carry out the purposes of the Act. Working capital is to be raised by the issue of securities by the commission, to be guaranteed by the Provincial Government. Until further authorized by the Legislature the amount of securities to be issued is not to exceed \$15,000,000. The bonds are sold under the direction of the Minister of Finance, who determines the rate of interest, the term, not exceeding twenty years, and the limit below which the securities may not be sold. A reserve fund is created to which all losses and net earnings are debited or credited. There is provision also for a sinking fund.

Loans to Agriculturists.

The provisions in regard to loans are designed to encourage agricultural development, and safeguards are provided against the procuring of loans on land held for speculative purposes. Loans

¹Chap. 2 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

are made for the following purposes: Acquiring land for agricultural use, paying off indebtedness on such land, clearing or otherwise improving such land, erecting buildings, buying live-stock, and in general for any other purpose of increasing the efficiency of farming operations and for the carrying out of the lawful objects of agricultural associations. Loans are to be justified by the value of the security offered, by the desirability of the improvements for which the loan is desired, by the borrower's ability to make a fair living for himself and family after paying the semi-annual instalments. In the case of an association the loan is to be justified by solvency, earning power and prospects of success.

The minimum amount of any loan to an individual is fixed at \$250 and the maximum at \$10,000, though with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council a larger loan than \$10,000 may be made to an association. In order to assist the small borrower, applications for loans not exceeding \$2,000 are to receive consideration before those for larger amounts, and loans of large amounts are only granted when funds are available after applications have been considered. Sixty per cent. of the valuation of the security, based upon its productive value, is fixed as the maximum loan, the value of land to be calculated on its value after the proposed improvements have been effected. Loans are to be advanced in instalments in proportion as the work of improvement proceeds. A loan cannot be used for any other purpose than the one for which it has been granted.

The rate of interest is decided by the commission, but may not exceed by more than one per cent. per annum the rate actually paid on the net amount realized from the sale of bonds.

The Act provides for three kinds of loans: (1) long dated loans; (2) short dated loans; (3) single season loans. The long dated loans are calculated to

provide for the needs of permanent improvements, such as land clearing, draining, irrigation, etc. The short dated loans are intended for less permanent improvements, such as erection of buildings and fences, purchase of stock, machinery, etc. Single season loans may be advanced for the purpose of buying seed, fertilizers, and generally for financing farm operations while the crop is being produced.

Long dated loans may be granted for 36½ years, 30 years or 20 years, and are to be repaid in half-yearly instalments of equal amount. The system of repayment is so arranged that during the first years the charge on account of repayment of principal is very small, but increases in the same proportion as the interest decreases, so that the total half-yearly charge on account of principal and interest remains the same during the entire period. Short dated loans may be made for a period of from three to ten years, repayable on such terms as the commission may decide in each case. The maximum amount of short dated loans is \$2,000 to individual borrowers and \$10,000 to associations. The interest charged on these loans and the security required are the same as for long dated loans. The requirements and regulations in respect of single season loans are the same as those for short dated loans, except that they are not to exceed twelve months, and the form of security is to be a promissory note and a mortgage. A borrower may be granted a second loan on the same security as the previous loan, provided that the aggregate amount of his loan shall not exceed 60 per cent. of the valuation. The mortgagor may repay the full amount of his debt or any portion thereof on an interest due-date, provided the amount of such reduction shall be \$25 or any multiple of \$25.

In case of failure to pay amounts due under the mortgage or to expend the loans as proposed, or to comply with any covenant under the mortgage, the commission may take possession of the

property and may dispose of it by sale or lease, or appoint a receiver, without recourse to a law court. The Act is to come into force on a date to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Noxious Weeds Act.

The Noxious Weeds Act² provides for the destruction of noxious weeds by the occupant, or in the case of lands not occupied by the owner. Weeds must be cut down, burned or effectively destroyed as often as may be necessary to prevent the ripening and scattering of their seed, between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in each year. The Council of any municipality is deemed to be the owner of municipal lands and is empowered to make due provision by by-law for the eradication and destruction of noxious weeds growing within the limits of the municipality and on roads and highways immediately adjoining the municipality. Railway and irrigation companies are required to destroy weeds along their respective rights of way, and in case of their neglect to do so officers of the municipality are empowered to cut the weeds and charge the cost to the companies. Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors, and on notification by an inspector to cut or destroy weeds on their property, owners or occupants failing to do so are liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs.

Any person who sells or gives for seed purposes any grain, grass or other seed amongst which there is present seed of noxious weeds in greater proportion than five to one thousand of the seed sold is liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and the magistrate making any conviction may order the seed sold contrary to the provisions of the Act confiscated or destroyed. Any person who knowingly conveys any noxious weeds from one farm to another, either in threshing machines, fanning

mills or otherwise, is liable on conviction to like penalty.

Legislation affecting Relations of Employers and Employees.

A number of the measures passed directly affect the relations between employers and employees, namely (1) "An Act for the Protection of Workmen engaged in Industrial Operations," (2) An Act to amend the Employment Agencies Act," (3) An Act to amend the Factories Act, (4) An Act to amend the Master and Servant Act, (5) An Act to amend the Municipal Act, and (6) An Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act.

An Act for the Protection of Workmen engaged in Industrial Operations, known shortly as the "Ambulance Act, 1915,"³ provides that every employer of labour directly or indirectly operating any mine, camp, construction work, or industry employing more than 30 persons, and being situated more than six miles from the office of a medical practitioner, shall at all times maintain in or about such industry or works at least one person possessing a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, and shall also provide a good and sufficient ambulance box or boxes. The secretary of the Provincial Board of Health is empowered to determine the qualifications necessary to obtain a certificate of competency to render first aid to the injured, and any duly qualified medical practitioner may issue certificates in accordance therewith. Employers are required to forward to the Provincial Secretary the name of the person qualified to render first aid, and the number of his certificate of competency, and any employer directly or indirectly operating for more than six days without such competent person shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment of such to

²Chap. 66 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

³Chap. 4 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

imprisonment for a period of not more than three months. Incompetent persons presuming to possess a certificate are liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period of not more than three months. The Act does not apply to coal mines operating under the "Coal Mines Regulation Act."

Employment Agencies.

An Act to amend the "Employment Agencies Act"⁴ to the Employment Agencies Act of 1912, a section providing that no employment agency holding a license under the Act shall, directly or indirectly, give or pay to any employer or to the foreman or agent of an yemployer in respect of the hiring of an employee any share or part of the fees specified in such Act, and employers, foremen or agents, directly or indirectly are not allowed to take or receive from a license holder any share or part of such fees.

Factories Act.

The Factories Act is amended⁵ by a change in the definition of a factory. Under the original Act a factory was defined to be a building, workshop or structure of a description definitely set out in the Act, where five or more persons are employed. In the amending Act the word "five" is changed to "three."

Master and Servant Act.

The Master and Servant Act is amended⁶ in certain particulars. That part of the Act relating to the selection of medical practitioners is changed by providing for the selection of medical practitioners upon a majority vote of the servants or workmen, instead of as in the original measure, leaving it to individual workmen to select their own doctor in each case. Workmen or servants are also

given power to change the name of the medical practitioner by meeting and resolution on one month's notice to the employer.

That part of the old measure which deals with the handling of the medical attendance fund is changed by requiring the employer to keep in more detail an account of the medical fund, and provides in addition to the power already conferred by the original Act to a committee of workmen or servants to inspect and audit the account, that a statement of such account verified by statutory declaration shall be filed with the Provincial Secretary on the first of January and the first of July in each year, and any person who contributes to the medical fund shall, upon application to the Provincial Secretary, be supplied with a copy of such statement upon the payment of 25 cents. The new measure provides, also, that where the majority of the workmen engaged by a master through any cause whatever cease to work for more than one month for the master, and any money contributed to the medical fund by the workmen is held by the master, it shall upon request in writing signed by a majority who contributed to said fund be handed over to said workmen, or committee appointed by them, and shall be divided pro rata among all persons contributing to same. The new Act also provides that any master who neglects to pay out the medical attendance fund or any portion thereof, or withholds or attempts to withhold the fund or any portion thereof from the medical practitioner to whom the same is payable under the Act, is liable to a penalty of \$50.

Municipal Act Amended.

That part of the Municipal Act providing for the payment of license fees for various industrial enterprises is amended⁷ by the addition of a clause which provides for the exemption from payment of license fees of any person

⁴Chap. 23 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

⁵Chap. 25 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

⁶Chap. 42 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

⁷Chap. 46 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

employed as a journeyman or for wages only, and not employing any other person or persons.

Shops Regulation Act.

The Shops Regulation Act is amended⁸ by a change in the definition of a shop, which is defined to include, in addition to the other establishments named by the act, barber or hair-dressing shops, though premises where a barber or hair-dresser is attending a customer or the customer's residence are not included in the definition.

Miscellaneous Measures.

In addition to the above measures, a number of Acts affecting labour indirectly were passed, amongst which may be noted measures in the nature of moratoria. "The Allied Forces Exemption Act"⁹ exempts members of the allied forces from certain provisions of the mining laws of British Columbia to enable them to hold title in mineral claims, etc. "An Act to confer certain Powers upon the Lieutenant Governor in Council respecting Contrats relating

to Land"¹⁰ provides for the postponement of payments of principal under certain circumstances, it being left to a Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to decide whether inability to continue payments is attributable to the war or whether in his opinion justice and right demand that some relief be given. The Act is to remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a period of six months thereafter. "An Act to amend the 'Iron Placer Acts' "¹¹ sets out that deposits of magnetic iron in the form commonly known as "black sand" are known to exist in lands already occupied, but cannot be located by free miners under any statute, and makes provision for the granting of leases of such mineral land. "An Act to enable the Lieutenant Governor in Council to grant Relief from Penalties and Forfeitures in relation to Moneys payable to the Crown and in relation to similar matters"¹² provides for the postponement of the payment of moneys payable to the Crown, the Act to remain in force for a period of twelve months from the date it was passed.

⁸Chap. 57 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

¹¹Chap. 44 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

¹²Chap. 48 B. C. Statutes, 1915.

SPECIAL MEETING OF UNION OF CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.— UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION DISCUSSED:

A SPECIAL meeting of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was held at Niagara Falls, July 20 and 21, at which a number of resolutions were passed dealing with the question of unemployment in Canada and the problems arising out of it. Mayor Church of Toronto acted as chairman and those present represented the principal Eastern municipalities. The Union of Manitoba Municipalities was also represented.

The President of the Association, Mayor Church of Toronto, speaking in regard to the question of unemployment, stated that the municipalities would do

their part if the Dominion and Provincial Governments would assist and do their part. There should, he considered, be some system of registration by which those out of employment could be registered at the border and also at the port of entry. The Union, he believed, should also have the co-operation of the various departments of the Governments, including the Post Office, Immigration and Labour Bureaus.

Later in the proceedings of the convention, the question of unemployment was considered under the following heads: (1) Report of the meeting of

mayors at Ottawa; (2) established information; (3) propositions of the Dominion Government; (4) relieved soldiers; (5) immigration.

The representative of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities presented a resolution of the Executive of that Union, which was adopted by the meeting. This resolution was as follows:

"That in the opinion of the Executive of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, representation should be made to the Immigration Department of Canada by the Executive of the Canadian Union of Municipalities with the object of having further supervision and help for the immigrant who has come to Canada with the intention of going on the land, so that he may be encouraged in this intention. Further, that if this be done there will be fewer unemployed in our towns and cities, two-thirds of whom come to Canada with the intention of farming."

Mayor Walters of Hamilton made the following motion, which was adopted:

"That inasmuch as it is the opinion of this body that the final solution of the unemployment conditions in Canada must come through placing the idle agriculturist on the land, to this end we would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to select suitable agricultural districts throughout the Dominion, where conditions are favourable for settlement, settlers to be allotted not more than 40 acres each, and to receive from the Government by way of a loan, sufficient money to purchase stock and such implements as are required, and to assist settlers until such time as they can become self-sustaining, such advances to be a charge against the land, and to be repayable in instalments covering a period of years."

Alderman Morley Wickett of Toronto made the following motion, which was adopted:

"That each province be memorialized to consider the advisability of setting apart a substantial sum of money to purchase cheap blocks of land near urban centres suitable for garden cultivation and settlement, open them on a favourable basis and develop where necessary in connection with tried out successfully in other countries such as Belgium and Massachusetts."

The discussion on unemployment was brought to a close by Mr. W. D. Lighthall, K.C., the Secretary of the Union, who moved the following resolution:

"That this Executive Committee of the Union of Canadian Municipalities shall press for the organization by the City Council in each large city, and by Provincial Governments, of a Joint Committee on Unemployment to consist of two or more special delegates from each of the following bodies: The Dominion Government, the Provincial Government, the City Council, the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, and representatives of Labour and the principal Charity Boards, with the object of working on a harmonious plan for dealing with this question practically during the coming winter."

Other resolutions passed by the meeting having to do with questions of unemployment or kindred questions were the following:

"That in view of the question of unemployment in our municipalities, that the Dominion Government be respectfully requested to take such further means as may be within their power to obtain for Canadian manufacturers the manufacturing of war material and equipment for the allied troops, and to make arrangements at as early a date as possible."

"That the municipalities do put forth their best efforts to secure suitable employment for the wounded and disabled soldiers who return from the

war, in order that they may be amply provided for."

"Resolved, that the Dominion Government be urged by the Union of Canadian Municipalities to select upon the Commission, which they have announced their intention of appoint-

ing, a representative of the municipalities, whose duty will be especially to study and advise upon the problems arising out of unemployment," in addition to those now proposed, viz., reports of agriculture, transportation and finance."

MINE ACCIDENT AT COAL CREEK, B. C.

Finding of Commissioner appointed to enquire into explosion in January, 1915.

THE findings of Mr. John Stewart, who was appointed a Commissioner under the "Public Inquiries Act" of the Province of British Columbia, to inquire into the causes that led to an explosion in what is known as the "B. North Mine" at Coal Creek, B.C., in January last, have recently been given out, and as the findings of the Commissioner deal directly with matters affecting the ventilation and safety of coal mines, the full text of the report is here printed in full.

Commissioner's Findings.

"I find that the cause which led to the explosion in the B. North Mine at Coal Creek, in the County of Kootenay, on the second day of January last, was the ignition of an accumulation of gas in the mine consequent on the stoppage of the ventilating fan.

"There are so many circumstances connected with the above recited state of affairs that I find it necessary to go to some length to explain the conditions prevailing at this mine prior to and at the time of the explosion.

"About seven o'clock on the morning of January 2 last, several workmen arrived at the mine with the intention of going to work. Alexander McFegan, a fire boss, who should have been on duty ahead of these men, was delayed at the office on some business with the book-keeper and before his arrival at the mine, the explosion occurred.

"Mr. Williams, the mine inspector, holds the theory that John Pollik, who arrived with the others at the mine for the purpose of going to work, ignited the gas. Mr. Caufield, the superintendent, is of the same opinion and I incline to think that they are right. The theory of Mr. Williams and Mr. Caufield is that Pollik, while waiting for Fire Boss McFegan to arrive, wandered towards the fan house and while lighting his cigarette, ignited the gas. This theory is borne out by the fact that Pollik's dinner pail was found intact on the steps of the fan house after the explosion occurred. The story given by Pollik immediately after the accident, differs, but the mere fact that he is a foreigner and probably afraid of getting into trouble explains this to a large extent. He disappeared before the date set for the inquiry.

"The evidence given before me shows that, most of the time and particularly on what are known as idle days, there has been a lamentable want of discipline on the part of the mine officials. This seems all the more glaring when the fact is taken into consideration that B. North is a gaseous mine. Mr. Caufield, the superintendent, admitted that the mine was gaseous, as did also Mr. McFegan, the mine overman; in fact nearly all the witnesses to whom the question was put admitted that B. North is a gaseous mine. It would appear, therefore, that the most rigid discipline should have

been enforced and that the happy-go-lucky and apathetic manner in which the officials went about their duties is particularly reprehensible.

“Ventilating Fan.”—A short description of this very important machine and the manner in which it has been operated will, I think, be in order.

“The fan is of the ‘Murphy’ type and is driven by an electric motor which also furnishes power to haul the output of the mine as well as light a portion of the main tunnel. The electric motor is controlled by a contact switch, which, when the load is too heavy, is automatically ‘cut out,’ causing the fan to stop. It is necessary, therefore, for someone to throw the switch in again before the fan can start up.

“The fan man was, in some cases, the haulage man and as a great deal of his time was taken up with haulage, his duties as fan man became almost of secondary consideration. The chief inspector obtained, in evidence, the fact that the fan could stop without the fan man’s being aware of it (see evidence of

“James Stockwell, a fan man, stated Fan Man Ferguson, page 30). Ferguson also stated that the fan would sometimes stop five or six times during a shift, also that he once had instructions from the fire boss to close down the fan from 6 p.m. till 9.30 p.m. on an idle day when no one was going to work in the mine that night. (See page 33.)

“James Stockwell, a fan man, stated that for three or four weeks there was no fan man on the day shift and that the fire bosses operated the fan during that time, also that the fan was standing when he went on duty at 11 p.m. Christmas night. (See pages 36 to 38.)

“Edward Shimmons, a fan man, stated that he was employed by Fire Boss David Shanks to work on the bogie and to ‘keep an eye on the fan.’ (Bogie man is another name for rope rider.) Shimmons said that the fan would stop

once or twice during a shift. (See page 53.)

“It would seem, therefore, according to the evidence of the fan men, that the operation of the fan has been of the most casual nature. On idle days when the fire bosses were engaged in the mine doing repair work, the services of the fan man were dispensed with and the fire bosses operated the fan as best they could. One fan man (Ferguson) went so far as to say that he left off work at three o’clock instead of waiting till six o’clock and this without permission, without the knowledge of the fire boss and without the knowledge of the overman.

“No complaint appears to have been made and no fault found with anyone by William McFegan, the mine overman, for this reprehensible conduct. Mr. McFegan did not examine the reports of the fire bosses as he should have done nor was he able to tell the chief inspector whether the fan ran between the 1st December and the 2nd January. (The evidence goes to show that the fan was standing at 3 p.m. on 31st December and had not started up at the time of the explosion.) The only answer Mr. McFegan could give the chief inspector on this point was that he expected that the men under him would look after their duties; in fact I doubt very much if Mr. McFegan thoroughly awoke to the responsibilities of his position until the explosion occurred. He appears all the more guilty when the fact is taken into consideration that, on a recent visit, the chief inspector took him aside and, in a friendly way, cautioned him that B. North had in it all the elements that go to make a dangerous mine. I place a great deal of the responsibility for the accident on William McFegan, the mine overman, but not all of it.

“It is hard for me to understand how all this negligence should have escaped the notice of Mr. Caulfield, the mine superintendent. I am well aware that he is superintendent of all the Coal Creek mines and that he must therefore

be a very busy man; nevertheless I feel impelled to say that the safety of the mines should have been his first consideration.

Mr. Caufield examined B. North mine on 18th December and again on 28th December and it is quite clear that his perusal of the report book, between those dates, must have been of a very superficial character or he would have discovered that the fire bosses had not visited the mine at all during the Christmas holidays—a period of about 60 hours.

“Mr. Caufield admitted that he did not properly examine the report book and the only excuse he could offer was that he expected that his officers would attend to their duties.

“I am of the opinion that Mr. Caufield’s indifference is the cause of the slipshod manner in which his officials went about their business, resulting, as it did, in this unfortunate explosion.

(Signed) JOHN STEWART,
Commissioner.”

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1915.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour during the second quarter of 1915.

General Result.

During the second quarter of the present calendar year, including the months of April, May and June, few changes in wages were reported to the Department of Labour. Altogether 15 changes were recorded involving approximately 5,221 employees, as compared with 23 changes involving 6,783 employees during the corresponding period of 1914. The greatest number affected by wages changes were metal workers, unskilled labourers and civic employees.

Of the 15 changes which took place, seven were increases in wages, five were decreases in wages, one was an increase in wages and a reduction of working hours, one was an increase in working hours, and one was a reduction in working hours only.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected by changes which took place in the different trades:

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1915:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees Affected.
Mining	2	60
Building trades.....	4	95
Metal workers.....	2	2,550
Woodworking trades.....	1	25
Civic Employees.....	4	416
Unskilled labour.....	2	2,075
Total.....	15	5,221

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as having gone into effect during the second quarter of 1915, arranged by industries and trades:

Mining.—Two changes affecting miners went into effect on April 1. Powerhouse engineers at Fernie, B.C., were granted an increase of 55 cents per day under the terms of an agreement be-

tween the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America.

At Nanaimo, B.C., on April 1, about 60 employees in the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company had their wages reduced ten per cent. This reduction involved men engaged on contract work only.

Building.—In the building trades four changes were reported as having gone into effect during the second quarter of 1915, as compared with seven during the first quarter of the present year. One of these changes took place in Nova Scotia, two in Ontario and one in Saskatchewan.

On May 1, plumbers in Halifax, N.S., to the number of about 50, received an increase in wages from 38½ cents to 40 cents per hour, being an increase of 1½ cents per hour. This increase was the result of an award made by a Board of Arbitration appointed to settle a dispute which was in existence from May 1 to August 29, 1914.

Bricklayers in London received an increase of 5 cents per hour on May 1, making the rate 55 cents per hour from that date. This change was brought about by an agreement entered into between the Builders and the Union on May 1, 1914, for five years by which 55 cents per hour was to be paid from May 1, 1915, until the expiration of the agreement.

At Orillia, a minimum wage for carpenters was fixed at 35 cents per hour for a nine-hour day from April 1, 1915. Prior to this date carpenters were paid from 27½ cents to 35 cents per hour for a ten-hour day. This change was brought about by the efforts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners, No. 1607, organized in July, 1914.

On July 1, 15 plumbers in Saskatoon received an increase from 50 cents per hour to 60 cents per hour, 44 hours to constitute the number of working hours per week.

Metal.—Two thousand five hundred and fifty employees were involved in the two changes which took effect among metal workers. At Amherst, N.S., on May 3, 150 employees of the Canada Car and Foundry Company agreed to work two hours more per week, bringing their working time per week up to 50 hours instead of 48.

At Ford, Ont., on April 16, the Ford Motor Company made an arrangement by which their employees at the head establishment and in branches throughout Canada would get increases equivalent to between 15 and 60 per cent., and by which working hours would be reduced from nine to eight per day, a minimum wage of \$4 a day being established by the change.

Woodworking.—Only one change took place in the woodworking trades during the second quarter of 1915. This occurred at St. Hyacinthe, Que., where 25 bench workers, machine workers and others employed by L. P. Morin & Son had their wages reduced from \$1 to \$3 per week. The former rate of wages ranged from \$8 to \$15 per week and after the change from \$7 to \$12 per week.

Civic employees.—Four changes were reported as having gone into effect among civic employees, affecting policemen at Moncton, N.B., St. John, N.B., Ottawa, and the whole of the police staff at Vancouver, B.C. At Moncton, seven policemen had their wages increased on

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1915.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Rate of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Mining</i> — Power - house Engineers...	Fernie, B.C....	....	April 1	Increase in wages of 55c. per day.	Per day \$3.85	Per day \$4.40	Per day 12	Per day 12	.55				New agreement (1) effective April, 1st 1915.
Coal miners....	Nanaimo, B.C..	60	"	Ten per cent reduction in wages on contract work.....	\$6.28	\$5.65	8	8	.63				Mutual agreement.
<i>Building</i> — Bricklayers....	London, Ont....	.....	May 1	Increase in wages of 5c. per hour.	Per hr. 50c.	Per hr. 55c.	Per wk 44	Per wk 44	.05c.				By agreement, terminating April 30, 1919.
Carpenters	Orillia, Ont....	30	April 1	Minimum wage fixed at 35c. per hour, with 9 hour day.....	27½c. to 35c.	.35c.	10	9	.07½c.		1		Result of negotiations.
Plumbers.....	Halifax, N.S....	50	May 1	Increase in wages of 1½ cents per hour.....	.38½c.	.40c.			1½c.				Award of Arbitration Board. (2)
Plumbers.....	Saskatoon, Sask	15	June 1	An increase in wages of 10 cents per hour.....	.50	.60	Per wk 44	Per wk 44	.10				Results of negotiations.
<i>Metal</i> — Car Builders....	Amherst, N.S....	150	May 3	An increase of 2 hours per week.			48	50			2		Mutual agreement.
Automobile manufacturers..	Walkerville, Ont	2,400	April 16	An increase in wages of from 10c to 20c per hour.....	30c. to 40c.	50c.	48	48	10c. to 20c.				Voluntary grant by company.
<i>Woodworking</i> — Bench workers, machine workers and others...	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	25	June 19	A reduction in wages of from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week.....	\$8.00 to \$15.00	\$7.00 to \$12.00							Notice by employers

(1) See page 1243, May, 1915, issue of *The Labour Gazette*.(2) See page 398, September, 1914 issue of *The Labour Gazette*.

Civil Employees.— Police men.....	Moncton, N.B.	7 April 1	Increases as under: Sergeant..... City sergeant..... Patrolmen.— First year men..... Second year men.....	Per wk.		Per wk.		Per wk.		Action of City Council.
				\$17.50	\$18.20	70c.	70c.	\$1.05	70c.	
Police men.....	St. John N.B.	June 1	Increase of 25c. per day:—	Per wk	Per wk	70 to 63 to				Action of city Council.
		1	First inspector.....	\$21.00	\$22.75	84		\$1.75		
		1	First detective.....	21.00	22.75	"		1.75		
		1	Assistant detective.....	17.50	19.25	"		1.75		
		5	Inspectors (sergeants).....	17.50	19.25	"		1.75		
Police men.....	Ottawa, Ont.	23	Patrolmen (second year).....	15.75	17.50	"		1.75		Action of City Council.
		19	Patrolmen (first year).....	12.25	14.00	"		1.75		
		90	Working hours reduced.....	Per wk	Per wk	7 days 6 days			Per wk 1 day	
		June 1	Decreases as under:—	Per yr.	Per yr.					
		1	Chief constable.....	\$4,500	\$3,000					
Police Staff.....	Vancouver, B.C.	1	Deputy chief constable.....	3,300	2,700					Action of City Council.
		1	Staff inspector.....	2,100	1,800					
		3	Inspectors of Detectives.....	1,800	1,620					
		1	Sergeant of Detectives.....	1,500	1,350					
		1	Secretary.....	1,500	1,350					
Police Staff.....	Vancouver, B.C.	4	Police inspectors.....	1,800	1,620					Action of City Council.
		23	Sergeants.....	1,380	1,260					
		19	Detectives.....	1,380	1,260					
		97	1st class constables.....	Per yr.	Per yr.					
		43	2nd class constables.....	\$1,260	\$1,140					
Police Staff.....	Vancouver, B.C.	39	3rd class constables.....	1,140	1,050					Action of City Council.
		16	4th class constables.....	1,020	930					
		2	Elevators.....	960	870					
		1	Janitor.....	780	720					
		5	Tailors.....	780	780					
Police Staff.....	Vancouver, B.C.	7	Auto drivers.....	1,260	1,050					Action of City Council.
		1	Cook.....	1,140	1,050					
		1	Matron.....	780	720					
		1	Switch-board Operator.....	960	816					
		1	Police Surgeon.....	780	720					
Unskilled Labour: Labourers.....	Ottawa, Ont.	1	Police court prosecutor.....	1,500	1,200					Notice by employers " "
		1		4,200	3,000					
		75	Decrease of 2 cents per hour.....	Per hr.	Per hr.	54	54			
		2,000	A reduction of 75c. per day.....	21½c.	19½c.	8	8			
		2,000		\$3.00	\$2.25					

April 1, the increase ranging from 70 cents per week in some cases to \$1.05 per week in others.

On June 1, 50 policemen at St. John, N.B., were given an increase of 25 cents per day. The hours of the day squad were fixed at nine, while the night squad work twelve hours.

At Ottawa, police constables and detectives to the number of 90, as the result of agitation on the part of the local Trades and Labour Council and the press, had their working time shortened from seven days per week to six days per week, the change taking place on April 1.

On June 1, 269 employees of the police staff in Vancouver were notified by the City Council that from that date their wages were to be reduced. The reductions varied from \$60 in some cases to \$1,200 in others.

Unskilled labour.—On April 1, 75 labourers in the employ of the Ottawa Improvement Commission had their wages reduced from 21½c per hour to 19½c per hour.

At Vancouver, on June 11, civic labourers to the number of 2,000 had their wages reduced by 75 cents a day, making the regular rate of pay per day \$2.25 instead of \$3.00 as formerly.

RETAIL PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND, 1891-1914.

THE Journal of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for June, 1915, contains a report on an investigation into the course of retail prices and house-rent in New Zealand from 1891 to 1914, by Malcolm Fraser, Government Statistician. The commodities included in the inquiry are divided into four groups:

Group I. *Groceries.*—Bread, flour, oatmeal, rice, sago, tapioca, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, salt, pepper, jam, honey, golden syrup, treacle, raisins, currants, apricots (tinned), peaches (tinned), pears (tinned), prunes (dried), apricots (dried), potatoes, onions, salmon (tinned), herrings (tinned), starch, blue, soap, tobacco.

Group II. *Dairy Produce.*—Milk, butter, cheese, eggs, bacon (shoulder), bacon (middle cut), ham.

Group III. *Meat.*—Beef: sirloin, brisket, prime rib, rump steak, top side, stewing-steak, corned round, corned roll, corned brisket; mutton: leg, shoulder, loin, neck, chops; pork: leg, loin, belly, chops; sausages: beef, pork; tripe.

Group IV. *House-rent.*

Quotations of predominant prices were obtained in the four chief centres of population, Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, quarterly for each year back to 1891. Index numbers were calculated for each group and for each city.

Scope of Inquiry.

"Early in 1914 it was decided that steps should be taken and arrangements made for the proper and systematic collection and record of data to enable official price-index numbers to be included for the future in the New Zealand statistics. It is intended that such index numbers should cover wholesale prices, retail prices and import and export values. It was decided that, as wholesale prices are general

I. COURSE OF RETAIL PRICES AND HOUSE RENT, NEW ZEALAND, 1891-1914.

(Average 1909-1913=1,000)

	Groceries†	Dairy Produce‡	Meat‡	All Food Groups‡	House Rent‡	Food and Rent‡	Fuel and Light‡
1891.....	1,023*	806	864	913*	698	822*	.....
1892.....	993*	835	866	915*	710	828*	.....
1893.....	1,021*	823	896	934*	745	857*	1,120
1894.....	978*	817	939	932*	758	860*	1,119
1895.....	942*	842	898	903*	780	853*	1,110
1896.....	958*	825	892	904*	793	859*	1,095
1897.....	982*	830	855	899*	816	866*	1,102
1898.....	1,045*	847	923	960*	832	910*	1,101
1899.....	919	840	905	896	842	875	1,090
1900.....	948	838	899	906	878	895	1,084
1901.....	985	876	909	934	909	924	1,062
1902.....	1,016	892	919	954	922	942	1,116
1903.....	983	897	933	946	928	939	1,119
1904.....	962	882	935	935	945	939	1,108
1905.....	1,062	878	975	990	974	984	1,104
1906.....	1,072	914	977	1,003	996	1,000	1,103
1907.....	998	955	989	985	988	986	1,110
1908.....	999	1,020	971	994	989	992	1,110
1909.....	973	958	980	972	984	977	1,097
1910.....	1,014	970	977	991	988	990	1,054
1911.....	968	993	995	983	986	984	1,053
1912.....	1,022	1,029	1,001	1,017	1,007	1,013	1,091
1913.....	1,023	1,050	1,047	1,037	1,036	1,037	1,101
1914.....	1,076	1,054	1,158	1,098	1,048	1,079	1,160

*Average for Auckland, Wellington and Dunedin only; prices for groceries in Christchurch not available prior to 1899.

†Wellington only.

‡Average index numbers for Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

II.—DOMINION INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND HOUSE RENT DURING 1914.*

	Groceries	Dairy Produce	Meats	All Food Groups	House Rent	Food and Rent
March Quarter.....	1,039	1,042	1,107	1,063	986	1,033
June Quarter.....	1,038	1,089	1,117	1,077	986	1,042
September Quarter.....	1,071	1,032	1,177	1,098	985	1,056
December Quarter.....	1,078	1,017	1,221	1,155	985	1,091
Whole year.....	1,081	1,045	1,155	1,098	986	1,056

*Average index numbers, weighted according to population, of twenty-five representative towns.

rather than local, it would be sufficient if these were confined to the four chief cities. Retail prices, which are more influenced by local conditions and more directly related to "cost of living," were to be collected for twenty-five towns selected as being representative of inland and seaport districts throughout the Dominion. In initiating the system, also, it was considered advisable to extend the inquiry back to 1891 if possible, or as far as reliable data could be obtained. It was also decided that the prices for the future should be recorded at monthly intervals. For back years, however, it would not be practicable to obtain reliable data more frequently than quarterly, nor to attempt the collection of retail prices outside of the four chief centres. . . . Complete data back to 1891 has been obtained in the case of retail prices for all cities except Christchurch, where prices of groceries were obtainable only from 1899. In the case of wholesale prices, which cover a much greater range of commodities, the particulars are still incomplete. In these circumstances, and because public interest at the present time is so much centred in the cost of living it was decided to proceed with the computation of the retail-price-index numbers, leaving those for 'wholesale' and 'imports and exports' to be issued at a later date."

The system of index numbers adopted is the "aggregate expenditure" method devised by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, for Australia, described in his report on *Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living in Australia*, issued in December, 1912. In applying this method to prices statistics for New Zealand the base period selected was 1909-1913. The total consumption per annum in the Dominion of each commodity included in the inquiry was estimated. From the average price of each commodity the aggregate expenditure on the commodities in each group and for all commodities each year was calculated. The aggregate expenditure for the base period was made equal to 1,000 and the relative changes in cost in the several groups, and for all commodities, as compared with the base period were then calculated, the results being shown as index numbers. These are given in the report for each of the four cities for each year back to 1891.

In fuel and light it was found that the extent to which coal, gas, electricity, etc., were used in the several cities varied

to such an extent that it was impossible to compute index numbers which would indicate the actual bearing of this group on the total cost of living. From the data as to prices of the seven commodities included in this group (coal, coke, fire-wood, gas, kerosene, electricity and candles) index numbers were computed for Wellington from 1893 to 1914, for Christchurch from 1903 to 1914, and for Auckland and Dunedin from 1907 to 1914.

The accompanying table, No. I, summarizes the principal findings of the investigation as shown by the index numbers in each group.

For the year 1914 index numbers for each quarter were calculated from the data as to prices and house-rent in twenty-five selected towns, based also on the period 1909-1913. Index numbers for the Dominion for each quarter and for the year 1914 were calculated by averaging the index numbers of these localities, weighted according to population. This weighted average for the year 1914 was found to be appreciably different from the average of the four chief centres (for which the record 1891-1914 was obtained) only in house-rent. In this case the inclusion of the smaller towns, where rents are lower, accounts for the difference.

The accompanying table, No. II, shows the Dominion index numbers by quarters for the year 1914.

The "purchasing power of money" is shown in the report from year to year in the several cities for each group by tables showing the amounts that would be paid to purchase what would have cost on the average one sovereign (twenty shillings) in the period 1909-1913.

WAR PRICES IN CANADA.

A Review of the Prices Situation since the Outbreak of War.

BEFORE the outbreak of war at the end of July, 1914, prices of commodities had been on high levels for some time in Canada as well as in other parts of the world. The further advance which immediately followed, particularly in foods, was all the more significant as foods had shown some of the greatest and most general advances, causing the high cost of living to become an acute problem. But the rise in prices before the war had occurred during a period of prosperity in trade and industry in which employment was abundant and advances in wages were possible in many instances. On the outbreak of war, however, Canada was passing through a reaction from the recent expansion, during which prices had risen steeply. Trade and industry had flourished from the beginning of the century except for a brief reaction in 1907-1908, following the financial panic in the United States, and recovery from this had been rapid. In 1910 prices had almost recovered from the drop in 1908 and further steep advances occurred in 1911 and 1912. In 1913 the steeply upward movement ceased, although some commodities still advanced. The crest of this wave of prosperity appeared toward the end of 1912, when something like a boom in real estate, stocks, and the markets for some commodities was felt.

The positive effects of this boom were experienced in Canada for some months in 1913, although the outbreak of the Balkan War in the fall of 1912 had led to some financial stringency in Europe which immediately affected financial conditions in America as well and gradually exerted a strong depressing influence on commerce and industry. The Bank of England rate of discount remained at 5% during this time and it

was only in January, 1914, that financial conditions improved sufficiently to cause a drop to 3%. The effects on Canadian trade and industry, however, had been serious. The rapid development since 1900 with only a pause in 1907-1908, had involved a great increase in agricultural areas, in development of mines, forests, water-powers, etc., the construction of two transcontinental railways, many miles of additions to other railways, with terminals, rolling stock, etc., an increase in water traffic (lake and ocean), with harbour improvements, shipbuilding, etc., the building and equipment of factories, the growth of manufacturing and trading cities and of new towns in the newly opened areas, a great immigration including farmers from the United States as well as of labourers from Europe and skilled workmen from Great Britain along with other classes, and also a considerable migration of population from Eastern to Western Canada and from rural districts to urban centres. Under such conditions all commodities found a ready market, the home demand for most commodities kept ahead of production, prices advanced and in turn made possible increased purchasing power among all classes of the people, and this in turn caused greater demand. Exports of cattle, butter, eggs, etc., declined and finally ceased, and meat and butter were imported into Western Canada from New Zealand. The great and constantly increasing supply of imported capital, and the expansion of credit inevitable in such conditions, prevented the rising prices from checking the development of the country and the growth expansion of trade. The several commodities reacted in price according to conditions affecting their own peculiar markets from time to time, but the net

result of these conditions was a steeply upward movement. In 1911 a higher level was reached than that from which prices had receded in the crisis of 1907, in 1912 foods were on record levels throughout the world, chiefly as a result of drought and crop shortage in various countries in 1911, and materials also rose steeply under a remarkably good demand.

Turn of the Tide.

The tide began to turn early in 1913. The good crops throughout the world in 1912 had lowered food prices greatly by the end of the year and the financial stringency early in 1913 depressed the markets for materials. European financial conditions were depressed by the Balkan wars, while in the United States pending readjustments in trade and industry tended to quiet industry. In Canada the development continued in the way of completion of great undertakings in railway and other construction, but curtailment has already become necessary. Municipalities had difficulties in getting money for further improvements, the real estate boom collapsed, immigration slackened, the demand for many materials fell off and factory production began to decrease. Unemployment was felt, though chiefly from the fall in construction. The manufacturing of textiles, clothing, boots and household goods, as well as of construction materials, was seriously affected by the lack of demand. The markets for many foods were also affected. These depressing conditions prevailed chiefly in Western Canada, but the reaction was also gradually felt in the Eastern provinces. The difficulty in obtaining money in London tended to curtail imports so that the increase over 1912 was only five per cent. Exports on the other hand increased by 22 per cent. The increase in agricultural areas, the extension of stock-raising in Western Canada, the development of mining, lumbering and manufacturing were showing the results of the great

expenditure in developing the country. Owing to the faith of English investors in the future of Canada and their recognition of the necessity for completing the equipment for transportation and distribution, imports of capital in 1913 greatly exceeded those in 1912, in spite of financial stringency and the higher rates of interest necessary to be paid. Trade therefore showed comparatively little contraction even during the latter part of the year, and though demand for some commodities fell off, markets were not seriously weakened and prices of materials did not fall materially.

Opening of 1914.

The year 1914 therefore opened with some favourable features. Food prices had fallen from a high level in 1912 as a result of good crops in 1912 and 1913. Financial conditions were improving, the Bank of England rate was down. Though trade was slow in many lines, large stocks had not accumulated and markets had therefore not become demoralized and prices did not have to be seriously cut. Recovery, however, appeared to be slow, an important factor being indicated in the fact that large sums of money had been sunk in real estate during the boom, some of it overvalued and much of it not available for industrial, commercial or residential purposes for some time to come. Further, many purchasers had to keep up payments, and so funds were held from profitable or new investment. Signs of improvement increased, however, as favourable spring weather promised good harvests and the financial, commercial and industrial losses due to the reaction were gradually liquidated and capital began to accumulate. The trade and industry of the Dominion was settling down to the new conditions, and to the realization of the anticipated production from resources ready for development, with the feeling that rock bottom had been reached and the upward movement was beginning.

The tariff revision in United States had opened markets to many Canadian products, notably cattle and hogs, wool, fish and lumber, and the effects of this had already been felt to some extent. Prices had shown considerable weakness from the first of the year, many foods declining as the season advanced. Sugar, flour, oatmeal, butter and vegetables were cheaper than for some time, meats were receding from the high levels reached in the autumn after removal of customs duties in United States, and good crop prospects weakened the grain markets. Some materials were declining, demand being light, but scarcity kept up others, such as hides, leather, wool, cotton and lumber.

Outbreak of War.

The outbreak of war at the beginning of August changed conditions in nearly all markets. Grain, flour, bread, oatmeal, tea and sugar immediately rose, meats began to advance, cotton slumped, and metal markets were greatly disturbed. Supply and demand in most lines were quite uncertain. Fears of a financial breakdown, of interruption to ocean shipping, and the demoralization of industry led to suspension of business in many lines. In Canada prolonged dry weather in the West at a critical period in the grain season seriously discounted the advantages of the high prices of grain. Many constructive operations were stopped or threatened to stop as a result of financial difficulties. The loss of export markets caused some manufacturing industries to cease operations. The measures taken by the British, Canadian and other Governments, however, eased the situation, while financial operations and ocean trade soon resumed and great activity soon appeared in many lines in connection with the operations of the war. The export demand for grain was strong and many foods suitable for army supplies advanced in price. Orders for military equipment caused activity in textile, boot and metal industries. Transportation of

military supplies partially made up for the loss on regular trade. Prices advanced in some materials, which became scarce and difficult to obtain. On the whole, however, as conditions settled, readjustments were made on levels lower than the high point to which prices had risen in August. As the British and Canadian Governments prepared for greater armies and for prolonged operations larger orders were obtained by Canadian manufacturers. The textile industry had difficulties in obtaining further supplies of wool and dyestuffs and prices advanced considerably. Hides and some grades of leather were scarce and rose steeply in price. The metal markets gradually recovered from the dullness which had prevailed as large orders were given for shells and guns, and for machines for making these, to be installed in new plants.

Conditions Below Normal.

Trade and industry, however, were still far below normal. Although municipalities were able to obtain some money in the United States and to proceed with some undertakings, all building and construction was greatly curtailed. Unemployment became a serious problem in many localities. The lessened purchasing power of the public was felt in the markets for most goods and tended to lower the prices of many commodities. Meats soon receded and livestock declined. Export demand kept up the prices of cheese, butter and eggs until late in the spring of 1915 and tended to keep up meats. Flour rose to record prices in February and again in May, but then dropped considerably. Steep advances occurred in metals in February and continued from time to time afterwards, notably in zinc, antimony, quicksilver, lead, tin, copper and brass. Drugs and chemicals had risen steeply on the outbreak of war, some being in demand for explosives, some for hospital supplies, and others being difficult or expensive to import. Carbolic acid rose from 10 cents per pound

in August to \$1.50 in February. Although, apart from commodities used in war or unobtainable on account of war, markets had steadied to a great extent by the approach of summer, price levels were considerably higher than before the war and indications were that as a result of losses during war and great consumption of supplies high levels should be expected for some time to come.

The effects of decreased purchasing power in households appeared in the markets for canned goods, meats, clothing materials, boots, etc., which had experienced such a demand up to 1913. Similar results appeared in the industrial demand for many commodities, particularly constructive and building materials. Government orders for military supplies, particularly food, clothing, guns, shells, etc., made up for the loss of normal demand only to some extent. Readjustments were necessary, and sometimes difficult, in factory equipment, processes and supply of materials, in order to change to manufacturing for military needs. Markets were therefore variously affected according to individual conditions. The result was that, apart from commodities used in war or unobtainable on account of war, the markets showed comparative steadiness by summer, but with a few exceptions price levels were considerably higher than before the war and indications were that as a result of losses due to war and great consumption of supplies, high levels were to be expected for some time to come. The additional taxation in nearly all countries in the world, directly or indirectly due to war conditions, becomes an important factor in raising prices whether levied directly on commodities as customs or excise duties or indirectly through taxes on property, income, expenditure, etc. Additional customs and excise duties imposed in Canada in August, 1914, and again in February, 1915, along with stamp and other special taxes, were followed by some advances in prices.

Price Fluctuations.

The accompanying tables of index numbers of wholesale prices show the main movements from July, 1914, to July, 1915, and enable comparison to be made in each group for each month of the first half of the current year and with the same month a year before.

It will be seen that the principal increases are in the groups Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Foods, Textiles (woollens), Metals (zinc, copper, etc.), Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, Drugs and Chemicals. The only great decrease appears in Raw Furs, but Fish, Fruits and Vegetables and Lumber showed lower levels.

The table of index numbers of wholesale food prices shows the change in foodstuffs in greater detail. Only foods available for use are included, that is wheat and livestock are omitted, while flour and meats are included. Fish, fruits and vegetables on the market only for a few months each year are also omitted. All groups rose immediately on the outbreak of war and remained on levels higher than a year before except meats, fish, fruits and vegetables. In these the supply was not reduced seriously by war conditions and demand was curtailed.

Retail Prices.

In retail prices the accompanying budget of weekly expenditures shows the changes in the staple foods and in fuel and also in rentals. The cost of a list of some thirty foodstuffs shows a rise from \$7.42 in July, 1914, to \$7.80 in July, 1915. The increase was due chiefly to the rise in flour, bread, rolled oats, sugar, tea and coffee, butter and cheese. The increase in the retail price of tea was probably greater than shown by the average prices quoted as the rise in price created a tendency to use cheaper qualities. Potatoes, however, were much

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, JANUARY, 1914, TO JULY, 1915.

Average prices 1890-1899 = 100.

	1914												1915*						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
I. Grains and Fodder.....	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	149.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	191.7	211.1	209.3	204.3	200.0	188.1	191.5
II. Animals and Meats.....	104.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	178.2	176.4	181.0	185.7	194.5	193.8	191.9
III. Dairy Products.....	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	178.3	174.0	163.7	161.0	147.0	142.2	142.2
IV. Fish.....	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	166.9	168.2	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	160.0	160.0	153.9	145.1	148.5	144.8	141.7
V. Other Foods:—																			
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	114.9	117.1	116.9	115.3	116.6	118.1	114.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	127.1	138.3	141.1	142.7	142.2	141.6	136.7
VI. Textiles.....	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	126.5	132.5	136.5	145.4	143.9	141.3	151.2
VII. Hides, Leather, etc.....	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.6	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	178.1	181.6	186.2	179.5	176.1	176.1	175.6
VIII. Metals and Implements:—																			
(a) Metals.....	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.8	124.0	138.2	146.5	153.5	159.5†	160.5†
(b) Implements.....	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	108.3	106.8	106.8	110.5	111.2	111.2	113.0
IX. Fuel and Lighting.....	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	108.9	107.8	107.6	107.6	105.5	105.6	106.5
X. Building Materials:—																			
(a) Lumber.....	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	180.7	181.1	181.1	177.5	177.5	176.1	175.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	108.3	108.3	110.1	111.2	111.1	114.0	120.6
(c) Paints, Oils, etc.....	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	141.4	143.7	147.0	150.6	154.6	153.5	153.0
IX. House Furnishings.....	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.8	128.8	132.3	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.8	136.1	136.6	136.3	136.3	136.3
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	121.4	137.3	141.1	140.2	139.7	139.6	149.5	155.4	156.3	159.5	159.5	159.5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—																			
(a) Furs, Raw.....	226.5	230.3	236.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	137.5	96.1	121.8	128.1	133.8	133.8	133.8	142.0	144.0
(b) Liquors and Tobaccos.....	198.8	138.8	138.8	133.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	138.3	138.2	137.8	137.8	135.0	135.0	135.0
(c) Sundries.....	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.2	108.2	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	113.6	110.8	116.0	115.8	117.2	117.2	116.0
All commodities.....	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	138.8	143.8	145.9	147.0	147.6	147.3†	147.1†

* Preliminary figures.

† Including abnormal rises in the prices of zinc and apertite the index numbers for June and July would be 149.5 and 149.7 respectively, and for Metals, 184.2 and 194.6.

AVERAGE INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES, JANUARY, 1914, TO JULY, 1915.

Average prices 1890-1899 = 100.

		1914												1915*							
	Number of commodities.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	
Meats.....	13	195.6	194.3	197.6	195.4	193.3	201.5	199.8	203.4	203.8	192.2	182.1	177.5	179.5	170.3	181.4	183.9	191.6	194.8	193.3	
Dairy Products.....	9	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	178.3	174.0	163.7	161.0	147.0	142.2	142.2	
Fish.....	9	153.9	154.8	156.1	157.4	149.1	150.3	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	160.0	160.0	153.9	145.9	149.7	145.5	141.7	
Fruits and Vegetables.....	16	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	134.2	136.3	127.2	134.8	121.5	113.8	114.2	114.9	117.1	116.9	115.3	116.6	118.5	117.1	
Breadstuffs.....	10	123.3	123.1	124.4	125.4	125.9	125.4	125.1	130.7	148.5	147.9	145.9	146.5	146.8	164.5	168.0	167.9	166.7	166.1	154.8	
Sugar, etc.....	6	106.3	106.4	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.4	102.8	105.9	114.5	120.1	130.4	126.0	125.0	126.8	130.6	137.5	133.4	130.8	129.2	
Tea, etc.....	4	110.3	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.7	105.2	105.2	112.5	118.9	121.8	122.9	123.5	116.9	115.5	115.5	115.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	
Condiments.....	5	102.3	103.9	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	118.3	150.6	130.4	118.3	118.3	118.3	118.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	121.7	121.7	
All.....	72	144.1	143.2	144.2	143.0	141.1	136.6	134.8	139.8	152.3	148.3	145.4	145.8	145.7	147.9	147.4	146.8	147.0	145.0	142.3	

*Preliminary figures.

TYPICAL WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, LIGHTING AND RENTALS FOR A
FAMILY OF FIVE IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME 60 CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	1914				1915		
		Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	46.4	49.0	49.4	50.2	47.2	46.6	49.2
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	32.6	33.0	33.6	35.0	32.8	32.8	33.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	16.6	17.6	17.4	18.1	17.6	17.1	17.3
Mutton, roast, hindquarters.....	1 "	20.9	21.0	20.9	21.4	20.4	20.8	21.3
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	20.6	20.3	20.2	20.4	19.0	18.4	19.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	36.2	37.0	37.4	38.0	35.8	34.8	34.4
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	24.8	26.1	25.5	26.9	25.1	24.7	26.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	37.2	38.2	36.8	37.4	35.6	35.0	35.8
Eggs, fresh, new laid.....	1 doz.	45.5	24.0	26.9	35.3	45.5	23.4	25.3
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	33.4	23.2	24.9	31.5	34.9	21.8	24.9
Milk.....	6 qts.	55.2	53.4	51.0	54.0	55.2	54.6	52.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	61.0	59.0	49.8	59.0	61.8	66.2	56.2
Butter, creamery, prints.....	1 "	35.9	34.7	30.0	34.7	35.0	37.9	32.6
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	21.3	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.5	23.6	24.6
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	19.6	19.3	19.4	20.3	20.5	22.0	22.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	64.2	64.5	63.0	67.5	67.5	72.0	79.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	32.0	33.0	33.0	38.0	39.0	43.0	41.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	21.5	22.0	21.5	25.0	24.5	26.0	26.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	12.0	11.6	11.6	13.2	12.2	11.8	11.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	11.8	11.8	11.8	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.7	12.1	11.6	11.9
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.2	12.9	12.9	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	22.8	22.4	22.0	31.2	30.8	32.4	31.9
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.2	10.4	10.2	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.5
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.8
Coffee.....	¼ "	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	38.0	43.3	50.3	35.3	31.7	32.0	29.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$7.729	\$7.505	\$7.417	\$7.993	\$7.967	\$7.793	\$7.797
Starch.....	½ lb.	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	54.1	52.1	53.2	53.9	54.1	53.1	52.1
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	37.1	38.4	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.2	35.8
Wood, hard, best.....	" cord	42.9	43.8	42.5	42.6	42.5	34.1	41.7
Wood, soft.....	" "	32.1	34.2	31.8	31.5	31.2	31.4	30.6
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	23.9	24.4	23.5	24.1	23.7	23.6	23.4
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.901	\$1.929	\$1.890	\$1.899	\$1.895	\$1.794	\$1.836
Rent.....		\$4.830	\$4.850	\$4.825	\$4.545	\$4.370	\$4.128	\$4.099
Grand Total.....		\$14.493	\$14.316	\$14.164	\$14.469	\$14.265	\$13.747	\$13.765

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENDITURES BY PROVINCES.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	1914				1915		
	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	7.413	7.278	7.245	7.701	7.851	7.393	7.628
Prince Edward Island.....	6.685	6.510	6.543	6.723	6.806	6.612	6.597
New Brunswick.....	7.450	7.204	7.045	7.652	7.752	7.565	7.447
Quebec.....	7.277	7.035	6.916	7.404	7.444	7.169	7.621
Ontario.....	7.265	7.287	7.286	7.772	7.709	7.399	7.300
Manitoba.....	8.230	7.970	7.763	8.267	8.126	7.934	8.149
Saskatchewan.....	8.516	8.027	8.163	8.635	8.864	8.332	7.897
Alberta.....	8.762	7.973	7.784	8.464	8.566	8.326	7.994
British Columbia.....	9.082	9.128	8.985	9.505	8.975	8.898	8.988

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.548	1.640	1.662	1.546	1.561	1.562	1.556
Prince Edward Island.....	1.502	1.502	1.502	1.533	1.486	1.485	1.660
New Brunswick.....	1.819	1.805	1.771	1.756	1.785	1.786	1.738
Quebec.....	1.886	1.820	1.767	1.786	1.809	1.799	1.763
Ontario.....	1.791	1.871	1.796	1.802	1.791	1.797	1.771
Manitoba.....	2.362	2.369	2.369	2.322	2.391	2.326	2.326
Saskatchewan.....	2.622	2.625	2.625	2.600	2.582	2.369	2.373
Alberta.....	1.623	1.761	1.749	1.750	1.754	1.687	1.647
British Columbia.....	2.315	2.341	2.417	3.221	2.354	2.324	2.415

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.300	4.275	4.275	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	3.281	3.012	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.452	3.452
Quebec.....	3.531	3.900	3.640	3.562	3.500	3.600	3.547
Ontario.....	4.245	4.265	4.390	4.220	4.070	3.780	3.832
Manitoba.....	7.500	6.875	6.875	6.438	5.812	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.905	8.592	7.975	6.405	6.095	5.470	5.470
Alberta.....	7.687	7.970	7.975	6.720	5.970	5.845	5.405
British Columbia.....	5.400	5.750	5.200	5.272	5.230	4.660	4.589

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

cheaper, owing to a large crop. Meats rose in the autumn of 1914, but declined, rising, however, again in June, 1915. Coal, wood and coal oil show little change. Rentals show the greatest decline, more than offsetting the rise in food prices in the average for the Dominion. The decline in rents was greatest in Western Canada. In many cities it was reported that some people out of employment were departing and others were doubling up in houses to curtail expenses. Other people were moving into cheaper houses. Landlords were lowering rates to keep tenants or obtain new ones. The comparative cost of these staple commodities in the several provinces in each quarter during the past eighteen months is shown approximately in the accompanying tables. Owing to the difficulty in ensuring that the same quality of each commodity is quoted in each locality comparisons among the several provinces are valuable more as to general results than in detailed figures. In the calculations for coal, wood and coal oil no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.

Foreign Food Prices.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has issued a special bulletin on "Foreign Food Prices as Affected by the War." In the *Monthly Review* of the Bureau for July the report is summarized as follows, in part:

Much of the information of the report was obtained through the consular service of the Department of State, and, in the main, covers the period from August to December,

1914. Prices are given for 18 countries and represented by reports from over 100 cities, towns, and consular districts.

The report shows that the first effect of the war was the same practically throughout Europe. Its outbreak was followed by a sharp rise in prices due mainly to panic and uncertainty. In some countries legislative measures were at once taken to check this rise. In others the Governments strictly adhered to a hands-off policy and trusted to the natural course of events for readjustment. Within a fortnight the first panic was over and except in the actual war zone prices began to fall. In most places, however, prices did not drop to the July level, and after an interval again took an upward turn, which has probably not yet reached its climax.

The price figures available are somewhat incomplete, but almost everywhere the upward tendency of prices appears. Potatoes were among the few articles which showed a fall in prices in most of the more important countries. Meat, also, was another important article which in many places increased but little in price.

Flour, on the other hand, showed decided changes. Russia is the greatest wheat exporting country of Europe, and the war practically shut off its foreign markets. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the price of wheat flour had actually fallen in Moscow. In Germany and Austria the rise was marked, prices compared with the July level in Germany showing an increase of 25 per

cent. by December and 34 per cent. by January. In Vienna the increase by December was 73 per cent. and by January 82 per cent. In Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, flour prices in December were 13 or 14 per cent. above the July level, but later figures show a continued increase in February, reaching 24 per cent. in the Netherlands and 33 per cent. in Great Britain. Bread prices in most cases followed those of wheat flour. In Germany and Austria, however, the increases in the prices of bread were somewhat less than those in the price of wheat flour.

Sugar prices showed marked differences, resulting from the war, in different localities. In France the best sugar beet fields lie in the northern parts, which were early invaded, and as a result the price of sugar rose sharply. Germany and Russia are sugar exporting countries, and in Berlin and Moscow sugar showed little change in price. England imports its entire supply, and in London the price rose 70 per cent. Turkey usually imports her sugar from Russia and from Austria. The Russian supply was shut off altogether when Turkey entered the war, and the Austrian supply was reduced to what could be brought through by rail, a very uncertain dependence.

Administrative and legislative measures to check the rise in cost of necessities were very generally taken. Denmark, Egypt, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey prohibited the export of practically all foodstuffs. France, Norway and Sweden

listed certain articles which must not be exported, and Holland placed an embargo on butter and cheese.

Fixing maximum prices, especially for foodstuffs, by some Government agency was a very common measure. To some extent it was used by every country included in the Bureau's report, although in Great Britain and Sweden so little of the sort was done that these countries might almost be excepted.

Notes from British Labour Gazette.

The *Labour Gazette* of the British Board of Trade for July reported on retail prices of food in the United Kingdom on July 1, in Berlin and in Vienna in May. In the United Kingdom prices were on the whole little higher than a month before, imported meat, fish, tea and eggs showing some advances, while flour and bread declined.

As compared with the prices prevailing in July, 1914, sugar showed an advance of about 68 per cent. and fish of about 64 per cent. Flour is about 50 per cent. and bread about 40 per cent. dearer. The prices of British and of imported meat averaged about 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. higher respectively. With the remaining articles the average change varied from an advance of 33 per cent. in the price of cheese to a slight reduction in the price of potatoes.

The general increase in retail prices of food since the beginning of the war, making an allowance for the relative importance of the several articles in working class households, is rather greater in large towns than in smaller places, and may be estimated at 35 per cent. for the former and at 30 per cent. for small towns and villages.

Prices in Berlin for the month of May were compared with prices in July, 1914, from official data published in the *Statistische Korrespondenz*. Though allowance was made for incomplete data the general level of food prices appeared

65 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. The greatest increases appeared in peas, beans, lentils, rice, eggs, lard, bacon, pork, butter, flour and bread.

Prices in Vienna were reported

higher in May, 1915, than in April, 1914, in all lines quoted except sauerkraut, the greatest increases being in beef, bacon, bread, rice, beans, eggs, lard and margarine.

PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CANADA, JULY, 1915.

I. WHOLESALE PRICES.

Index Number.		
July, 1915.....		147.1
June, 1915.....		147.3
July, 1914.....		134.6

The numbers, it will be understood, are percentages in each case of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected by the Department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation into wholesale prices. Some 272 articles, carefully selected to represent Canadian production and consumption, are included in the calculation.

THE Department's index number showed a slight decline in July. The chief decreases in prices were in flour and oatmeal but levels were also lower in sheep, fowl, turkeys, cheese, whitefish, salt mackerel, strawberries, canned corn, peas and tomatoes, maple sugar, calfskins, New Brunswick spruce deals, newsprint paper and raw rubber. Prices were higher in grain, hay, eggs, milk, potatoes, turnips, glucose, wool, beaver cloth, knitted woollen underwear, cottons, jutes, harness leather, copper, lead, quicksilver, solder, tin, spelter, zinc, galvanized sheets, barb wire, lead pipe, red lead, copper wire, grindstones, fire

bricks, plaster of Paris, white lead, Paris green, mixed paints, anthracite coal, muskrat skins, and Manilla rope. If the steep rises in spelter and zinc in June and July were included in the calculations, the index numbers for June and July would stand at 149.5 and 149.7 respectively.

As compared with the same period last year prices were higher in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woolens, Jutes, Flax Products, Oilcloths, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, Crockery and Glassware, Table Cutlery, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco, and Sundries. Prices were lower in Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Cottons, Fuel, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

The accompanying table of the Department's index numbers, arranged by groups of commodities into which the investigation has been divided, shows the average price level for July, 1915, as compared with that of the preceding month and with that of the corresponding month last year.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1915, JUNE, 1915 AND JULY, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		July, 1915.	June, 1915.	July, 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	200.7	198.0	147.8
Grains Western.....	4	183.7	172.8	136.3
Fodder.....	5	187.0	184.6	164.7
All.....	15	191.5	188.1	150.4
II. Animals and Meats:				
Cattle and beef.....	6	222.1	219.0	228.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	173.6	173.2	165.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	188.2	186.9	175.7
Poultry.....	2	161.6	176.2	216.8
All.....	17	191.9	193.8	195.7
III. Dairy products.....	9	142.2	142.2	131.3
IV. Fish:				
Prepared fish.....	6	143.6	144.6	149.5
Fresh fish.....	4	137.9	145.0	147.8
All.....	9	141.7	144.8	148.9
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables.				
Fresh fruits, native.....	3	b 102.4	a 127.5	b 109.4
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	100.9	97.5	87.2
Dried fruits.....	4	127.5	127.5	121.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	141.8	134.4	243.5
Canned vegetables.....	6	78.4	101.2	97.7
All.....	17	114.7	118.1	131.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.....				
Breadstuffs.....	10	154.8	166.1	125.1
Tea, coffee etc.....	4	121.5	121.5	105.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	129.2	130.8	102.8
Condiments.....	5	121.7	121.7	104.6
All.....	25	136.7	141.6	112.5
VI. Textiles:				
Wollens.....	5	178.6	150.3	144.0
Cottons.....	3	128.3	125.5	145.0
Silks.....	3	85.9	85.6	93.5
Jutes.....	2	245.8	224.0	212.1
Flax products.....	4	163.5	163.5	111.6
Oilcloths.....	2	107.0	107.0	102.3
All.....	20	151.2	141.3	132.8
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	188.8	192.1	209.1
Leather.....	4	175.3	173.5	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	158.3	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	175.6	176.1	173.6
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	107.8	105.3	101.8
Other metals.....	13	c 216.4	c 203.0	115.4
Implements.....	10	113.0	111.2	106.6
All.....	34	150.8	145.3	108.4
IX. Fuel and Lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	117.5	115.9	121.1
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	90.9
All.....	10	106.5	105.6	109.0
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	14	175.0	176.1	183.2
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	120.6	114.0	110.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	153.0	153.5	140.6
All.....	48	145.6	143.6	140.7
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	146.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	125.3
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	128.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	159.5	159.5	111.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Raw furs.....	4	144.0	142.0	235.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	128.3
Sundries.....	7	116.0	117.2	106.2
All.....	17	129.9	129.3	144.3
All commodities.....	265*	147.1 c	147.3 c	134.6

*Seven commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. a. Strawberries only. b. Strawberries, cherries and raspberries. c. Including normal rises in the price of spelter and zinc the index numbers for June and July would be 149.5 and 149.7 respectively and for the sub-group Other Metals, 250.8 and 269.4.

More detailed information as to the price movement during July is as follows:

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, had risen to \$1.32 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel at the end of June, and after easing somewhat rose to \$1.40, but afterwards fell to \$1.37. Ontario winter wheat had declined to \$1.11-1.13 at the end of June, but rose to \$1.18-1.20, later falling to \$1.14-1.17. The wheat market had been affected by favourable reports as to crops in the United States and Canada, and the firmness was caused by reports as to wet weather in United States, for a short time. Oats advanced in sympathy with the wheat market, Western oats rising to 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ c at Winnipeg, and easing off, while Ontario oats averaged 3c higher than in June. Barley was down to 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ c at Winnipeg for No. 3 Western, but rose to 73c as a better demand sprang up. Corn rose from 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, for American, No. 2, Yellow, at Georgian Bay ports. Flaxseed declined from \$1.51 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.39 on account of the light demand. Peas and rye were nominal at the same quotations as in June. Hay advanced \$1.00 at Montreal, No. 1 being up to \$22.00-22.50, and at Toronto rose to \$16.50-18.50. Bran and shorts were steady.

Animals and meats.—Best butchers cattle at Toronto rose to \$9.10 per cwt. under good demand, but eased off to \$8.75. At Winnipeg choice butchers declined to \$7.25 as a large supply of grass-fed cattle came on the market. Hogs rose to \$8.90-9.00, at Toronto, but declined to \$8.40-8.60 on account of heavy receipts. Bacon advanced 1c per lb. and ham $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but lard declined $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Sheep averaged lower than in June. Fowls declined 2c and turkeys 1c per lb.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter declined at Montreal from 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Dairy butter rose at Toronto from 21-23c to 22-24c. Prices were still 3 to 4c higher than a year ago. Cheese fell from 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to

13 $\frac{7}{8}$ -14c. Supplies were heavier and demand from England was light. Milk was up to 17c per gallon at Montreal. Eggs, selected, advanced from 25c to 26c at Montreal, and fresh eggs were upward at Toronto. Supplies were becoming scarce in Ontario, but the receipts from Western Canada eased the market.

Fish.—Fresh whitefish declined from 15c to 13c per lb. at Toronto, and frozen from 9c to 7-8c. Salt mackerel fell from 6c to 5c, and salt herring rose from 2c to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. In the Atlantic cod fisheries, the Lunenburg fleet was reported to be having fair success. The first cargoes of the spring catch were sold at \$5.50 per quintal at Lunenburg. The shore fisheries reported a good catch of cod. The mackerel catch was reported a failure except at the Magdalen Islands. Supplies of herring were reported large.

Fruits and vegetables.—Strawberries declined to 5-9c according to quality, but advanced later. Cherries were down to 50-60c. Raspberries averaged slightly lower. Messina lemons advanced 50c per case. California Valencia oranges came on the market at \$4.00-4.50 as compared with \$3.25 last year. Old potatoes rose from 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 50c per bag at Montreal. Turnips advanced from 35-50c to 50-60c per bag. Canned vegetables were lower on account of large supplies. Tomatoes were reported to have declined to 80c per dozen and corn to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour continued to decline from the lower levels reached in June on account of good stocks, light demand and the uncertain wheat market. Manitoba first patents were down to \$7.20 per bbl. at Toronto or \$7.00 for car lots. Straight rollers declined to \$5.80 for small lots and \$5.60 for car lots. Oatmeal fell from \$3.92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$3.50 per bag. Rice was firmer, but eased off as supplies were received. Rangoon rice rose from \$3.70 to \$3.75 per cwt. Glucose advanced 10c per cwt. The sugar market was steady but showed some firmness. Maple sugar

declined 1c to 8-9c per lb. Cream of tartar was firm.

Textiles.—Ontario washed wool rose from 35-30c to 36-41c, and unwashed wool from 18-25c to 27-31c. A line of knitted woollen underwear rose from \$9.50 to \$10.00 per dozen. Beaver cloth advanced from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per yard. Prices of carpets, rugs, linoleum and woollen clothing were also reported higher owing to the increased manufacturing costs. Raw cotton was slightly higher at New York. Grey cotton averaged higher, but prints were slightly lower. Japan silk was down to \$3.10, and classical Italian to \$3.55 per lb. Jute and hessians were higher, demand being better. A large supply of hessians was bought by the British Government.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Calfskins declined from 15c to 14c, but harness leather rose 1c per lb.

Metals and implements.—Spelter had risen to 30c per lb., although there was practically no buying at that level, but eased off later to 23c. Galvanized iron advanced in sympathy with spelter. Galvanized sheets rose from \$4.55 to \$5.80 per cwt. Zinc sheets were quoted nominally as high as 40c. Aluminum advanced from 26-27c to 30-32c. Copper rose from 21c to 22c. Lead advanced from 6½c to 7½c. Quicksilver rose from \$75.00-80.00 to \$90.00-95.00 per flask. Bar silver declined to 47½c per ounce. Tin rose from 42c to 47-48c. Solder rose from 27c to 28c. Grindstones advanced from \$1.30 to \$1.45 per cwt.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton. Connellsville furnace coke rose from \$1.50-1.55 to \$1.60, demand being better.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals declined further from \$17.00 to \$15.50 per M. Stocks were larger and ships available for transport

tation to England were scarce. Supplies of timber in England from Sweden and the north of Russia were also larger. In Ontario a fair volume of business in lumber was passing in rural districts. Fire bricks advanced to \$24.00-40.00 per thousand. Plaster of Paris was up to \$2.20 per barrel. Lead pipe rose to 9-9½c per lb. Red Lead rose from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per cwt. Copper wire advanced from 20-20½c to 21½-22c per pound. Galvanized barbed wire fencing rose from \$2.72 to \$2.80 per cwt. Mixed paints were higher on account of the rise in materials. White lead rose \$1.50 per cwt., being up to \$10.50. Paris green rose to 25c per lb., as stocks were low. There was a good demand for use in killing potato bugs. Other colours were also upwards. Linseed oil declined 10c per gallon as flaxseed was cheaper and demand was light. Turpentine declined from 67c to 64½c per gallon.

Drugs and chemicals.—Opium was firmer. Quinine, alum and borax were upward.

House furnishings were steady.

Miscellaneous.—Raw muskrat furs advanced 1c per skin. English hops were 3c higher as a result of fly attacks on the vines. Newsprint paper was down 5c, to \$1.85-1.95 per cwt. Pulp, ground wood, was easier at \$15.00 per ton. Sulphite pulp was somewhat firmer. Manila rope advanced from 15½c to 16c per pound. Raw rubber declined 1c per lb.

Course of Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table, which includes the latest findings available of index numbers of prices in Great Britain, United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	31.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.2*	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	147.3	147.7	106.4	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	147.1	149.1	.....	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

*Revised figures.

The index number of the *London Economist* at the end of July stood at 149.1, as compared with 147.7 at the end of June and 116.6 at the end of July, 1914. The largest advance in July was in cereals and meat. Other food products, textiles and minerals were also higher, but miscellaneous articles were lower.

The Sauerbeck index number, continued in the *Statist*, London, was slightly lower at the end of June than at the end of May, as a result of lower prices for food, especially wheat, flour, and meat.

Bradstreet's, New York, July 10, 1915, reported:

Large exports and attenuated import trade have operated to advance prices of a number of commodities, hence Bradstreet's index number of prices of staples as of July 1 shows a new high level, higher by a shade even than the high point touched on August 15, 1914, following the outbreak of the war. The July 1 number is \$9.8598, a rise of 1.4 per cent. over June 1, of 7.8 per cent. above August 15, 1914. Nine groups of commodities advanced, while four declined, conspicuous in the latter respect being breadstuffs, due to large crop prospects; building materials, due to dullness in new construction; fruits and oils.

Dun's Review, New York, July 17, 1915, reported as follows:

In spite of the fact that many articles of consumption gained in value, Dun's index number of commodity prices showed a further recession last month because of the continued decline in breadstuffs and the lower cost of meats and provisions. Thus, the total on July 1 fell to \$124.958, against \$125.992 a month previous, and only \$119.708 on July 1, 1914. Two years ago the figures were down to \$116.319, which was the lowest level reached since the spring of 1911.

The index number of the *Annalist*, New York, including twenty-five foods, stood at 145.17 for the first week in August as compared with 144.69 for the same date in 1914.

II. RETAIL PRICES.

THE feature of the month in retail prices was the general decline in flour, in sympathy with the wheat market and wholesale market for flour. Eggs and tea were upward but butter, cheese, rolled oats, and sugar were lower.

Notes on Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was reported higher in price at Hull, Que., and at Vancouver, B.C., and lower at Sorel and St. John's, Que., and at Toronto, Berlin and Chatham, Ont. Round steak similarly advanced at Sorel and St. John's, Que., and at Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., and declined at Hull, Que., at Hamilton, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. Rib roast and medium shoulder roast rose at Sorel and St. John's, Que., and at Toronto, Ont., and declined at Hull, Que., and Vancouver, B.C., and medium shoulder roast alone, advanced at St. Thomas, Ont. At Toronto it was reported that a good demand for the best cattle for export caused an increase in the price of choice cuts.

Veal was somewhat lower at Sorel, Que., at Peterborough, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., and higher at Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton.—The price of mutton declined at Montreal, Que., and at New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and advanced at Halifax, N.S., at Ottawa, and Berlin, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork advanced at St. John, N.B., at Hull, Que., at Ottawa and Stratford, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C., and declined at Saskatoon, Sask. Fresh chops were also lower at Saskatoon, Sask., and higher at Ottawa, Orillia and London, Ont. Salt pork, Canadian Mess, was reported lower at Truro, N.S., at Hull, Que., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C., and higher at Berlin, Ont., and at Brandon, Man.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon was reported to be higher in price at Sydney, N.S., at Newcastle, N.B., at Ottawa, Orillia, Toronto, Woodstock, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and lower at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta. At Ottawa, Ont., it was stated that a demand from Europe had raised the price of smoked meats.

Fish.—Fresh fish were reported lower at Peterborough and Stratford, Ont., and at New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., and higher at Hull, Que., and at Belleville and Toronto, Ont. Salt herrings from the barrel were steady throughout the Dominion. Canned salmon declined at New Westminster, B.C., but advanced at Cobalt, Ont.

Lard was upward at Hamilton, Galt and Chatham, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C.

Eggs. — New laid eggs advanced in price in twenty-three of the cities and declined in nine. Packed eggs similarly advanced in seven cities and declined in two, and in many cities were reported to be off the market. At Montreal it was stated that farmers were holding their eggs for hatching purposes, therefore shortening the supply.

Milk declined at Truro, N.S., at Sorel, Que., and at Kingston, Ont. At the latter point the supply was reported to be exceptionally heavy.

Butter.—Dairy butter was higher in ten cities, but was lower in twenty-one. Similarly creamery butter was reported down in twenty-four cities and higher in nine. In the Maritime Provinces supplies were reported plentiful, but in some localities in Ontario it was stated that farmers were shipping their cream out instead of making butter.

Cheese.—Old cheese advanced at Edmonton, Alberta, but declined at Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines and Stratford, Ont. New cheese was higher at Amherst, N.S., at Brantford, Stratford, St. Thomas, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta, and was lower at St. John, N.B., at Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Brockville, Orillia, St. Catharines, Berlin and Cobalt, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Bread was reported lower at New Westminster, B.C.

Flour declined in thirty-one of the cities and advanced in one. These de-

clines were reported to be due to the recent reductions in the wholesale price.

Rolled oats were lower at Fredericton, N.B., at Brockville, Toronto, Cobalt, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, and higher at Edmonton, Alberta.

Rice.—Good medium rice was lower at Newcastle, N.B., and at Fort William, Ont., and Patna rice was lower at Edmonton, Alberta.

Tapioca advanced at Berlin and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn were lower at Brockville, Ont., and at Brandon, Man., while at Vancouver, B.C., canned tomatoes alone advanced. At Brockville it was reported that the reduction in these goods was made to encourage buying in order that old stocks might be cleared out.

Beans.—The price of beans was down at Truro, N.S., and up at Sorel, Que., at Berlin, Ont., at Brandon, Man., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Evaporated apples were reported lower at Sorel, Que., and higher at Cobalt, Ont.

Prunes.—The price of prunes advanced at Newcastle, N.B.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was lower at Truro, N.S., at Sorel, Que., and at Prince Albert, Sask., and higher at Newcastle, N.B., and at Peterborough and St. Thomas, Ont. Yellow sugar declined at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C., and advanced at Truro, N.S., at Newcastle, N.B., and at Peterborough, Ont.

Tea.—Black tea was higher at Truro, N.S., at Peterborough, Toronto, Guelph and Port Arthur, Ont. Green tea advanced also at Peterborough, Toronto, Guelph and Port Arthur, Ont.

Coffee was reported higher at Berlin, Ont., and lower at Brandon, Man.

Potatoes.—The price of potatoes was lower in eighteen of the cities and higher

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will as in a family budget.

The list of localities includes nearly every place having a population of 10,000 people, and is

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette quoted, etc., from the Department.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, best per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Nova Scotia:—	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	24	6-16	20	25	...	10	32	35	.....	24	1½	5½	4½-4¾	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	8-20	20	20	...	7	23	32	.....	24	3	5½	4½	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	25	25	7	28	35	.....	21	1½	4¾	4½	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	24	18	17	25	6-10	17	30	25	9	28	30	26	24	1½	5½	4	5
5—Truro.....	24	18	15	20	20	18	25	10-18	17	25	...	7	25	28-30	22	.....	1½	5½	4½	5
Prince Edward Island—																				
6—Charlottetown....	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	3½-4	18	20	...	7	24	32	20	18	2	4	4	4½
New Brunswick:—																				
7—Moncton.....	24	14	.....	.....	20	16	24	8	18	25	22	7-8	25	30	.....	22½	1½	6	4	5
8—St. John.....	25	12-16	12	20	20	18	25	5-6	20	26	24	8	22-26	28	25	22	1½	6	4½	6
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	22	20	8	25	35	28	25	2	5	4½	5
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	10	15	20	18	25	5	18	25	25	7-8	30	35	22	20	2	5	3½	5
Quebec:—																				
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	25	8	23-25	28	...	10	30	32	20	18	6	3¾-4¼	5	5
12—Three Rivers....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	18	25	22	8	30	32	20	20	4	4½	4	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	...	17	18	25	12	20	25	...	8	30	35	25	.....	1	5	4½	5
14—Sorel.....	22	16	12	18	18	16	25	7	17	25	...	6	28	30	23	20	4	4	3½	5
15—St. Hyacinthe....	20	18	15	18	18	15	25	12-15	17	22	...	6	.....	31	.....	20	6	3½	4	5
16—St. John.....	22	16	15	22	18	18	22	10-15	18	25	22	6	28	31	25	20	3	3½	3½	5
17—Montreal.....	25	16	14	15	18	18	24	8	20	28	...	8	28-29	32	24	20	1½-1¾	4½-6	4	6½
18—Hull.....	18	12½	12	20	18	17	25	9-20	17-18	25	20	7	29	31	22	18	3	4	4½	5½
Ontario:—																				
19—Ottawa.....	25	17	16	23	21	18	27	8	20	25	...	8	30	33	23	21	1½-3	4½	4½	5
20—Brockville.....	25-30	18-20	15-12½	20	20-22	18-20	23	10-30	18	24	...	7	27-30	32-35	25	22-23	1½	4½	4	5
21—Kingston.....	20	18	15	18	18	17	22	12½-10	17	25	...	7	25-28	30-35	.....	20	3	4½	4	5
22—Belleville.....	20	15	15	20	17	.....	28	12½	18	22	...	7	33	32	24	.....	3	4	4½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JULY, 1915.

month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together representative of every Province in the Dominion.

in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 67.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)		
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts. \$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
5	7	10	12	8½	7½	35	.....	45	.90	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00-18.00	4.00-12.00	—1
6	7	13	13	7½ ^a	7½	35	35	45	.75	10	10	.....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00	—2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00	—3
6	7	10	15	7½	6½	30	40	40	1.00	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	4.00	20	20.00-18.00	15.00-12.00	—4
6	6	10	13	7½ ^a	7½	40	.....	40	.75	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	15.00	—5
5	6	14	12	7½	7	30	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00-7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00-8.00	5.00-7.00	—6
5	7-8	12	12	7½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10	10	.....	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	—7
6	7½	12	14	7½	6½	40	50	40	.90	10	12	7.75	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	—8
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	b.75	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00	—9
6	7	10	13	7½ ^a	7½	35	.....	45	.75	10	10	8.75	5.50	.....	d3.25-3.50	20	12.50-14.00	8.00-10.00	—10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	60-65	16-20	8-10	8.00	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	20	20.00-22.00	.....	—11
5	7	12	15	7½ ^a	6½	30	30	40	.80	15	8	6.75	4.75	7.50	4.00	23	12.00	8.00	—12
6	7½	12½	12½	7½ ^a	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00	—13
5	7	8½	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.90	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	13.00	6.00	—14
8	7	10	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.90	10	10	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.50	18	12.00-10.00	10.00-6.00	—15
5	6	13	13	7½	6½	40	40	40	.65	10	8	6.50	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	—16
6½	5	10	12½	7½	7½	30	50	30	.65	15	8	8.00-8.25	6.25	c9.00	e5.00-3.00	25	15.00	13.00	—17
5	6	10	10	7½ ^a	6½	45	40	40	.70	20	8	8.75	5.50	5.00	d3.50	20	13.00	10.00	—18
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	.75	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	26	24.00	17.00	—19
5	8	10-12½	15	8	7½	40	35	40	.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00-14.00	9.00-12.00	—20
5	8	12½	12½	7½ ^a	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	5.00	15	18.00-12.00	15.00-10.00	—21
5	7½	.....	12½	7½	7	35	35	30	.60	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.00	—22

a. Dairy prints.

b. Per bbl. of 165 lbs.

c. Cut and split.

d. Millwood.

e. Slabs.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, forequarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, best smoked, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, best, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.		Mutton, hindquarter, per lb.	Fresh roasting, per lb.				Salt, per lb.	New laid, per doz.		Packed, per dozen.	Dairy, tub, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.			Price, per lb.
Ontario—(Cont'd).																				
23—Peterboro.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	25	15	18	22	...	7	*28	32	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	28-30	18	18	20	20	18	28	10-12	10-18	22	...	7	23	28	22	.....	2½	4½	3½	4½
25—Toronto.....	23	16	16	18	18	14	24	15	15	27	...	10	28-30	30-33	25	20	3	4	3½	4½
26—Niagara Falls....	25	18	20	25	20	20	25	16	20	27	...	8	31	34	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	20	18	14-16	25	16	16-17	27	...	8	30	32	24	22	3	4½	3½	5
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	22	20	24	15	16	27	...	8	27	30-32	25	20-22	1½	4½	3½	5
29—Brantford.....	25	16	22	20	22	20	20	13-15	18	25	...	7	28	32	25	20-22	1½	4½	3½	5
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	19	25	...	7	25-27	30	23	17	1½	4½	4	5
31—Guelph.....	25	17-18	20	23	21	17-19	23	15	18	24	...	7	27	31	25	22	3	4½	4	6
32—Berlin.....	23-25	18	22	22	22	20	25	15	18	25	...	7	27	30	28	24	1½	4½	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	20	20	28	10-15	18	22	...	7	*28-30	30-32	25	25	1½	4	3½	5
34—Stratford.....	25	16	18	20	22	17	28	14	16	22	...	7	*27	28	23	23	1½	4	3½	4½
35—London.....	25	18	20	25	20	22	25	18	18	25	...	7	31	32	25	22	1½	4½	4	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	16	18	20	20	18	26	15	18	24	...	7	28-30	33	28	25	1½	5½	4	5
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	25	12-17	17	20	...	8	27	30	22	22	1½	4½	4	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	22	15	15	20	...	10	28	30	24	22	1½	4½	4½	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	12	17	25	...	7	25	30	.....	22	1½	4	3½-4	5
40—Cobalt.....	28	18	20	22	22	20	27	15	19	33	28	10	.....	35	.....	24	3	3½	4½	4½
41—Sault Ste Marie...	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	12½	16	25	23	10	30	35	25	24	1½	5½	4½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	18	20	18	18	25	12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4	5
43—Fort William.....	25	15	20	20	18	18	25	12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	25	35	23	23	1	6	4	6
45—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	18	25	18-20	20	20	...	10	25	30	24	.....	1½	4½	4	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	26½	18	17	32	18	20	20	...	10	25	35	25	.....	1½	4½	3½	5½
47—Prince Albert.....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	12-18	18½	20	...	10	20	30	25	27	1½	4½	3½	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	18	20	...	11	30	35	25	25	1	6½	4½	5½	
49—Saskatoon.....	30	17	20	28	18	20	35	18	20	20	...	10	20-25	35	.....	25	1½	4½	4½	5½
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat....	30	18	25	25	20	18	28	18	20	25	20	10	30	35	25	25	17½	6	3½	6½
51—Calgary.....	20-22	12½	18	20	16	15	22	12½	15	25	...	10	.....	35	30	25	1½	4½	4	6
52—Edmonton.....	25	16	22	24	17	18	25	15	15	20	20	8½	25	30	25	22	1½	4½	3½	5
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	18	18	28	20	.....	30	15-20	18	25	...	10	*25	30	25	25	1	6½	4	6
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	27	20	20	28	22	18	25	18-20	20	35	25	15	30	35	.....	25	2	6½	4½	5½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	30	30	12½	37½	40	30	30	1	6½	5	5½
56—New Westminster.	25	17	20	28	22	15	25	12½	16	30	...	10	33½	35-40	30	25	1	5	3½-4	6½
57—Vancouver.....	22-25	13-18	22	22	18	18	33	8	16½	38	28	10	25	33	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	4
58—Victoria.....	25	15	25	25	20	17	27	10-12½	17	30	...	11	33	40	25	22	1	6½	4½	6
59—Nanaimo.....	27	20	25	30	25	20	27	10	17	35	...	11	35	40	30	30	1½	5½	4½	6
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	25	12½	18	40	35	20	.....	40	25	25	1	8½	4½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, JULY, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, Mocha, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthraxite, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.60	10	10	7.20	5.50	6.50	3.00	20	10.00	7.00—
5	7	10	13	7½	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	6.60	5.50	5.00	3.50	15	10.00	8.00—23
6	7	12½	13	7½	6½	35	40—45	30	50—60	10	8	7.50	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	10.00	9.00—24
5	8	.....	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.90	12½	10	6.50	5.00	.....	.....	20	13.00	10.00—25
5-6	8	.....	14	7½	7½	35	35	30—35	.90	10	7—10	7.00	4.75	.....	.....	20	18.00	13.00—26
5	7	12	13—15	7½	6½	40—50	40—50	35—50	50—60	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	12.00—27
7	6	.....	12½	7½	7½	45	30	45	.70	10	8	7.25	8.50	8.00	6.00	18	17.00	13.00—28
5	6	.....	15	8½	7½	35	40—45	45	50—60	10	8½	7.25	.....	10.00	7.50	18	13.00	9.50—29
7	10	10	12½	9½	8	40	40	40	.50	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	13.00	10.00—30
5	8	8	12½	7½	7½	40	45	30	.50	10	8—10	7.25	8.50	8.50	5.50	20	15.00	10.00—31
7	7	8	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	.70	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00	8.00—32
5	7	.....	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	.50	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00	10.00—33
5	7	.....	15	7½	7½	40	40	45	.70	10	9	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	17	20.00	16.00—34
5	10	12½	12½	7½	7½	30	30	35	.75	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.50	4.50	18	15.00	8.00—35
6	8	.....	12½	8	7½	30—40	30—40	40	.75	10	9	7.50	6.00	.....	1.75	18	25.00	12.00—36
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	12.00—37
5	7	.....	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.70	10	10	7.50	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00—38
5	8	12	15	8½	8	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	9.50	6.00	5.00	4.75	25	13.00	10.00—39
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	.65	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	25.00	15.00—40
6	10	15	15	7½	7½	65	55	50	.95	10	10	7.90	6.00	5.00	3.50	25	12.00	8.00—41
6-8	7	15	15	7½	7½	60	50	30	1.00	10	10	7.90	6.00	4.50	3.00	25	20.00	12.00—42
8	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	7.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00—43
6	10	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.00	13	12½	12.00	9.00	7.50	5.50	25	13.00	12.00—44
5	8	12½	15	8½	8	45	45	40	1.20	15	15	13.00	8.40	.....	6.50	25	20.00	15.00—45
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35—40	35—40	1.50	10	8	13.50	10.50	4.00	3.00	25	25.00	15.00—46
7	6	10	15	10	8½	45	45	40	1.50	15	15	13.50	8.00	.....	8.00	30	25.00	12.00—47
10	10	15	12½	8½	7½	45—50	45—50	40—45	1.30	20	15	13.00	9.00	7.50	6.50	30	20.00	12.00—48
6½	8	12½	12½	10	9½	40	40	30	1.50	15	12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15.00	10.00—49
6½	8	12½	15	9½	8½	40—45	35—40	35—40	.....	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.50	4.00	35	25.00	15.00—50
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	.75	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.00	4.50	35	35.00	25.00—51
10	10	15	15	8½	8	40	40	40—45	1.50	20	15	.....	6.00	4.00	3.00	35	24.00	10.00—52
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	1.75	25	10	.....	4.75	.....	7.00	35	15.00	10.00—53
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	35—50	50	30—60	1.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00	18.00—54
5	7	12½	12½	8½	7½	35	40	40	1.25	15	10	.....	6.50	.....	6.00	35	15.00	10.00—55
4	7½	12½	10	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.65	10	8	.....	7.50	.....	3.00	25	16.00	12.00—56
7	6	11	12½	10	7½	40	40	40	1.35	20	8	.....	6.00	.....	5.50	30	14.00	10.00—57
7	8	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	1.25	20	10	.....	7.00	.....	.....	30	16.00	12.00—58
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.57½	25	12½	.....	8.50	.....	.....	30	15.00	10.00—59
8	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	50	40	1.57½	25	12½	.....	10.00	.....	6.50	35	25.00	20.00—60

*Dairy prints. §Delivery extra. †Natural gas. f. Slabs. g. Millwood, mixed hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord. j. Tamarac, jackpine, etc. h. Lignite. i. Per 100 lbs.

k. Lower price to coal company employees only, run of mines coal, \$2.75 to employees, \$3.75 to others.

in fourteen. The coming of new potatoes was a factor which contributed to the lowering of the price of old stocks.

Vinegar.—White wine vinegar was somewhat higher at Victoria, B.C.

Starch remained steady throughout the Dominion.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Halifax, N.S., at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Peterborough, Niagara Falls, Galt, Guelph, Woodstock, Owen Sound, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. In most cases these increases were reported to be the usual advances from the summer price. At Quebec, Que., and at St. Catharines, Ont., the price was re-

ported lower. At Quebec city it was stated that stocks in retailers' hands were heavy and buying slow.

Wood.—Both hard and soft wood were reported unchanged.

Coal oil was steady.

Rent.—Rates for dwellings both with and without sanitary conveniences were lower in Niagara Falls, Ont., while a reduction was reported at Toronto for houses without sanitary conveniences. At Niagara Falls it was stated that in some cases families were doubling up and in others that landlords were reducing their rates in order to hold good tenants.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

DURING the month of July the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 11 contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. Of the above 11 contracts there was one which contained a fair wage schedule. In the 10 other contracts no fair wage schedules were inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the payment of the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages: Not less than the following:
Masons.....	\$0.55 p. h., 8 h. per day.
Stonecutters.....	0.55 " 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	0.55 " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Metal lathers.....	0.45 " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	0.50 " 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	0.44 " 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	0.33 " 9 " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Driver with one horse and cart	\$3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver with two horses & wagon	5.30 " 9 hours.

Fair Wages Schedules.

The contract containing a fair wages schedule was as follows:

Agricultural Building, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.—Name of contractor, Wm. Ashe, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1915. Amount, \$5,-300.

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clauses were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Electric light wiring and fittings in Custom House, St. John, N.B.—Name of contractor, Wm. J. O'Leary & Company, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, March 31, 1915. Amount, \$3,970.

Waterproofing basement of Custom House, Quebec, Que.—Name of contractor, Standard Paint Company of Can-

ada, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, June 28, 1915. Amount, \$6,157.

Construction of new buckets, tumblers, etc., dredge "Mastodon."—Name of contractor, The Jenkes Machine Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, Que. Date of contract, June 30, 1915. Amount, \$35,295.

Fittings in Post Office, East Angus, Que.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1915. Amount, \$2,040.

Fittings in Postal Station "G," Toronto, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1915. Amount, \$2,189.

Customs fittings in Public Building, Bracebridge, Ont.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1915. Amount, \$528.

Fittings in Post Office, Medicine Hat, Alta.—Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1915. Amount, \$3,398.

The dredging contracts containing a special clause were as follows:

Dredging, Rocky Point, P.E.I.—Name of contractor, V. T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 29, 1915. Contract price: Class "B" \$0.16-95-100c. per c. yd. (scow measure).

Dredging, Eastern Gap, Toronto, Ont.—Name of contractor, R. Weddell Company, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, July 2, 1915. Contract price: Class "B" \$0.11c. per c. yd. (scow measure).

Dredging, Lower Derby, (South-west Miramichi River, N.B.)—Name of contractor, Peter England, Chatham, N.B. Date of contract, July 19, 1915. Contract price: Class "B" \$0.36c. per c. yd. (scow measure).

The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of June, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	\$ 125.00
Supplying New Mail Bags.....	11,466.30
Repairing Mail Bags.....	660.24
Supplying Mail Bag Fittings.....	1,859.37
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores.....	35.37
Making and supplying street letter boxes...	3,702.00
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	570.11

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1915.

TWO new disputes were reported to the Department of Labour during July, one less than the number recorded for July, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during July.

Number and magnitude.—Nine strikes were reported in existence in Canada during July, two less than during the previous month and eight less than in July, 1914. Twenty firms and 529 employees were involved in these nine disputes including two firms and 260 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month. During July, 1914, 141 firms and 1,993 employees were involved in disputes, including three firms and

207 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month.

Time losses in working days.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during July was approximately 6,740 working days as compared with 6,002 working days lost in June and 42,853 days lost in July, 1914. The new disputes of the month accounted for a loss of 1,420 working days as compared with 987 working days lost as a result of new disputes in July, 1914.

Trades affected by new disputes.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Metal	2	260
Total.....	2	260

Localities affected by new disputes.—Both of the new disputes of the month occurred in the province of Ontario.

Causes of the new disputes.—The new disputes were for the following causes: (1) against reduction in wages; (2) against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons.

Results of disputes.—Two disputes were settled during July. In one case the strikers' places were filled, and in the other the men returned to work at reduced rates.

Disputes beginning before July.

Trade disputes existing July 31, and continued from earlier months were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (2) Plumbers and steamfitters, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.
- (3) Moulders, Smith's Falls, Ont.
- (4) Sheet metal workers, Toronto, Ont.
- (5) Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.
- (6) Brewery workers, Montreal, Que.
- (7) Iron moulders, Peterborough, Ont.

Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to all of the above strikes.

Cap Makers, Toronto.—A strike of cap makers occurred on June 20, but was

only reported to the Department during July. This strike was the result of the company attempting to reduce the wages of its employees. The employees also demanded that the shop should be a strictly union one and to this the employers objected. The dispute remained unsettled at the end of July.

Paper Makers, Donnacona.—On June 24, employees of the Donnacona Paper Company of Donnacona, Que., went on strike in sympathy with paper makers in various parts of the United States. No demands were made to the employing company. On July 19, the plant was again in operation with a new force of men working under the same conditions as previous to the strike.

Disputes beginning during July.

Two new disputes occurred during July, iron moulders, Peterborough; and labourers at Sault Ste. Marie.

Iron Moulders, Peterborough.—Ten men employed by a Peterborough lock works went on strike over a disagreement about piece-work prices and objection to company's proposal to inaugurate a day-work system. No settlement was reported at the end of July.

Labourers, Sault Ste. Marie.—On July 15 about 250 labourers in the employ of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie went on strike owing to a wage decrease of ten per cent. and objection to working under a certain employee of the company; this decrease being part of general reductions made by the company in salaries and wages on account of the war and, as it was stated, in order to keep the plant going on reduced time. A conference resulted in the men resuming work at the reduced rates upon the promise that as soon as conditions warranted, increased wages would be granted. The employee objected to was dismissed.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE JULY.								
<i>Building</i> — Plumbers & Steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages.....	5	32	.....	Feb. 16, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
Plumbers & steam-fitters.....	Port Arthur & Fort William, Ont.....	Employers' refusal to sign a new agreement on expiration of old one.....	8	20	.....	June 1, 1915.....	.....	" "
<i>Metal</i> — Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	40	.....	May 1, 1914.....	.....	" "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers....	1	15	.....	June 25, 1914.....	.....	" "
<i>Clothing</i> — Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages and for a union shop.....	1	12	.....	June 20, 1914.....	.....	" "

Food and Tobacco Preparation.— Brewery Workers	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union.....	1	10	June 15, 1914.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
	Donnacona, Que.	In sympathy with a strike in progress in the United States	1	140	June 24, 1915..	Strikers' places filled.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JULY.

Metal:— Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont. .	Against reduction in wages.....	1	10	July 12, 1915.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Against reduction of wages and employment of particular persons	1	250	July 15, 1915..	Men returned to work at reduced rates. Person objected to dismissed.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

DURING the month of July, 1915, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour, 58 workpeople were killed and 254 injured. The record for the month of June was 84 killed and 205 injured, and that for the month of July, 1914, was 94 killed and 596 injured. A comparison of the July record with that for the month of June shows that there were 26 fewer workpeople killed and 49 more injured in July than in June. There were 36

fewer workpeople killed and 342 fewer injured in July, 1915, than in July, 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	7	9	16
Fishing and hunting.....	3	.....	3
Lumbering.....	3	6	9
Mining.....	9	30	39
Railway construction.....	.....	1	1
Building Trades.....	3	11	14
Metal Trades.....	5	45	50
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	5	5
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	4	4
Food & tobacco preparation.....	2	3	5
Transportations—			
Steam Railway Service... ..	5	63	68
Electric Railway Service... ..	1	3	4
Navigation.....	3	20	23
Miscellaneous Transport.. ..	3	15	18
Public Employees.....	1	5	6
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	10	17	27
Unskilled Labour.....	3	16	19
Total.....	58	254	312

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Durban, Man.....	July ..	1	Gored by a bull.
".....	East Hill, Ont.....	" 12	1	Mangled by gasoline engine.
".....	St. Fulgence, Que.....	" 30	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Ste. Genevieve, Que.....	" 13	1	Struck head on barn door arch.
".....	MacRorie, Sask.....	" 27	1	Buried in cave-in of well.
".....	MacLaren's Landing, Ont.....	" 29	1	Horses attached to a hay rake ran away.
Farm Laborer.....	Mitchell, Ont.....	" 13	1	Kicked by a horse.
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fishermen.....	St. John, N.-B.....	" 9	3	Drowned,—boat capsized.
Lumbering—				
River driver.....	Parry Sound, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed by logs.
Feller.....	Teak Island, B.-C.....	" 24	1	Crushed by falling tree.
Sawmill employee.....	Portapique, N.-S.....	" 14	1	Mangled by machinery.
Mining—				
Miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 10	2	Fall of rock.
".....	Black Lake, Que.....	" 15	1	" "
".....	New Waterford, N.-S., (Col. No. 2).	" 22	1	Fall of coal.
".....	Sydney, N.-S. (Hub Col.).....	" 3	1	" "
".....	" (Reserve, No. 5 mine).....	" 9	1	" " and rock.
Quarry workers.....	Rosemount, Que.....	" 30	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Mine driver.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 20	1	Run over by a mine car.
Smelter employee.....	Granby, B.-C.....	" 19	1	Crushed by machinery.
Building Trades—				
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Sheet metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from a building.
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Struck by a swinging derrick chain.
Metal trades—				
Metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell down elevator shafts.
".....	".....	" 10	1	Fell from a building.
Boiler maker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed between wall and hoist.
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from a pole.
".....	Grimsby, Ont.....	" 16	1	Electrocuted.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—				
Brewery worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	2	Asphyxiated.
Steam Railway Service—				
Brakeman.....	Dunmore, Alta.....	" 21	1	Run over by a train.
".....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	" 1	1	Crushed between locomotive and a car.
Painter.....	Campbellton, N.-B.....	" 26	1	Drowned,—fell from a bridge.
Shed Porter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Falling case of merchandise.
Employee.....	Geneva, Ont.....	" 4	1	Run over by a train.
Electric Railway Service—				
Conductor.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	Fell from running board of street car.
Navigation—				
Dredgehand.....	Upsalquitch, N.-B.....	" 7	1	Drowned,—fell from a scow.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
".....	Halifax, N.-S.....	" 15	1	Drowned,—fell from bundle of deals.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Teamster.....	Hull, Que.....	" 6	1	Drowned,—wagon went over edge of wharf.
".....	Dixville, Que.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a wagon.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Crushed by a falling box.
Public and Civic Employees—				
Government Grain Inspector.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell through uncovered opening in grain elevator.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Employees of Cordite factory.....	Belœil, Que.....	" 6	9	Burned to death in Cordite factory fire.
Bookkeeper (female).....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 23	1	Burned to death in a fire which destroyed garage.
Unskilled Labour—				
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Crushed by falling rock.
".....	Transcona, Man.....	" 16	1	Cave-in of a sewer.
".....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 17	1	Crushed by a wagon.

CAUSES.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.		DEATHS.														Total.																																																											
Agriculture.....	1	Falls.....	53	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	3	Injured by flying material.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Lumbering.....	3	Falls.....	3	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	12	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Mining.....	5	Falls.....	5	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	12	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Railway construction.....	12	Falls.....	12	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	12	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Building trades.....	8	Falls.....	8	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	14	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	3	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Metal trades.....	14	Falls.....	14	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Woodworking trades.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Printing and allied trades.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Textile.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	2	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	7	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	6	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	3	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Steam railway service.....	12	Falls.....	12	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	18	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	3	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	9	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	4	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	5	Scalded.....	4	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	2	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	5	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Electric railway service.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Navigation.....	10	Falls.....	10	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	5	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	8	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Miscellaneous transport.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Public and Civic employees.....	1	Falls.....	1	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	6	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	6	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	2	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	2	Scalded.....	2	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	2	Falls.....	2	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	1	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	1	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	1	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	1	Scalded.....	1	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	1	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	1	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	1	Injured by tools.....	1	Burned by molten metal.....	1	Sprain.....	1	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	1	Injured by swinging material.....	1	Struck object in passing same.....	1	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	1	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	1	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	1	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	1	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	1	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	1	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
Unskilled labour.....	53	Falls.....	25	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	28	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	18	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	12	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	10	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	9	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	6	Scalded.....	6	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	5	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	2	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	4	Injured by tools.....	4	Burned by molten metal.....	3	Sprain.....	3	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	3	Injured by swinging material.....	2	Struck object in passing same.....	2	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	2	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	2	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	2	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	2	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	2	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	2	Injured by live stock.....	1	Crushed by an elevator.....	1	Explosion of carbide.....	1	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	1	Collision of cars.....	1	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	1	Run over by hose-truck.....	1	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	1	Explosion of gas.....	1	Crushed by a hoist.....	1	Cave-in of sewer trench.....	1	Overcome by powder fumes.....	1	Impaled on a spike.....	1
	254	Falls.....	254	Falling earth, rock, trees and other material.....	1	Mangled by machinery, saws, etc.....	254	Falling from locomotives and cars.....	254	Injured by mine machinery and mine cars.....	254	Shocked and burned by electricity.....	254	Injured by tools and appliances on rolling stock.....	254	Premature explosion of dynamite.....	254	Scalded.....	254	Derailment of locomotives and cars.....	254	Run over by locomotives and cars.....	254	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.....	254	Injured by tools.....	254	Burned by molten metal.....	254	Sprain.....	254	Horse fell into excavation injuring workmen.....	254	Injured by swinging material.....	254	Struck object in passing same.....	254	Crushed by and between locomotives and cars.....	254	Struck by locomotives and cars.....	254	Injured by hawser of vessel.....	254	Vehicles struck by electric cars.....	254	Collision of horse-driven vehicles.....	254	Injured by the overturning of motor cars.....	254	Injured by live stock.....	254	Crushed by an elevator.....	254	Explosion of carbide.....	254	Hand-car struck horse-driven vehicle on railway crossing.....	254	Collision of cars.....	254	Injured by revolving crank of swing-bridges.....	254	Run over by hose-truck.....	254	Explosion of fire extinguisher.....	254	Explosion of gas.....	254	Crushed by a hoist.....</							

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of June, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
June..	1,029	5,586	2	56	390	1,790	83	417	1,504	7,849

In the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, statements regarding lands patented and homestead entries are given for two months—May and June,—statements for May not having been received in time for last month’s issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF MAY, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	May, 1915.		May, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....			8	2,576.32
British Columbia Homesteads.....	13	1,482.20	15	2,215.41
British Columbia sales.....	5	9.52	38	
Coal surface sales.....			1	11.50
Homesteads.....	1,305	220,773.827	1,481	251,599.341
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	15.10	3	56.23
License of occupation.....	1	2.13	6	6.60
Military bounty grants.....			1	160.00
Mining lands sales.....			2	2,685.60
Mineral rights (1,600 acres).....	5		2	
North West half-breed grants.....			3	363.76
Pre-emption sales.....	114	18,216.38	34	5,452.40
Purchased homesteads.....	44	6,871.25	56	8,897.621
Quit claim, special grants (475.39 acres).....	9			
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....			1	4.76
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	5	1,790.00	16	815.36
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....			3	1,292.82
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	123	1,273.387	4	19.48
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....			1	11.19
Manitoba Railway Co.....			1	6.83
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co.....	13	2,483.22	7	2.83
Qu Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	83	6,008.303	72	1,275.64
Sales.....	22	2,506.998	14	6,889.73
School lands sales.....	10	484.02	15	1,745.84
Special grants.....	1	160.00		806.245
Yukon territory homesteads.....				
Yukon territory sales.....	1			
Total.....	1,755	262,046.27	1,785	287,895.08

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			68	141				
Brandon.....	4	3						
Calgary.....					46	116		
Dauphin.....	116	74						
Edmonton.....			1	3	358	599		
Estevan.....								
Grand Prairie.....					77	89		
Humboldt.....			55	68				
Kamloops.....							31	39
Lethbridge.....					19	23		
Maple Creek.....			43	176				
Medicine Hat.....					16	85		
Moose Jaw.....			42	111				
New Westminster.....							11	10
Peace River.....					66	187		
Prince Albert.....			114	111				
Regina.....			15	16				
Red Deer.....					43	94		
Revelstoke.....							5	3
Saskatoon.....			45	66				
Swift Current.....			65	105				
Weyburn.....			21	36				
Winnipeg.....	245	241						
Yorkton.....			47	42				
Total.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	52

Number of entries for May, 1914..... 2438
Number of entries for May, 1915..... 1513

Net decrease for May, 1915..... 925

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1914:—

NATURE OF GRANT.	June, 1915.		June, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	7	5,921.10	2	478.00
British Columbia homesteads.....	21	2,771.56	7	935.00
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	2	324.00		
British Columbia sales.....	7	3.40	6	
Homesteads.....	936	158,338.126	1,403	241,281.806
Hudson's Bay Co.....	52	43,126.50	2	20.00
License of occupation.....	1	1.33		
Military bounty grants.....			1	14.00
Mining lands sales.....			4	7,199.10
Northwest half-breeds grants.....	2	400.60	2	400.00
Pre-emption sales.....	74	11,544.17	29	4,637.72
Purchased homesteads.....	37	5,892.33	61	9,699.859
Quit claim, special grants (352.20 acres).....	4		7	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....			1	6.17
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	1	3.61	4	1,603.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....			15	1,476.45
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	3	25.14		
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds.....	1	.39		
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.....	6	1,438.00	21	3,511.59
<i>Sales</i>	49	2,735.56	83	2,256.99
School lands sales.....	16	3,363.46	16	1,345.80
Special grants.....	12	342.36	18	855.135
Yukon territory homesteads.....			2	257.00
Yukon territory sales.....	23	1,056.94	15	447.86
Total.....	1,254	237,338.57	1,699	277,091.48

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1914:—

AGENCY.	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			97	166				
Brandon.....	16	2						
Calgary.....					67	119		
Dauphin.....	187	127						
Edmonton.....					297	636		
Estevan.....			3	2				
Grand Prairie.....					123	130		
Humboldt.....			61	91			32	62
Kamloops.....					15	45		
Lethbridge.....			45	192	19	89		
Maple Creek.....			58	201			13	23
Medicine Hat.....					53	166		
Moos Jaw.....			162	163				
New Westminster.....			4	8			9	14
Peace River.....					56	90		
Prince Albert.....								
Regina.....								
Red Deer.....								
Revelstoke.....								
Saskatoon.....			65	106				
Swift Current.....			47	157				
Weyburn.....			52	68				
Winnipeg.....	222	225						
Yorkton.....			162	168				
Total.....	425	384	756	1262	630	1275	54	99

Number of entries for June, 1914..... 3,020

Number of entries for June, 1915..... 1,865

Net decrease for June, 1915..... 1,155

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	52
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1512	1311	2027	4039	2625	4565	218	305

Net decrease for five months - 6,382.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	11	59	61	.....	131
“ Quebec.....	7	29	26	.....	62
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	8	2	14
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	5	.....	8
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
“ Manitoba.....	71	18	7	.....	96
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	23	8	1	33
“ Alberta.....	.....	1	23	.....	24
“ British Columbia.....	.....	2	5	1	8
Persons who had previous entry.....	53	91	101	8	253
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadians returned from the United States.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Americans.....	16	85	103	8	212
English.....	38	66	91	11	206
Scotch.....	13	21	27	5	66
Irish.....	6	8	7	1	22
French.....	7	1	2	.....	10
Belgians.....	1	2	1	.....	3
Swiss.....	2	.....	4	.....	6
Italians.....	.....	.....	12	5	17
Roumanians.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Syrians.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Germans.....	3	3	3	1	10
Anstro-Hungarians.....	93	52	63	.....	208
Hollanders.....	.....	2	2	.....	4
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	3	1	7	.....	11
Icelanders.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Swedes.....	6	12	17	4	39
Norwegians.....	1	14	11	.....	26
Russians.....	19	16	25	.....	60
Turks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian Jews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Africans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	365	516	625	47	1553

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,679.

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	52
June.....	425	384	756	1262	630	1275	54	99
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1937	1695	2783	5301	3255	5840	272	404

Net decrease for six months : 4,993.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	
Canadians from Ontario.....	24	117	69	7	217
“ Quebec.....	5	21	24	.....	50
“ Nova Scotia.....	2	4	4	1	11
“ New Brunswick.....	2	4	2	.....	8
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	5	5	.....	10
“ Manitoba.....	113	25	3	1	142
“ Saskatchewan.....	4	30	4	.....	38
“ Alberta.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	68	116	115	9	308
Newfoundlanders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Americans.....	20	113	118	5	256
English.....	52	89	90	12	243
Scotch.....	17	27	23	4	71
Irish.....	3	14	10	.....	27
French.....	9	5	4	1	18
Belgians.....	4	3	2	1	10
Swiss.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Italians.....	.....	.....	8	8	16
Rumanians.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	3	.....	6	.....	16
Austro-Hungarians.....	61	90	60	.....	211
Hollanders.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	.....	7	6	.....	12
Icelanders.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Swedes.....	6	10	15	2	33
Norwegians.....	3	17	15	.....	35
Russians.....	14	42	15	.....	71
Turks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Serbians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per-janes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoo.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hebrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilians.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Jews.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Arabians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	425	756	630	54	1865

Number of souls represented by the above entries : 4,336.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JULY, 1915.

	June, 1915.	June, 1914.	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	73,867	28,170	(+) 45,697
Halifax.....	128,817	175,025	(-) 46,208
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	23,800	110,400	(-) 86,600
Moncton.....	34,350	110,100	(-) 75,750
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	203,923	277,761	(-) 73,838
Three Rivers.....	88,109	15,250	(+) 72,859
Maisonneuve.....	5,090	273,500	(-) 268,500
Montreal.....	432,490	2,521,520	(-) 2,089,030
Westmount.....	52,650	111,910	(-) 59,260
Lachine.....	12,030	30,770	(-) 18,740
Outremount.....	17,380	77,700	(-) 60,320
Longneuil.....	1,300	13,900	(-) 12,600
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	48,650	299,100	(-) 250,450
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	45,250	(-) 45,250
Kingston.....	12,428	58,108	(-) 45,780
Belleville.....	5,350	1,470	(+) 3,880
Peterborough.....	7,060	60,555	(-) 53,495
Toronto.....	580,068	2,320,910	(-) 1,740,842
St. Catharines.....	48,874	83,033	(-) 34,159
Niagara Falls.....	28,320	120,500	(-) 92,180
Welland.....	22,910	51,815	(-) 28,905
Hamilton.....	68,925	284,900	(-) 215,975
Brantford.....	14,785	79,635	(-) 64,850
Paris.....	1,948	3,367	(-) 1,419
Galt.....	18,325	16,960	(+) 1,365
Guelph.....	6,375	44,490	(-) 38,115
Berlin.....	80,925	75,450	(+) 5,475
Woodstock.....	11,487	5,290	(+) 6,197
Stratford.....	28,150	28,750	(-) 600,000
London.....	266,185	341,405	(-) 75,220
St. Thomas.....	13,050	59,970	(-) 46,920
Chatham.....	40,650	16,872	(+) 23,778
Windsor.....	53,575	223,950	(-) 170,375
Owen Sound.....	22,170	8,060	(+) 14,110
Cobalt.....	14,000	9,350	(+) 4,650
Haileybury.....	300	4,100	(-) 3,800
Sudbury.....	27,300	44,150	(-) 16,850
Port Arthur.....	2,265	213,709	(-) 211,444
Fort William.....	34,750	213,475	(-) 178,725
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	189,200	1,895,750	(-) 1,706,550
Brandon.....	3,000	15,250	(-) 12,250
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	31,175	258,780	(-) 227,605
Swift Current.....	4,400	19,470	(-) 15,070
North Battleford.....	150	15,400	(-) 15,250
Yorkton.....	Nil	25,050	(-) 25,050
Weyburn.....	2,900	34,250	(-) 31,350
Estevan.....	850	3,650	(-) 2,800
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	42,200	733,630	(-) 691,430
Medicine Hat.....	3,000	88,414	(-) 85,414
Lethbridge.....	2,025	23,320	(-) 21,295
Red Deer.....	14,060	6,900	(+) 7,160
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Vernon.....	775	1,650	(-) 875
Kelowna.....	Nil	6,355	(-) 6,355
New Westminster.....	27,800	15,515	(+) 12,285
Vancouver.....	171,064	139,001	(+) 32,064
Point Grey.....	2,445	86,135	(-) 83,690
North Vancouver.....	2,794	16,810	(-) 14,016
South Vancouver.....	10,596	34,654	(-) 24,058
Victoria.....	8,900	82,560	(-) 73,660
Oak Bay.....	Nil	69,590	(-) 69,590
Prince Rupert.....	5,850	24,350	(-) 18,500

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

DURING the month an agreement between Local No. 15, of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, and the various asbestos companies in Winnipeg came into effect, some thirty members of the union and five firms being concerned. The agreement went into effect on July 1, and is to continue in force until December 31, 1917. The various articles of the agreement are given below:

ARTICLE II.

A work day shall consist of eight (8) hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. with one hour for lunch. The working day shall be known as regular time and shall be time actually employed at work, except on Saturday when work shall cease at 12 noon.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. A time and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) rate shall be paid for work performed between 5 p.m. and midnight and Saturday afternoons, and a double rate shall be paid for all work performed between midnight and 8 a.m. in addition to Sundays and the following holidays: Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Sec. 2. On work situated where members of the parties of the second part board a work day of ten (10) hours from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. shall prevail at single time and overtime as herein before provided for in Article 3.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The party of the first part hereby agrees that they will not permit any individual or any member of the

firm or their representatives or agents to execute any part of the work of application of materials, and it is distinctly understood and agreed that Local No. 15 will not permit any of its members to estimate on or contract for any work, or to act in any capacity other than that of workman to party of the first part.

Sec. 2. It is distinctly understood and agreed that the members of the party of the second part work only for contractors who conform to this agreement.

Sec. 3. The party of the first part agrees to pay to the journeyman mechanics, parties of the second part, their present rated wages until June 30, 1915, from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, at the rate of (45) forty-five cents per hour, from July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917, at the rate of (50) fifty cents per hour and to improvers from this date until expiration of this agreement as follows:

Third class—Twenty-five (25) cents per hour.

Second class—Thirty-five (35) cents per hour.

First class—Forty (40) cents per hour, at which latter rate they will be paid until declared mechanics by a competent Board.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. No improver shall execute work unless in company of a journeyman proper, except in cases where first class improvers execute work alone when the services of an improver are not required.

Sec. 2. The number of mechanics in the employ of the party of the first part shall not be less than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of his total working force, of which the im-

provers must not exceed two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of said working force.

Sec. 3. Whenever necessary common labourers may be employed, when the character of certain work demands it, to mix and distribute insulating materials.

Sec. 4. Within the confines of this agreement the party of the first part agrees to employ only members of the party of the second part in the application of all pipe and boiler coverings and insulations of hot surfaces and ducts, also in the coverings of all cold piping and circular tanks connected with same; this shall cover all alterations, repairing of work similar to above, and the use of all kinds of materials for the purposes mentioned. When Local No. 15 fails to supply the party of the first part with sufficient workmen the party of the first part may employ the necessary workmen whenever and wherever he can, such emergency men to be paid at the regular classification rates as specified in this agreement. They shall work until Local No. 15 furnishes men to replace them.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. Members of the party of the second part shall be on all work situated six (6) miles from Winnipeg City Hall at 8 a.m. and leave said work at 5 p.m.

Sec. 2. When travelling the members of the party of the second part shall receive single time except where sleeper is provided when no time shall be allowed.

Sec. 3. On work situated beyond six (6) miles from Winnipeg City Hall, where men do not board they shall receive single time while travelling to and from the six (6) mile limit.

ARTICLE VII.

Upon any issue that this agreement is silent or obscure action shall be taken by a Joint Trade Board composed of four (4) sign parties to this agreement and four (4) members (mechanics) of Local No. 15. This Board shall also act as the Examining Board through which mechanics' cards shall be issued and improvers be advanced.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The following reports of departments and bureaus were received at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, during July, 1915:

DOMINION REPORT.

Coal Fields of British Columbia.

Coal Fields of British Columbia, compiled by D. B. Dowling. Department of Mines. Geological Survey, Memoir 69. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1915. Pages, 357.

A Memoir on the Coal Fields of British Columbia issued by the Department of Mines contains a detailed account of the various coal-bearing areas in that province both from a geological and industrial standpoint. It is divided into the Cretaceous and the Tertiary coals, the former of which embrace twenty-one, and the latter twenty areas. The volume is illustrated with a map of the coal

fields of British Columbia, and twenty-three diagrams.

Canadian Shipping.

List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the Registry Books of the Dominion of Canada on the thirty-first day of December, 1914.

The Report on Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries shows that the total number of vessels on the Register Books of the Dominion on December 31, 1914, was 8,772, measuring 932,422 tons, being an increase of 227 vessels and 35,457 tons, as compared with 1913. The number of steamers on the Register Books on the same date was 4,054, with a gross tonnage of 744,783. Placing the average value at \$30 per ton, the value of the net regis-

tered tonnage of Canada on December 31, 1914, would be \$27,972,660. The number of new vessels built and registered in Canada during the past year was 327, measuring 43,346 tons net register, with an estimated value of \$1,950,570. About 45,163 men and boys, inclusive of the masters, were employed on ships registered in Canada during the year 1914.

QUEBEC REPORT.

Mineral Production.

Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec during the year 1914. Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec, 1915. Pages, 151.

The Report on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec shows that the mineral production of that province during the year 1914 reached a value of \$11,732,783, a decrease of \$1,387,028, or 10.57 per cent, compared with the previous year, but greater by \$545,673 than the production of 1912. In 1914 there were employed in mining in Quebec 8,971 workmen, who received in wages a total of \$4,291,735. The most valuable product was cement for which there was received \$3,325,055, followed by asbestos, the value of which was \$2,895,935.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REPORT.

The Mining Industry.

Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for the year ending December 31, 1914, being an account of mining operations for gold, coal, in the Province of British Columbia. Victoria, B.C. King's Printer, 1915. Pages, 544.

The Report on the Mining Industry of British Columbia for the year 1914 contains statistical tables showing the total mineral output of the province to the end of 1914, the production of the past year in detail, and a summary of the production of each of the last four years. Since 1852 the total mineral production of the

province is estimated at the value of \$486,822,745. Of this sum \$73,269,603 represented placer gold, \$81,595,516 lode gold, \$149,814,462 coal and coke, and \$86,939,370, copper. The production for 1914 amounted to \$26,388,825, compared with \$30,296,398 in 1913, there having been a decline in all products except placer gold which increased from \$510,000 to \$565,000, and zinc which increased from \$324,421 to \$346,125.

OTHER REPORTS RECEIVED.

Canada. — Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1914.

Ontario. — Twenty-second Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Annual Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province of Ontario, 1914.

Fortieth Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, 1914.

Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices of Ontario, 1914.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Ontario for the year ending October 31, 1914.

United States.—Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of New Jersey, for the year ending October 31, 1914.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bureau of Statistics, Labour Bulletin No. 108. Immigrant aliens destined for and emigrant aliens departed from Massachusetts, 1914.

State of New York, Department of Labour, Bulletin. Whole No. 72. New York Labour Laws of 1915.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Damages awarded for loss of toe.

A LIFE pension of \$24 and a lump sum of \$281.25 was awarded recently in a Quebec Court to a labourer who lost his little toe in an accident accruing in the course of his daily work.

The plaintiff had been engaged as a rope man on a moving derrick. One day a wheel of the derrick passed over his right foot, with the result that the small toe had to be amputated, whilst the one next to the small toe became rigid. The plaintiff, who was earning \$2.20 a day, claimed that he had suffered a diminution of earning capacity of one-third. He accordingly asked half salary for all the time he would be laid up, whilst he asked for a pension equal to one-half of the amount whereby his earning power had been decreased. The defendant pleaded gross and inexcusable negligence on the part of the plaintiff and also represented that there had been no reduction in earning power as the plaintiff had been able to return to work at the same salary. However, defendant tendered \$159.50, this being at the rate of \$1.10 for 145 days, though the defendant claimed the plaintiff had been enabled to return to work long before 145 days.

The court after reviewing the case at length found that, according to the testimony of the physicians, plaintiff's strength had been impaired by about 8 per cent. as a result of the accident. Plaintiff was entitled to half salary during all the time he was totally incapacitated from work. He was also entitled

to a pension equal to one-half of the percentage by which his strength or working capacity had been reduced. Judgment as stated. (*Romano v. O'Sullivan*.)

Negligence. — Government Railway. — Brakesman attempting to board moving train.

A brakeman employed on a Government railway attempted to board a way-freight train while in motion. In doing so he slipped and fell, a wheel of the last truck of the van passing over one of his legs, injuring it to such an extent that it had to be amputated. Action was taken to recover damages.

By Rule 48 of the Railway Regulations of December 7, 1889, it was provided that "no person shall be allowed to get into or upon or quit any car after the train has been put in motion, or until it stops. Any person doing so, or attempting to do so, has no recourse upon the Railway Department for any accident which may take place in consequence of such conduct."

It was held (1) that suppliant was a "person" within the meaning of the above rule and was subject to its provisions; (2) that the suppliant accepted the risk incidental to his attempt to board a moving train; (3) that as the proximate cause of the accident was the suppliant's act in attempting to board a moving train he had contributed to the determining cause of his injury and the doctrine of *faute commune* could not be applied even if the railway authorities had been guilty of negligence in allowing the platform of the car by which the suppliant attempted to board the train to be defective—a fact not so found by the court. (*Turgeon v. The King*.)

Workmen's Compensation. — Indemnity awarded widow.

Compensation for the loss of her husband, a workman who died of gastro-enteritis, was granted a widow who sued the defendant company for \$2,000 in virtue of the Workman's Compensation Act. The evidence showed that plaintiff's husband was engaged with a fellow workman in lifting a heavy block of stone when his companion released his hold with the result that the full weight fell upon the deceased. He suffered internal injuries, experiencing pain in the side and abdomen. The internal injuries brought about gastro-enteritis, from which disease the victim died sometime later. The defendant denied that there had been any accident and pleaded that the death of the deceased was brought about by purely natural causes, as he was an alcoholic and the progress of the disease had been the normal and natural evolution.

The court, however, found that there had recently been an accident. The victim had complained to his foreman at the time and had told him of his injuries. He had suffered greatly at the time. The plaintiff had amply proved the relation of cause and effect between the accident and the condition found in the victim immediately subsequent thereto. The proof clearly showed that the death of the plaintiff's husband had been brought about indirectly as a result of a strain he suffered when engaged in lifting the piece of stone. The immediate cause of death was shown to be gastro-enteritis, but this disease had been brought about by the accident. Judgment was given for \$2,000, the full amount claimed. (*Bean v. Asbestos Corporation of Canada.*)

Cutting pulpwood an agricultural pursuit.

—Injury to woodsman.—Compensation Act not applicable.

Action was brought by the plaintiff, a woodsman, claiming an indemnity be-

cause whilst engaged in felling trees for the defendant, who had contracted to supply pulpwood to a pulp company, he cut his foot.

The court after a lengthy review held that the mishap was not one which fell under the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, under which the plaintiff claimed, because it was the plaintiff who had injured himself and because the accident did not result from mechanism such as is found in a manufacturing establishment.

The Judge further pointed out that a special provision of the Compensation Act excluded agricultural pursuits from amongst the industries affected by the Act. The plaintiff was to be considered as working for a person engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in no wise in manufacturing. The intention of the legislator evidently was to protect the workman against the mishaps of industrial pursuits and in no wise against the dangers inherent to the cultivation of the soil or forestry operations against which personal initiative rendered it necessary upon them to protect themselves. Such being the law, in the opinion of the Judge, a just application of it to the case then under review rendered it necessary for the court to declare that the felling of trees was an agricultural operation, and a woodsman who injured himself whilst engaged in felling trees had his recourse under the common law and not under the Compensation Act. (*Michaud v. Gagnon.*)

Workmen's Compensation: — Damages awarded for stiff knee.

An award was made for \$650 to a workman who received injuries while in the course of his employment with the defendant company. The action was taken under the Workman's Compensation Act. The plaintiff, who was a mechanic, was engaged in boring sockets in a steel beam in the roof of the defendants' warehouse. He placed his

drill upon the plank upon which he was standing with the result that the plank broke under his weight and under the pressure of the drill exerted against the beam. Plaintiff was thrown to the floor, a distance of twenty-five feet, and fractured the bones of his left knee. Plaintiff alleged permanent partial disability due to the stiffening of the joint and claimed an indemnity equal to one-half of his reduced earning capacity which he estimated at fifty per cent. The medical evidence showed a loss of function in the knee of from fifteen to thirty per cent. While capable of work at which he could stand, he would be incapable of work requiring him to bend very much. Plaintiff agreed to accept and the company to pay \$650 in full of all liability, including costs, and judgment was entered accordingly. (*Gonthier v. Dominion Oil Cloth Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Master and Servant.—Death of servant. —Negligence.

In the April, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, at p. 1238 there was reported the case of a lineman in the service of the London Electric Company, who was killed by a fall from a pole, which he had climbed for the purpose of removing wires, as the pole was considered unfit for service and a new pole had been erected near the old one. While the deceased was working on the old pole, it moved as if to fall toward the street, whereupon the deceased jumped for the other pole, but failed to catch it and fell to the ground and was killed. The widow of the deceased lineman brought action to recover damages for the death of her husband and was awarded \$2,500 and costs.

The defendant company appealed the case to a higher court, but the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Christie v. London Electric Company.*)

Damages for death of railway employee.

—Judgment reversed on Appeal.

An employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had been engaged under the charge of a foreman at Welland. His work there having been completed, the foreman, the deceased and three of his fellow-employees, who had been engaged in the work, returned by train to Hamilton, and arrived there shortly before nine o'clock in the evening. Their destination was a car upon the company's line in Hamilton in which they slept and kept their tools. When the party reached the Hamilton station, they went to take a car on the street railway by which they would have reached a point near the sleeping-car. Finding that the car they had expected to take had already left, they decided to get to the sleeping-car by walking along the railway track. The deceased was a comparative stranger in Hamilton, and it was not clearly shown that he knew that the sleeping-car could be reached by the street car line or that it had been the intention of his companions to have taken passage by the car. While walking along the track the deceased was struck by a train, which came up behind him, and died of the injuries thus received. In the trial action judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff.

In appeal, however, it was held that the deceased was paid for his work by the hour and that his right to be paid his wages came to an end when the work at Welland was completed or at all events when he had got back to Hamilton, and that there was no evidence to show that the deceased met his death in the course of his employment; that when his work at Welland was done, his work by the day had come to an end, and he was no longer supposed or bound to conform to the orders or directions of the foreman. The appeal was allowed and the judgment reversed. (*Charpe v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Railway. — Negligence. — Uncovered switch rods.

Action was brought by the plaintiff, a switchman, to recover damages for injuries sustained by him while performing his duties. The action was brought both at common law and under the statute, and before the trial judge damages were awarded the plaintiff. The defendant company, however, appealed, with the result that the former judgment was set aside.

The plaintiff while engaged in switching operations in the yards of the Winnipeg joint terminals on July 7, 1913, at about five o'clock in the morning, sustained the injuries in respect of which the action was brought. A flying switch had been made, the plaintiff had cut off two cars and these had been moved to the line where they were to remain. The plaintiff then set the switch so that other cars might be pushed to another track. The cars, which were to be switched, formed the rear end of the train and these had been stopped within three or four feet of the switch at which the plaintiff was standing. After he had set the switch he noticed that the knuckle of the coupler on the end of the car nearest to him was open. He then stepped across the tracks and took hold of the lever, there being a lever on that side only, and tried to open the coupler. In so doing he was performing part of his duties. The lever did not work and then the plaintiff took the knuckle in one hand and shook it while he held the lever with the other hand. He stated that while doing this he held the lever with his right hand, his back being turned to the car. While the plaintiff was so engaged the foreman of the switching crew saw that the switch had been set and gave the engineer the signal to push the cars past the switch. The car at which the plaintiff was working was then pushed forward upon him. It was gathered from the evidence of the plaintiff and of

other witnesses that the end of the car was within three or four feet of the switch rods, while the plaintiff was working at it and before it moved. The first step he took would bring him to the switch rods. Even after he had stumbled on these he hung to the lever and the knuckle and plaintiff claimed that when he caught his feet sufficiently he sprang away from the car.

From the evidence given by other switchmen the judge found that, although the backing of the train was the cause of the accident, the foreman was not negligent in causing it to back; that the plaintiff had tripped on the switch rods; that the tripping had been the cause of the accident; that the plaintiff was not negligent; that the exposed condition of the switch rods constituted the negligence which caused the plaintiff to trip and so occasioned the accident. The Judge stated he had grave doubts whether the evidence was sufficient to enable the jury to find the cause of the plaintiff's fall was the switch rods. According to a statement made by the plaintiff he had been able to keep on the side after getting clear of the switch rods, had taken several steps and then sprung away from the car. It was just as he sprung away from the car that he stumbled on something and fell in front of the car. The conclusion at which the Judge arrived was that the jury were not justified in finding that the defendants were negligent in not covering the switch rods. That being the only negligence found by the jury the plaintiff could not recover at common law. Their finding that the foreman was not negligent in causing the train to back up at the time of the injury prevented the plaintiff from recovering under the Employers' Liability Act.

The Judge expressed regret that the plaintiff had not taken advantage of the Workmen's Compensation Act, under which he might have recovered a certain compensation, rather than stake everything on the chance of recovering a

larger sum in an action of negligence against the employers. The appeal was allowed, the judgment for the plaintiff set aside and a judgment entered for the defendants. (*Mallory v. Winnipeg Joint Terminals.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Employers' Liability.—Damages awarded miner.

Claiming damages for the loss of a leg in an accident met with while in the employ of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, a miner, resident at Ladysmith, brought action under the Employers' Liability Act.

The mishap occurred on September 2, 1914. Plaintiff, it appears, was working on the slope leading to the outlet of the mine when he was struck by a car which was not under control. It had escaped in some manner and was speeding down the incline when the plaintiff was hit. He asserted that he had not seen it until it was a short distance away. He had

jumped, but it was too late, and he was thrown to one side, suffering such injuries that it became necessary to amputate one of his limbs.

In his statement of claim the plaintiff placed the responsibility on the company by alleging a defective system and negligence in not providing a safe place for working. To this the defendant retorted that plaintiff had been guilty of contributory negligence and that he had voluntarily assumed the risk. Plaintiff also claimed that there was no derailing switch, that the car had no stop blocks, that there were not sufficient manholes in the slope, and that there was no warning through a system of inspection. This was all denied by the company which claimed that there were stop blocks or drags provided for the car and that it was thrown from the track by a switch. There was nothing wrong, it maintained, with the working conditions.

The case was heard before a judge and a jury and the result was an award of \$3,600 to the plaintiff. (*Jones v. Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

TWO industrial disputes on the Pacific Coast occupied the attention of the Department closely during the past few weeks. The two disputes were in no way associated with each other, but in each case a disastrous strike seemed at one time to threaten. The one dispute concerned the street railway employees of the three cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and the other related to the longshoremen of the Pacific ports. Fortunately at the time of writing the acute stage of the difficulties had passed and danger of a strike seemed to have disappeared. In the case of the street railway dispute, the employees had acted in accordance with the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in referring their differences to a Board of Conciliation. A Conciliation Board had been established and had conducted an unusually comprehensive enquiry. The findings of the Board were not, however, immediately acceptable as a settlement. The contentions of neither party had been conceded. During several days a state of acute tension prevailed and a general strike of street railway employees in the three cities was among the distinct probabilities. The disputing parties were prevailed upon to take the Board's award as a basis of settlement, and after a renewal of direct negotiations the award, with modifications at some points, was converted into a working agreement and the dispute was closed. The longshoremen's industry falls also within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and it seemed not unlikely that its machinery would

be utilized for the adjustment of differences between the Pacific Coast ship owning companies and their longshoremen. The Department, through its resident officer and otherwise, was closely informed on the situation, and there seemed good reason for the view that both parties, had direct negotiations failed, would welcome the intervention of a Board. A particularly difficult aspect of this dispute was that the employees aimed at securing the same conditions in all the Pacific ports in the United States and Canada. There were many evidences of severe friction, but direct negotiations continued during several weeks, the representatives of the employing companies discussing matters at issue freely and frankly with the representatives of the union comprising the employees. Ultimately a working agreement was amicably reached and the latest information received suggests peaceful industrial conditions during the approaching winter season.

U. S. Labour Monthly Review.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has commenced the publication of a monthly journal. The journal is slightly smaller in dimensions than the *Labour Gazette* of Canada, but is comparable with it generally speaking in the nature of its contents, save that the United States publication does not appear to aim at informing its readers as closely as does the *Labour Gazette* with reference to current industrial conditions in the different parts of the country. The United States publication,

which will be known as the "Monthly Review," is under the official control of Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labour. It is interesting to learn from the first issue of the new journal that the United States Bureau of Labour proposes to gather statistics as to industrial disputes throughout the republic, adopting for that purpose, so far as can be gathered from the particulars mentioned, methods very similar to those pursued by this Department for collecting statistics as to industrial disputes in Canada. For many years the United States authorities in these matters have abstained from attempting to collect and compile such statistics. The industrial conditions in the United States and Canada are closely akin in so many respects that the new departure will be of special interest in the Dominion, permitting, as it will, instructive comparisons in such matters between the two countries.

New York State Industrial School.

In connection with the recent legislation of the State of New York establishing a State Industrial Commission, replacing at once the former Department of Labour and the former Workmen's Compensation Board of the State, provision was made, it will be remembered, for the creation of an Industrial Council to consist of ten members, the membership representing an equal strength of employers and employees. The work attaching to the Council is honorary, no compensation or expenses being paid the members. Some interest attaches to the personnel of the first Industrial Council, the members of which have been named by the Governor of New York State as follows:

Representing the Employer—Edward J. Barcalo, President of the Barcalo Manufacturing Company, Buffalo; G. Emmons, General Electric Company, Schenectady; Richard C. Stofer, President of the Norwich Pharmacal Com-

pany, Norwich; Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company, New York City, and Carleton A. Chase, President of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Works, Syracuse.

Representing the Employee—James P. Holland, Vice-President of the New York State Federation of Labour, New York City; John C. Clark, Vice-President of the New York State Federation of Labour, Buffalo; Thomas M. Gafney, Syracuse; Richard H. Curran, Rochester, and Miss Melinda Scott, President of the Women's Trade Union League, New York.

Industrial Disputes Legislation Fore-shadowed.

In the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* will be found the draft of a Bill foreshadowing legislation of importance with reference to the Department of Labour. The measure proposes the consolidation and amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act; with the draft are printed certain introductory and explanatory notes. The opening lines of the introductory page state the Minister's object in making known at this time the nature of the proposed legislation: "The accompanying draft Bill respecting Industrial Disputes is printed and distributed for consideration and discussion. It is earnestly requested that its provisions be carefully perused, and that the views and suggestions of those interested be sent to the Minister of Labour." The names of secretaries of all trades union branches in Canada are, it will be remembered, on the complimentary mailing list of the *Labour Gazette* and the publication is mailed to them regularly. It is trusted that officers of organizations which have shown special interest in this legislation will bring to the attention of their members the draft Bill printed in the present issue.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 1915.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and labour conditions during August showed an improvement over those of the previous month. Harvesting operations, which reached their height towards the close of the month, absorbed practically all idle labour in the West, and provided employment for many thousands from the East who were brought in on special excursion trains, several of which were run during August by the large trans-continental railways. Recruiting for overseas service also continued steadily and was a factor in reducing the number out of work.

By the end of the month a large portion of the harvest had been gathered in almost all districts with excellent results. Heavy rains in parts of Eastern Canada did considerable damage to grain and root crops, but owing to the exceptionally heavy yield the general result was expected to be up to the average. Fishing on the Atlantic coast continued good, and the salmon catch in northern waters of British Columbia was reported satisfactory, though on the Fraser river fishing was poor. Operations out of Prince Rupert were good. Lumbering continued active in Eastern Canada and improved considerably in British Columbia. Mining, both coal and metal, in many districts was almost back to normal, and in other localities showed continued improvement. In manufacturing also improved conditions were apparent, with marked activity in a number of lines in many Eastern industrial districts. Factories working on war munitions in many instances were running night and day. Not much change was noticeable in railway construction from conditions of the previous month. Railway traffic and work in the shops improved with preparations for

moving the crops. Water transportation continued fairly active.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 147.6 for August as compared with 147.1 for July and 136.3 for August, 1914. Grains, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, and some metals, averaged lower than in July, but price levels were higher in miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides, iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, and raw furs. In retail prices the cost of a week's supply of a list of thirty-two foods in terms of the average price in some sixty industrial localities in the Dominion was \$7.781 as compared with \$7.797 in July and \$7.679 in August, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in milk, cheese, bread and flour, but prices were higher in eggs, butter and potatoes. Coal averaged slightly higher and rent slightly lower, there being a decline in the average in British Columbia. As compared with August last year the chief increases appeared in butter, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans and sugar. Decreases appeared in beef, pork, lard, eggs, milk, evaporated apples and potatoes. Coal and wood averaged slightly lower than a year ago. The decrease in rent was from an average of \$4.80 per week to \$4.09.

Interruptions to Industry.

Four new trade disputes were reported during August, two of which were settled. At the end of the month there were five strikes in existence, two less than in the previous month.

Among industrial establishments, etc., destroyed by fire or through other causes, the following may be mentioned:

New Brunswick.—At Moncton, August 24, Keirstead's drug store and W. D. Charter's men's furnishing store, total loss, \$8,000; at Upper Gagetown, August 19, F. Crosby's lath and saw mill.

Quebec.—At Cookshire, Aug. 26, Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber Company's store; at Eustis, Aug. 25, surface plant of the Eustis Mining Company, loss \$50,000; at L'Assomption, Aug. 2, Bedard's store and carriage factory, loss \$6,000; at Montreal: Aug. 25, Excel Carbon Company's factory, loss \$15,000; Aug. 27, Consumer's Sack and Supply Company's warehouse, loss \$20,000.

Ontario.—At Brockville, Aug. 3, dairy supply warehouse of D. Derbyshire & Company, loss \$3,000; Aug. 3, barns of Wm. Henderson (butcher), loss \$3,000; at Chatham, Aug. 5, Geo. Bergman's tailoring and men's furnishing store, loss \$6,000; at Cobalt, Aug. ., Empire theatre, loss \$3,000; M. Cannon's restaurant, loss \$2,000; Aug. 25, hoist room of the Nipissing Mine shaft, loss \$2,000; at Judgeville, Aug. 5, Willow cheese factory, loss \$1,800; at Kincardine, Aug. 16, pattern shop of the Hunter Bridge and Boiler Works, loss \$15,000; at New Hamburg, Aug. 20, Electric Meter and Metal Stamping Works, loss \$30,000; at Ottawa, Aug. 4, stables of the Ottawa Transfer Company, loss \$1,500; at Pembroke, Aug. 13, factory of the Hardwood Specialties Company, Limited, loss \$40,000, (struck by lightning); Aug. 25, Copeland Hotel stables and ice-house, loss \$4,000; at Toronto, Aug. 19, 1,500 tons of hay at the Union Stock Yards, loss \$15,000; at Windsor, Aug. 20, Zakoor Bros.' theatre, loss \$15,000.

Manitoba.—At Wheatland, Aug. 4, Western Canada Flour Mill Company's elevator, containing 5,000 bushels of grain, loss \$10,000; at Winnipeg, Aug. 22, International Bakery, loss \$3,000.

Saskatchewan.—At Laird, Aug. 2, hotel Laird, loss \$25,000; at Scott, Aug. 5, Kentucky livery stables and premises of the Beaver Lumber Company, total loss, \$13,000.

British Columbia.—At Revelstoke, Aug. 20, Sawyer Bros.' stave mill, stock of staves and lumber, loss \$5,000; at Sandon, Aug. 30, Ivanhoe Concentrator, loss \$50,000; at Vancouver, Aug. 24, seed and nursery store of A. R. McDougal, loss \$3,000; premises of the Winnipeg Casket Company, Cooder Canadian Rust-proof Screen Company, Imperial Trunk Company and M. Wright's wood factory, total loss \$25,000; at Victoria, Victoria Steamship Company's warehouse, loss \$1,500.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There was little in the way of changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during August. Machinists at Amherst, N.S., received an increase from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents per hour and machinists' helpers at the same place were raised from 20 cents an hour to 25 cents. Ten machinists and eight helpers were affected. At Berlin, Ont., a contractor reduced the rates of bricklayers in his employ from 50 to 45 cents per hour.

Only a few employees accepted the reduction, the others finding work with other contractors. Labourers employed by a paving company at Peterborough were granted a shorter working day and an increase in wages, the new arrangement giving them 20 cents per hour for a nine-hour day instead of 17½ cents per hour for a 10-hour day as formerly. Unskilled labourers employed by lumbering companies in the Fernie district were given increases ranging from 25 to 50 cents per day. Fan boys at Hillcrest colliery had their wages increased from \$1.10 to \$1.60 per day. A few printers at New Westminster employed on job work had their scale of wages slightly reduced. Some reductions were reported in a coal mine at Nanaimo, and at Victoria a number of employees at the City Hall were placed on half time.

Conditions in the Industries and Trades.

Conditions of employment during August in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, as indicated by reports of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and by information received at the Department of Labour from other sources, may be briefly summarized as follows:

Agriculture.

Favourable weather continued in the West and at the end of the month a large percentage of the grain was cut in some districts. In others harvesting operations were in active progress. A splendid crop was reported in practically all parts of the West. Continued heavy rains in parts of Ontario and Quebec did considerable damage to grain and other crops and rendered harvesting difficult; potatoes in many districts were reported to be rotting. On account of the very heavy yield, however, general crops were expected to give good average results despite the damage by rains.

There was an active demand for farm help in almost all parts of the Dominion, though this demand was, of course, more pronounced in the West. In some parts of the East a shortage of labour was reported, particularly of experienced men, and from a number of localities it was reported that despite the local demand much farm help left for the West. In the West, however, in some districts there was a tendency towards a surplus of labour owing to the large numbers of easterners who took advantage of the usual fall harvesters' excursions run by the large railway companies during the month. The unemployed in Winnipeg were able to secure work at harvesting, but it was reported that a large number of men from Eastern Ontario were unable to secure work as harvesters. Brandon also reported there were large numbers of labourers unable to obtain work. At Moose Jaw from the middle of August there was a good demand for harvest help and all local labour was absorbed, as well as the supply which came from outside points. Wages were \$2.50 per day and men who held out for more had difficulty in getting placed. With the commencement of threshing, however, it was expected that \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day would be paid. In the Prince Albert district little demand for outside harvest help was reported, and a number of men who arrived from outside points were transferred to other districts where employment was available. The growth of mixed farming and the consequent employment of farm hands the year round in the Prince Albert district was given as a reason for the small demand for special harvest labour. At Regina harvesters' wages ranged from \$2.50 to \$3 per day with board. At Edmonton the supply of labour was much greater than the demand, and hundreds of men went to Saskatchewan where the demand was reported good. Large numbers of men also went from British Columbia to engage in harvesting operations in the Prairie Provinces.

Fishing.

Fishing on the Atlantic coast continued good. Sardines and other fish were reported plentiful in the Bay of Fundy. At Sydney herring were plentiful in the early part of the month, but later the catch fell off. Cod fishing was fair. On the whole the season up to the end of the month was a good one for fishermen.

On the Pacific coast conditions also were good in Prince Rupert waters and in the northern salmon waters, though salmon fishing on the Fraser river continued poor, very few sockeye having been secured. The pack in northern waters, however, was expected to be about up to the average. A large number of American boats called at Prince Rupert during the month, also an additional number of Canadian boats. The demand for ice at this port exceeded the local supply.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were active in the East and the improvement noted last month in British Columbia was continued. At Newcastle, N.B., shipments to the United Kingdom continued heavy and large crews were employed in loading operations. The mills at the same place were very active and gave promise of continuing so as long as the river remained open. At Quebec, mills were all working, and the season's cut was expected to be a heavy one, though it was thought a large quantity would remain over in the piling grounds, the demand being light and shipments difficult. Ottawa mills were busy, and men were being engaged for the woods.

Log-cutting in the timber limits in the hinterland of Ontario and Quebec for 1916 had begun and men were being sent in. While many lumberjacks enlisted for active service, there were plenty of men available for the woods, though the number required was not expected to be as large as in other years.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amberst.			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Truro.			Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
5—Westville.	Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.			Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
8—Moncton.			V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	
9—Newcastle.			V active	V active	V active			
10—St. John.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet
13—Quebec.			Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.			Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	
21—Brantford.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
22—Brockville.			Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
23—Chatham.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.		Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair	
25—Galt.			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active	
26—Guelph.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
27—Hamilton.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	
28—Kingston.			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.			Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	
30—Niagara Falls.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
31—Orillia.			Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
32—Ottawa.			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	
33—Owen Sound.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
34—Peterborough.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.			Fair	Fair	Active			
37—Stratford.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.			Fair	Fair	Quiet		Fair	
39—St. Thomas.			Quiet	Fair	Fair			
40—Toronto.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
42—Woodstock.			Fair	Active	V quiet			
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
44—Winnipeg.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet		Quiet	
47—Regina.			Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
48—Saskatoon.			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.	Fair		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
54—Nanaimo.	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	
57—Prince Rupert.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair		Active		Fair	Fair
2— Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Active
3— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4— Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
5— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Active		Quiet	Quiet
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
7— Active	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	Active			Active	Active
8— V active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	V active
9— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active				Fair	Fair
10— Active			Active	Active	Active	V quiet			Active	
11—			V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
12— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair
13— Active			Active	Active	Quiet	V active			Quiet	Quiet
14— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
15— Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
17— Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
18— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active			V active	V active
19— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active					
20— V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		V quiet	Fair
21— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
22— Active	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
23— Active	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		V active		Quiet	Quiet
24—			Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet
25— Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair
26— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Quiet	Quiet
27— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
29— Fair		V active	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Quiet
30— Fair	Quiet			Fair	Fair		Quiet		Quiet	Active
31— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Fair
32— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
33— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active		Fair		Quiet	
34— Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
35—			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
39— Quiet	Quiet		Fair				Quiet		Quiet	
40— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
41—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
42— Fair	V quiet		V quiet	Quiet	V active		Fair		Fair	Fair
43—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	
44— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Fair
45—										
46— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
47—			V quiet	V quiet	Fair					
48—			Fair	Fair	Active					
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				Quiet	Quiet
51—			Fair	Fair	Fair					
52— Active	V quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
53— V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	
54—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			V quiet		
55—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				
56— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			V quiet	
57—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	
58—										
59— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet

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City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
4—Truro.....		Active	Active			Quiet	Quiet		
5—Westville.....	Quiet	Active	Active						
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	Fair				V active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		Active	Active					Fair	Fair
10—St. John.....		Active		Active				Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
17—St. Johns and Ierville.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair			Fair		Quiet	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet		V quiet	Active	Quiet	V quiet
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
22—Brockville.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair	Quiet
25—Galt.....	V active	Active	V active			Fair			
26—Guelph.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
29—London.....	Fair	Fair		Fair		V active	Fair	Fair	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Quiet							Fair	V quiet
31—Orillia.....						V active	Quiet		
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Owen Sound.....		Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Fair	Quiet			Fair	Quiet	Fair
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....	V quiet							V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....		Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active		
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Active	Active	V quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosjaw.....	Quiet	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
47—Regina.....		Quiet	Quiet					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	V quiet	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Fair	Fair
52—Medicine Hat.....								Fair	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
58—Vancouver.....									
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair

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TRANSPORT					Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	
2— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair	
3— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	
4—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active	
5—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
6—	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
7—	Active		Fair	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Active	
8— Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	V active	
9—	V active	Active	Active	Active			V quiet	Active	V active	
10— Active							Active		V quiet	
11— Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
12— Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	
13— Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active		V active	Fair	
14— Quiet			Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active	
16—			Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
17— Quiet		V active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	
18— Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	
20— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
21— Fair			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair		Quiet	V quiet	
22—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
23— Active			Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	
24— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
25— Active			Active	Quiet	Active	V active		Fair	Fair	
26— Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
27— Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet	
28— Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
29— Active			Quiet	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	
30— V quiet			Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
31—				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
32— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V quiet	
33—	Active		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	
34— Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
35—	V quiet		V active	Fair	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	
36—			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	
37—	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active		Quiet	Quiet	
38—	Active		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	
39— Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
40— Quiet				Fair					Active	
41— Fair										
42—										
43— Fair		Fair	Fair	Quiet					Quiet	
44— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet	
45—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active	
46—			Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet	
47— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V active	
48— Active				Active					Active	
49—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
50— V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
51—								Active	Active	
52—			Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Active	
53—			V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
54—			V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet	
55— Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet	
56— Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	
57—	V quiet		V quiet						V quiet	
58—									V quiet	
59— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	

The wages being offered were from \$12 to \$22 per month with board and lodging.

In British Columbia the lumbering industry, which was in a very inactive state for several months, became more active owing to the good crops and better demand from the prairie provinces, and a number of mills were increasing their outputs. At Fernie improved conditions were reported, and the post and pole business at this point, which had been quiet, also showed signs of improvement. At New Westminster conditions were fairly quiet. The shingle business, however, was good, with a fairly brisk demand. In some districts of British Columbia heavy forest fires caused great destruction of timber, and the burning out of a number of mills and logging camps caused unemployment in some localities.

Conditions on Vancouver Island showed improvement in some districts. From Victoria it was reported that one large mill on the island had enough orders to keep the mills going until the end of the year. Shortage of tonnage, however, hindered shipments to some extent. Saw-mills in the vicinity of Nanaimo were working steadily, but with reduced forces. Logging camps, also, were not employing as many men as usual.

Mining.

Coal mining was active in most of the Nova Scotia collieries, and a noticeable improvement was reported from most of the coal fields of the West. In the Sydney district conditions were much better than in August, 1914. Prospects for continued activity were good, and likely to be affected only by limited transportation facilities. The statement appearing in this article in the August issue with reference to time worked in the Inverness Colliery did not indicate the precise situation. There were 26 working days in the month of July, and the colliery worked 21 of these days. At Westville the demand for coal in-

creased and the Acadia mines operated full time and increased their output over last month. At Lethbridge, coal mines were working nearly full time, with the prospect of further improvement with the approach of cold weather. At Fernie, also, there was a marked improvement owing to the railroad companies commencing to place orders for their supply of winter fuel. The stocking by dealers of supplies of coal for domestic purposes during winter also assisted in bringing about a general improvement. The demand for coke owing to activity in metal mines continued good. At Nanaimo coal mines were working but not with a full force of men.

Conditions in metal mines also continued fairly active. There were fewer idle men at Cobalt than in any month since the outbreak of war. The mines were running full time and old properties were being reopened, and these activities, with enlistments for active service and the exodus of a number of men for the western harvest fields, left the district with practically no men out of employment. Some encouraging prospects were discovered at points on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway and on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and many prospectors were leaving for the new fields. Increased activity in metal mining was also apparent in British Columbia. In addition to improved conditions among the large mining companies quite a number of small mines which had ceased operations at the beginning of the war resumed work and were sending regular shipments to the smelter at Trail. Both the Granby and Trail smelters were busy.

There was a noticeable improvement in connection with the mining and refining of zinc and a number of companies were incorporated with the object of producing and refining this metal.

The Canadian Smelting and Refining Company at Orillia commenced to treat molybdenum ore brought from the coun-

ty of Renfrew, producing molydenite, a metal used for hardening purposes, which had not formerly been produced in Canada.

Manufacturing.

On the whole an improvement was noticeable in manufacturing as compared with conditions of the previous month. The activity in the steel trade was felt all over the Sydney district and gave a stimulus to nearly all kinds of employment. Large numbers of men were employed at both the Sydney and Sydney Mines steel works. At Halifax, industries, with the exception of car building, were reported well maintained, and clothing, biscuit and confectionery establishments were advertising for help. At Quebec and Montreal manufacturing in many lines was active, though in the case of some shoe factories quiet prevailed. In Ontario the Berlin and Galt districts reported improvement, with many establishments working overtime. Shoe factories in this district were busy. At Woodstock, also, an improvement was noticeable; wagon factories were beginning to feel the effect of western orders and some furniture factories became active again on special work. In many localities manufacturing establishments were making additions to their plants, and there was considerable activity on the part of farm implement manufacturers in the sending out of farm machinery from distributing points in the West.

Railway Construction.

Outside of the progress of work on lines being constructed in Alberta and British Columbia and general maintenance there was no exceptional activity in railway construction. From Sydney it was reported that railway employees continued to find steady employment in connection with improvements on the Intercolonial Railway. Grading was reported to have been completed on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to 21 miles beyond Lac

la Biche, and ballasting of the line from Carbondale to Lac la Biche was practically completed. Construction was commenced on several thousand feet of snowsheds on a section of the Kettle Valley lines in British Columbia. Work on the Hudson Bay Railway was proceeding, and a weekly accommodation train was being operated from The Pas, Man., to Armstrong Lake, a distance of 210 miles. The line has been completely ballasted the first 90 miles from The Pas, and ballasting was in progress along the remaining 120 miles. Work was being carried on by the Canadian Northern Railway Company in several districts.

General Transport.

Railway traffic showed some improvement in August. Preparations were being made to handle the large quantities of wheat to be moved from the West, and in a number of localities additional crews were being taken on. The running by the large transcontinental railway companies of harvesters' excursions during the month also increased activity. Tourist and regular passenger traffic, however, continued light. Regular freight business also was not heavy. At St. Thomas regular men in the traffic departments were fairly well employed, but spare men were not active. In some shops there was little change in conditions of the previous month, but in others the preparation of rolling stock for carrying western grain created activity. At some points the railways were taking on men who had been laid off in the spring and putting more engines into service.

Along the water front at Halifax work was not as brisk as during the previous month, and unskilled labour found it difficult to get permanent employment. A fair amount of activity was reported at lake ports.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which was issued during the month, showed that while working expenses of the company

were materially reduced, net earnings were \$8,851,000 less than last year. The special income, however, was \$2,381,461 greater than last year, making it possible to leave the rate of dividend unchanged. The report refers to the merging of the company's steamship business with that of the Allan Line Steamship Company under the name of "The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited," and states that a moderate estimate of the value of the steamship property involved in the transaction is \$23,500,000.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades showed some improvement in parts of Eastern Canada, but on the whole were quiet.

Metal.—Machinists and brass finishers were actively engaged and there was a demand for more help in some localities.

Printing.—Printing trades continued to be fairly well employed.

Clothing.—Some improvement was noticeable in clothing trades in a few localities, but quiet in others.

Woodworking.—Woodworking trades showed improvement. Furniture factories in some instances were busy, but not on regular work.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—There was an improvement in the tobacco trades. Confectionery and biscuit workers were fairly active.

Leather Trades.—Leather trades on the whole were fairly active.

Transport.—Longshoremen were fairly well engaged at some ports. Quiet conditions were reported at Halifax. Railway workers on the whole were more actively engaged than in the previous month.

Unskilled.—The demand for harvest help both in the East and West practically absorbed the surplus supply of unskilled labour. Continued recruiting also assisted in this direction.

Canadian Trade and Revenue.

Foreign and Imperial Trade.—During July, 1915, there was a decrease in the total value of imports entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, the amounts being \$37,366,309 and \$43,198,366 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. The decrease for the four months ending July 31, 1915, against the same period of 1914 amounted to \$34,880,428. The total value of domestic exports during July amounted to \$45,570,038, an increase of \$3,782,390 as compared with the same month of 1914. The total value of domestic exports during the four months ended July 31, 1915, was \$159,168,259, as compared with \$117,566,554 for the same period of 1914. During July 1915, increases were shown in the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, and decreases in the products of the mine and agriculture. The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, July, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of July.		4 months ending July.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	26,424,970	20,765,166	106,511,809	77,870,508
Free goods.....	16,539,497	15,857,024	64,218,603	56,858,869
Total.....	42,964,467	36,622,190	170,729,912	134,729,377
Coin and Bullion.....	233,899	744,119	1,311,801	2,431,908
Grand Total.....	43,198,366	37,366,309	172,041,713	137,161,285
Duty collected.....	6,988,918	7,431,153	28,481,532	28,082,471

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of July.				4 months ending July.			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	5,905,988	34,337	5,904,514	686,675	16,621,566	73,008	18,405,735	2,661,341
The Fisheries.....	1,677,592	13,722	2,166,857	11,071	4,445,723	38,916	4,872,188	16,112
The Forest.....	5,097,065	80,907	5,876,784	966	14,779,508	90,624	16,197,479	4,066
Animals and their produce.....	7,391,397	48,951	10,943,628	763,388	17,283,097	340,782	25,552,303	1,287,382
Agriculture.....	15,846,177	7,439,694	7,676,404	928,839	42,615,242	10,997,727	41,311,322	5,137,085
Manufactures.....	5,857,996	636,578	12,441,428	425,552	21,679,493	2,275,911	51,541,381	2,011,394
Miscellaneous.....	31,433	253,133	550,393	95,191	141,925	849,381	1,287,851	377,077
Total merchandise...	41,807,648	8,507,322	45,590,038	2,916,682	117,566,554	14,666,349	159,168,259	11,494,457
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	286,646	.....	13,127,009	100	2,633,661	.....	63,822,905
Grand Total Exports.	41,807,648	8,793,968	45,590,038	16,043,691	117,566,654	17,300,010	159,168,259	75,317,362

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for July, 1915, with increase or decrease over July, 1914:—

	July, 1915	July, 1914	Change.
	\$	\$	\$
Halifax.....	9,587,722	9,558,076	+ 23,646
St. John.....	7,118,322	8,094,476	— 3,229,827
Montreal.....	211,147,708	268,847,983	— 57,700,275
Quebec.....	14,374,764	15,711,169	— 1,366,405
Brantford.....	2,325,666	2,709,258	— 383,532
Fort William.....	1,958,559	4,154,262	— 2,195,703
Hamilton.....	12,832,549	13,434,967	— 602,418
London.....	7,679,220	7,807,314	— 128,094
Peterborough.....	1,674,058	1,768,868	— 93,910
Toronto.....	161,709,156	198,337,755	— 36,628,599
Brandon.....	2,058,848	2,052,879	5,969
Winnipeg.....	75,614,528	108,760,139	— 33,145,611
Moose Jaw.....	2,443,277	3,770,564	— 1,327,287
Regina.....	5,004,129	8,233,956	— 3,229,827
Saskatoon.....	2,974,844	4,990,469	— 2,015,625
Calgary.....	11,404,102	20,879,699	— 9,475,597
Edmonton.....	8,567,282	15,317,009	— 6,749,727
Lethbridge.....	1,297,056	1,739,054	— 441,998
Medicine Hat.....	792,606	1,708,934	— 916,323
New Westminster.....	1,174,001	1,786,407	— 612,406
Vancouver.....	23,712,152	38,574,409	— 14,862,257
Victoria.....	6,588,614	11,981,270	— 5,392,656
Total.....	\$589,361,757	\$767,966,344	— \$178,675,817

The July, 1915, bank statement shows the paid-up capital stock of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,984,488. Deposits payable on demand amounted to \$340,950,215 during July as compared with \$349,057,351 for the month of June, a decrease of \$8,107,136. Notes in circulation amounted to \$100,412,424 for the month of July as compared with \$99,625,426 for June, an increase of \$786,998. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts amounted to \$44,029,446 for July as compared with \$46,889,816 for June. Other current loans and discounts amounted to \$758,349,517 as compared with \$759,934,154 for the month of June.

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian reve-

nue for the month of July, 1915, amounted to \$12,655,085.66 as compared with \$12,521,624.27 for the month of July, 1914. For the four months ending July 31, 1915, the total revenue was \$45,848,352.38 as compared with \$32,704,370.28 for the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account for July was \$3,920,518.35 as compared with \$4,862,921.93 for July, 1914. The total expenditure for the four months ending July 31, 1915, was \$9,240,662.59 as compared with \$9,023,876.79 for the corresponding period of 1914. The expenditure on capital account for the month of July comprised \$3,808,273.35 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$112,245 on railway subsidies.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

As a whole, labour conditions in Amherst and district generally were better than at any time since the outbreak of the war, due to increased activity in the manufacture of shells and the starting of work on an order of steel box cars for the Intercolonial Railway of Canada. This, together with the fact that a large number of men have found employment in the hay fields, has left very few out of employment.

An increase in the rate of wages in the machinists' department of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company went into effect on August 9, from 25 cents per hour to 30 cents per hour for machinists and from 20 cents per hour to 25 cents per hour for helpers.

Farmers have had poor weather during the greater part of the month, in which to harvest their hay (this being a very large crop and the chief asset of the farmers in the district), and it was expected unless the weather for the next few weeks improved the loss would be considerable.

There were no changes in connection with manufacturing industries, except in the manufacture of shells, which was increasing every day, and new machinery being installed. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company has started a night shift which will increase as the work develops.

Halifax.

Conditions were fair with most of the trades. There was very little improvement with bricklayers and masons, but the construction of a large number of wooden dwellings relieved the situation somewhat with carpenters and other trades.

Along the water fronts work was not as brisk as a month ago and unskilled labour found it difficult to get permanent employment.

An injunction has been granted restraining the contractors on the Government railway from Rockingham to the Ocean Terminals from carrying on heavy blasting operations within the city limits without taking proper precautions, safeguarding property along the right of way. The contractors claim they cannot comply with the restrictions requested and make any progress on the work, consequently about 150 men were discharged August 18 and two steam shovels put out of commission. At the end of the month no adjustment had been reached to permit the company to proceed with the work as it had been doing in the past and the men were still idle.

Recruiting for overseas service was carried on actively and had the effect of reducing the unemployed to a very small number.

Farmers reported crops to be fully up to an average year. The hay crop was very heavy, but bad weather greatly hampered the work of storing it.

Manufacturing, with the exception of car building, has been well maintained. Clothing, biscuit and confectionery establishments have been advertising for female help.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active, and labour was fairly well employed over the entire district. Apart from the trades such as the carpenters and related classes most workmen were busy. Indeed there was sufficient employment for all who cared to go out of their class and take up other work. The activity in the steel trade has been felt all over the district and has given a

stimulus to nearly all other kinds of employment. The beautiful weather, which set in during the latter part of the month, was very much needed by farmers who took advantage of it to harvest their hay crops, which were very large.

The coal trade continued active and was very much better than in August of last year. Prospects for this trade were good and likely to be affected only by limited transportation facilities.

The steel trade continued very active and a large number of men were employed both in the Sydney and Sydney Mines steel works. Transportation by water and rail was heavy. The building trades showed slight improvement.

Railway employees continued to find steady employment in connection with improvements on the Intercolonial Railway.

Wholesale and retail business was fairly good.

During the month there was some agitation at some of the collieries in the district against working with alien enemies. Meetings were held at which the matter was discussed, and the miners agreed to continue working with men of all nationalities. At a joint meeting of three Provincial Workmen's Association Lodges held in Sydney Mines, to discuss the foreign labour question, a telegram from the Minister of Labour, through Deputy Minister Acland, was read by the Grand Officers of the association setting forth the desire of the Government that Canadian workmen would do their utmost at present time to work in peace and harmony with all men of other nationalities, and expressing the view that workmen in so doing were rendering a patriotic service to their country. After hearing the telegram the meeting unanimously rescinded a resolution in which they had proposed to discontinue work until workmen of hostile countries were discharged.

The hay crop was heavy and was gathered under good weather conditions.

It is probably the best crop ever gathered in the district. Potatoes were slow in maturing and three weeks later than last year, due to the continued cold rains of the spring after planting time and the heavy rains of summer. Other crops were looking well and with continued good weather there should be an abundant harvest of all kinds.

Fishing continued good. In the early part of the month herring were plentiful, but later there were only sufficient of these caught to supply the necessary bait. Cod fishing was fair. Much attention was given to sword fish, and large catches of these were made. Taken all in all the season has been a good one for fishermen.

Truro.

All kinds of labour were quite satisfactorily employed. Builders and builders' labourers were busy.

Printers, painters, tailors, dress-makers, teamsters, woollen and cotton workers, expressmen, electricians, linemen, and wood workers were all steadily employed.

Stanfield's Ltd. booked a big order for woollen goods.

The Canada Steel Company, Ltd., took over the works of the Truro Engineering Works, Ltd., and were busy putting in \$27,000 worth of new machinery.

The farmers were having much difficulty in getting their hay in. The clover crop was the greatest in years, but the continued damp, muggy weather hindered operations to such an extent that there will be a great loss in that respect, and grain and tubers will suffer unless there is a change in weather conditions in the near future.

The Eastern Shirts were working overtime on big contracts.

Railway operations showed improvement over the previous month.

Business, retail and wholesale, showed signs of improvement.

Lumbering operations were fairly brisk.

Bank clearings were satisfactory, and customs receipts encouraging.

Industries outside the town were working satisfactorily.

Food prices were running steadily, with some fluctuations in farm products.

Westville.

Owing to the fact of so many men enlisting for home and overseas service, as well as engaging in the manufacturing of munitions of war, there was an unprecedented demand for labour during August. The high wages available in the plants making war munitions made it exceedingly difficult for coal operators to secure sufficient labour to operate the mines.

The Eastern Car Company, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company and the Cummings and McNeil plants, both in New Glasgow and Stellarton were running three eight-hour shifts per day, and were steadily increasing their output.

Railway traffic continued about the same as last month and was about normal.

Wholesale and retail trades continued active in the district, and showed an increase over both last month and last year.

Lumbering continued active.

The demand for coal increased and the Acadia mine operated full time and increased its output over last month.

July coal shipments from the Acadia Coal Company were 24,950 tons, 3,255 tons more than July, 1914. The Inter-colonial Coal Company shipped 18,500 tons, 1,201 tons over July, 1914.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions have not experienced any very material change during the month. Employment of skilled and unskilled labour was generally good, carpenters, masons and painters being exceedingly busy.

General industrial and commercial operations were fairly active.

Three hundred men left this province for Western Canada on the harvest excursion.

Farmers were favoured with remarkable good weather for saving their hay crop, which is estimated as a full average.

The harvest will be a little on the late side this year, but farmers were looking forward to a record yield.

Local fishermen report fishing fairly good. Sailing craft, except coasting schooners, have disappeared from Prince Edward Island ports, and sails are rapidly disappearing from the fishing fleet also. The gasoline motor has displaced the wind as driving power on the water.

Lumber mills were all busy.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The condition of the labour market during August was fully as good as for the previous month and there was comparatively little unemployment. Much activity prevailed among the building trades, and while no great number of new buildings were being erected there appeared to be work enough for all. All local industries were busy.

Agriculture had one of its busiest months in the year, the farmers being engaged in harvest work. The hay crop has been nearly all gathered, and in this district has been above the average.

Representatives of the company which is to operate the antimony mines at Lake George were making active preparations for the commencement of work at the mines, which will give employment to a considerable number of men.

Moncton.

All classes of labour were actively employed during August and commercial conditions were satisfactory. There was virtually no unemployment in evi-

dence; all the local supply being fully absorbed and considerable help from outside sources placed.

Especially active conditions prevailed in all the various manufacturing and mechanical plants, in building circles, and in the special operations of public character in progress.

Preparatory work for the laying of the foundations of the steel bridge over the Petitcodiac river were well advanced. A large amount of public and private building was in progress.

The tenth annual meeting of the Union of New Brunswick municipalities was held at Fredericton, August 26-27. Proposed legislation relating to highways, the establishment of schools for industrial training in connection with the common schools, and of night schools in cities and towns for technical education were advocated and supported by resolutions.

There has been considerable activity in real estate at firm prices, and trade, both retail and wholesale, has been normal.

Farmers have been actively engaged in haying and other seasonable work. Farmers' help, particularly experienced men, was hard to obtain. Hay, especially upland, was heavy; marshes also good. Broken weather has very much retarded the work, and considerable upland and all the marsh hay was still uncut. Grain crops all look promising, though later than usual, and but very little harvesting done.

Newcastle.

The labour market showed little or no change over the previous month. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, continued equal to the supply, and there was no unemployment.

Work on the new water and sewerage system at Bathurst has been commenced by the contractors, Clark & Son, and good progress was reported.

Lumber shipments to the United Kingdom continued heavy, and large

crews of men were employed in loading operations.

Agricultural conditions were very favourable, and there was a good prospect of excellent crops in all branches, especially root crops. At a meeting of the Newcastle Board of Trade, held on August 12, preliminary steps were taken to have a flour mill erected in Newcastle as an inducement for North Shore farmers to grow more wheat.

The fishing industry was rather quiet.

Lumbering operations in the mills and in shipping were very active and gave promise of continuing so as long as the river remains open.

Local industries were all working steadily.

St. John.

Business continued dull in the building trades, but machinists and brass finishers were in demand.

The street car service to East St. John went into operation on August 19.

The city authorities are having a lot of work done in laying new sewers and water mains, giving employment to a number of men; also repairing and renewing several streets and sidewalks.

About 1,400 men left the Maritime Provinces on the harvesters' excursion on August 17, including 150 from St. John, and 650 more left on August 24.

Passenger and freight traffic on the St. John river boats has shown an improvement over that which existed earlier in the season.

The customs revenue for the month of July shows an increase of \$83,507.26. The statement follows: 1915, 227,618.43; 1914, \$144,243.17.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of July were \$18,118.70, and for the corresponding period last year \$14,481.57, an increase of \$3,637.13.

The harbour receipts for the month of July were \$5,168.85, while those for July, 1914, were \$2,827.36, showing an increase of \$2,341.49.

Sardines and other fish were very plentiful all along the Bay of Fundy.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions were improving, especially in lumbering operations. A larger number of men have left for the lumber camps than last year and a much larger cut is expected. Wages offered were lower than in 1913.

Extensive public works will be started at once in this locality, the city council having succeeded in disposing of its debentures to the amount of \$208,000.

The heavy rains have delayed the harvest and crops have been damaged.

Business in general was as good as during the same period last year.

The cost of living has not changed much, except for potatoes which were gradually coming down in price.

Montreal.

During August there were strong indications of business revival due to the expectation of a large crop and the rapidly extending industrial activity based chiefly on war requirements. Every statement by financial companies through men who usually speak for them bears evidence of belief that the tide has begun to turn. It has been stated by Mr. R. D. Bell in the monthly review by Greenshields & Company that conditions in agriculture, industry, trade and finance are immeasurably better than they were a year ago, or than they were immediately before the war started. The bulk of the improvement is attributed to liquidation, economy and determined efforts towards greater production.

Export business in grain, flour and cheese was somewhat hampered in this port for a while by the weakness of sterling exchange, but exports had increased considerably towards the end of the month.

Foundrymen have not been fully employed, and the domestic production of pig iron is being largely turned into steel for the manufacture of shells. The local demand for leather is light, though

the export movement, particularly for sole, is well sustained. An official of the Ames, Holden, McCready Company reported a better demand for boots and shoes from the Western merchants and the Maritime Provinces, and the whole first quarter of their fiscal year showed a fair advance over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Manufacturers of furs reported almost an average business in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Western business is light, and little effort is made to make sales there. Woolen goods, tweeds, carpets and most imported dry goods show advances in prices.

The hardware business was as quiet as it is usually in August. Bar iron and steel advanced 10 cents a hundred.

Little construction work was proceeding and therefore there was a small demand locally for lumber. Moderate shipments of sawn spruce lumber and square birch timber to Great Britain were reported, but high ocean freights militated against business. The total amount invested in new construction work in Montreal for the first seven months of the year was one-third of what it was for the first seven months of 1914. This year the value of new buildings for which permits were taken only amounted to \$3,851,599, and for July the figures were \$432,490, one-sixth of the same month in 1914. The McGill Stadium will be completed in the early part of September. The burning of the Blue Bonnets' race track grand stand also gave some temporary work to a small army of carpenters at the end of the month.

It is believed that local concerns with unfilled orders on their books are negotiating for additional business. Outside of war business Mr. W. W. Butler, vice-president of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, has announced an order for 100 box cars valued at \$100,000, and \$10,000 worth of switch and frog material which will be manufactured by the Canadian Steel Foundries, a subsidiary company.

Various companies are assuring their men that their positions will be given back to them when they return from the front if they enlist. The Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, in addition to this, has decided to insure the lives of all married men, and contribute to the support of all dependents of those who enlist from their employ \$10 a month as long as the war lasts. Two thousand men have been furnished to the firing line by the Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and their affiliations by rail and lake since the war began, and honour lists are being made up for every department from which these men will come.

The Charity Organization Society reports that the amount of distress in the city increased during August, there being 450 families on the rolls at the end of the month when only 413 were on at the beginning. Of these 128 required material relief in the shape of groceries and coal. About 1,000 children were awaiting suitable clothing to attend school when it re-opens in September.

An Honour League has been formed in Montreal, Mr. Thomas O. Woods, the originator of the idea, having leased a house at 115 Milton street, to give employment to men with criminal records to give them a chance of rehabilitating themselves. It is reporting that in three months out of 36 men taken in only nine have failed to make good.

The first month's work in July of the Central Bureau of the Catholic Social Service Guild and St. Vincent de Paul Society as a clearing house for those out of employment shows that domestic servants are scarce and that most applications for work are by the day. The latter have fared badly for there is little demand for this kind of worker.

Negotiations affecting about 3,000 engineers and firemen of the Grand Trunk Railway System have extended over a period of three months with the result that last month increases for special work and concessions as to rules and conditions were arranged. Fifty-

two delegates from every part of the Grand Trunk service from Chicago to Portland took part in the deliberations with Mr. W. D. Robb, superintendent of motive power. The negotiations were conducted in a pleasant and fair spirit by both sides, and in that spirit the grievances of the men were adjusted satisfactorily. Much of the negotiation concerned rates for special work which were not included in former schedules. For instance, work on the Mikado and Pacific types of engines had to be provided with higher rates of pay. The term of the contract is subject to 60 days' notice on the part of either the men or the company.

Traffic returns from the various railroads showed earnings improving steadily through August. Mr. C. A. Hayes, general traffic manager of the Canadian Government railways, stated that the freight business on the Intercolonial had been good, although the passenger traffic had not come up to expectations.

The greatest event in marine circles here during August was the announcement that on October 15 or November 1 the fleets of the Canadian Pacific Company and the Allan line would be operated under one company known as Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, with headquarters at Montreal. The Allan line will continue under the same name. Messrs. H. & A. Allan will continue to be the traffic agents of the Allan line.

Work on the addition to No. 1 elevator was progressing rapidly, and the walls were beginning to rise. The business of the port has fallen off, the canal tonnage being greatly decreased and 52 vessels less going to the ocean than in August a year ago when 620 went from this port. More lake ships have gone to the Atlantic in the last week, reducing the lake tonnage still further. The grain is nearly all out of the elevators in port, and everything is in readiness for the new crop. A heavy export business is expected from the port this fall.

The price of flour was reduced 75 cents a barrel on August 29.

On August 7, 10,092 men were employed in the various city departments, 5,791 men in the road department, 2,354 men in the sewers department, 1,300 in the water department, and two or three hundred men in several other departments. The wages for the week ending on that day were \$122,367, not including the wages of policemen, firemen and City Hall employees.

Legal action was taken against the city's imposition of a cent charity tax on all entrances to theatres and places of entertainment generally where an admission fee is charged. The city won. The total receipts for the first month were \$11,609.72.

Paving was in progress on 50 street sections, with more work to follow. Many employees have complained that some of the foremen have extorted money from labourers who wanted work. Such cases are being investigated.

Instead of running behind as had been feared the collection of the water and business taxes this year has surpassed the amount received last year. The total revenue received for the last day on which the 3 per cent discount is allowed amounted to \$443,000, which is \$100,000 more than a year ago. The estimated revenue for 1916 is \$12,000,000 and the expenditure \$1,400,000 more. Verdun intends to do public works, including paving, costing \$121,897.

Directors of the Crown Reserve Mining Company, Limited, decided to discontinue dividends for the time being on account of disappointing results in the draining of Kerr lake and also to the demoralized condition of the silver market. The operation of the mine in the last six months has been almost altogether in low grade ore, and the cost of milling and marketing has left only a small margin of profit. Work on the mines is continuing actively and expenses will be reduced wherever possible. The Hollinger gold mines reported reduced profits, but returns are still considered satisfactory and the mills run most of the possible time.

Bondholders of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company have decided to organize a new incorporated company with a bond issue of \$300,000 and a common stock issue of \$500,000. The 64th annual report to the shareholders by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shows a strong position with dividends paid.

The following statement shows the operations during the month of August, 1915, of the Montreal Free Employment Bureau established by the Government of Quebec:

	Male.	Female	Total.
No. of positions offered	444	29	473
No. of applicants for positions	463	41	504
No. of persons placed	337	21	358

Quebec.

The month was a fairly good one. Building trades were active but the shoe manufacturing industry was dull. What contributed to make the season an active one for the building trades was the large number of houses and stores which were repaired. New buildings going up were comparatively few. A very noticeable feature this year was the falling off in tourist travel which was much below that of last year.

The hay crop was a heavy one and saved in good condition. Another fact worthy of note is that farmers in the Quebec district and east of Quebec have almost all of them a field of wheat. This is unusual and inquiry elicited the information that it was due to the high cost of flour. This and the increased number of calves being raised are very noticeable features.

In the lumbering industry the mills were all working. The season's cut will be a heavy one with a large quantity remaining over in the piling grounds, the demand being light and shipment difficult.

The Ross Rifle Factory has over 2,000 men employed and in the Levis

dock iron ship repairing was giving employment to about 300 men. The construction of motor boats in the wood-working branch was giving employment to a still greater number.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month.

Manufacturing establishments in various lines, were busy and in a number of instances more workmen were taken on.

Building contractors were still busy, and all classes of labour fairly well employed.

The Union Twist Drill Company, which purchased the Butterfield & Company business at Rock Island, have let a contract to Messrs. Loomes & Dakin, Sherbrooke, for a large addition to their works.

Farmers were busy and getting some labourers from Montreal through the Immigration Bureau. Hay was a good crop and oats were looking well.

Lumbering was dull.

Mining conditions showed no change from last month.

Sorel.

The general condition of labour was not as good as in the previous month. Many men,—labourers, carpenters, machinists, boilermakers, etc.—were laid off, and while a number found work in other quarters others were left without employment.

Manufacturing and industrial establishments were not as active as in the previous month, but on the whole did pretty well. Some establishments reduced the number of their employees and others were running just enough to satisfy pressing and occasional demands.

Fishing was poor and lumbering quiet.

Trade was generally satisfactory, comparing favourably with that of last year for the same month.

Farmers had a good month. The hay crop was satisfactory and grain was expected to give a good yield.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was better than during the previous month and fully as good as during the corresponding month of last year. Several industries which had been quiet during July have resumed activity. Building operations were more active. The gas and electric company has started considerable work, employing a large number of labourers. Street work was also carried on extensively, giving employment to all men willing to work.

Retail business was fairly active. In the wholesale trade there was some complaint that business was slow, but travellers predict a busy season on account of the excellent crop prospects. Banks reported a good month with fair collections.

The cost of necessities of life has changed but little, and rents were still very high.

The general condition of agriculture was very good. Farm, garden and dairy products sold well. All crops, according to farmers, look better than at any time for fifty years. Farm work was active and the demand for help exceeded the supply.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions have not differed much from those of July. Unemployment conditions were somewhat improved through the departure of a number of men, who either left for other places or enlisted for the war. The building industry remained quiet. Conditions in the factories have not improved.

Traffic on the Chambly canal since the opening of navigation up to date has been much more active than during the same period last year. 1,325 boats passed through the canal since May, as against 1,168 last year.

Business in general was quiet. The cost of living was about the same as last month.

The general condition of agriculture was very good. Better crops are ex-

pected than last year. The hay crop was very large and the grain crop is plentiful.

Fishing on the Richelieu river was quiet.

Lumber dealers reported a very quiet month.

Three Rivers.

The employment of labour generally throughout this district for the month of August has not improved, remaining comparatively the same as it was during the preceding month.

Steel laying on the street for the Three Rivers Traction Company, which will take a few months more to complete, was progressing favourably. A number of building operations were in progress and the levelling and concreting of several streets was being carried on. Work on the new concrete sidewalks also was rapidly progressing.

Farmers were busy harvesting.

Fishing was rather quiet.

All sawmills were running to their capacity.

Factories in general were working full time.

Outside of a few hundred men employed by the Three Rivers Traction Company there was little done in railroad construction.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Labour conditions, considering the times, were fairly good but not equal to those of a month ago, owing to the fact that building operations were not so extensive. In the city many labourers were, however, employed upon a general sewerage system being installed in the western part of the city and upon three blocks which are being rebuilt on Front street. During the month a few permits were issued, being chiefly for improvement to buildings and residences.

The Marsh & Henthorn factory was busily engaged on orders for the Gov-

ernment and a number of men were kept constantly at work.

One of the cement works adjacent to the city, which had been idle for some time, resumed operations during August and employed a number of hands.

The work of laying a roc-mac pavement on a portion of one of the city's main thoroughfares has been commenced.

The two lock works in the city employed a number of hands who were working eight hours per day.

Dry goods merchants reported sales fair and prospects bright.

Rain during the month in considerable quantities retarded farm work and in some districts damage was done to outstanding oat crops. The wheat crop was gathered and was one of the best in this section for some years. Pasture was excellent and in consequence the yield of milk was above the average for the season of the year. Cheese was being made in larger quantities owing to the increased milk supply.

Berlin.

Conditions in the labour market for Berlin and Waterloo were practically the same as last month. The Dominion Tire Factory was working a double shift in some departments; the Buffalo Forge Company was also working a double shift and put on more men during the month. The Berlin Trunk and Bag Company was working overtime in the army halter department and the Regal Motor Company of Berlin reported business very good. The Berlin Furniture Company was again working 10 hours per day and the Hibner Furniture Factory was also busy. Other furniture factories were either working short time or were closed down. The shoe factories were again busy with overtime in some departments.

Foundries, shirt and collar, white-wear, confectionery, cigar, robe and clothing factories were not very busy. Breweries also were slack. One large rubber factory was very busy, the other

fairly so. Butter factories were again working full time. Planing mills were slack.

The building trades were none too brisk. On account of so much wet weather the work has been stretched out for a longer period. There were still quite a number of houses under construction as well as some large jobs. One contractor has cut his bricklayers from 50 to 45 cents per hour though only a few accepted same. Some paving work was in progress.

Customs returns for July were \$70,-384.03 against \$32,371.08 for July 1914, an increase of \$38,012.95.

Farmers in the district were kept busy harvesting. Wet weather damaged hay, wheat and oats. The potato crop was also adversely affected.

Brantford.

Labour conditions improved during the past month, and an optimistic feeling prevailed as to the outlook for employment during the winter. While the manufacture of munitions of war has increased opportunities of employment the staple industries of the locality have slightly improved, and it was anticipated that further improvement would be made. Some of the workmen in a few factories were working extra time, but there were still some factories on short time.

The building trades continued quiet, the number of permits issued and their value being comparatively very small. The Brantford Emery Wheel Company are making small extensions, and a new building for incipient cases has been commenced at the Brant Sanatorium for Tuberculosis. Other minor building operations were also progressing. Work on the new bridge spanning the Grand river is progressing. The numbers of unemployed have decreased among unskilled labour.

Those engaged in agriculture had a trying month on account of the excessive rains. Though some damage has been done to the crops, it is not so great

as was at first expected. The farmers have not experienced so much trouble in securing help, as has been the case in previous years, although a large portion of help secured is inexperienced. Large supplies of vegetables were on hand, but the apple crop is expected to fall below the average. Market gardeners and dairymen were busy, and experiencing fair conditions.

Manufacturing was improving and the outlook was brighter for fall and winter than it was for last year.

Brockville.

Labour conditions showed some improvement over last month. There were not many unemployed. About 150 persons left for the West on the harvest excursion and the opportunities for employment were fair.

The corporation has given the contract for the laying of a new intake pipe 700 feet long. The work has been started and was well under way.

The iron trade was fair, while the manufacture of tools was active. Other lines of activity were the brass and wood working industries on war orders.

Railway traffic was only fair in freight, but fairly active in the passenger line. The past month has been unusually active in steamboat traffic, especially the passenger line.

Agriculturists were unusually busy in harvesting operations. Continued rainy weather seriously interfered with this work.

Chatham.

Labour conditions remained fairly active during August, the building trades being quite busy.

The Gray Campbell Carriage Company, which closed down July 1 for stocktaking, resumed operations the first week in the month with about 200 hands. The Chaplin Wheel Company, which closed down for similar reasons, also resumed operations about the middle of the month, starting with about half the regular staff.

Flour mills were running 18 hours per day and woollen mill double shift, 24 hours per day. Planing mills were quite active.

All railroads reported freight receipts fair and shipments to the West improving.

Owing to the drop in the price of wheat flour took a corresponding drop in price.

On the whole labour conditions look brighter in most of the factories than in the corresponding month of last year.

Farmers were very active throughout the whole month owing to the extreme wet weather which delayed harvesting until late in the month. Wheat, oats and barley will be the largest in years. Sugar beets and tobacco will also be above the average. Apples will be almost a complete failure throughout the entire district.

Cobalt.

There were fewer idle men in Cobalt during August than in any month since the war started. The mines which employ the big percentage of labour in this district were still running full time, and, in addition, other old properties are being re-opened in the outlying silver-bearing areas of Coleman township. These include the Shamrock, the Lumsden, and others. The opening of these ruins and the harvest excursions to the West which took a considerable number from Cobalt, New Liskeard and Haileybury have practically drained the district of men, to say nothing of those who have enlisted for overseas service. The low price of silver, which hangs around 47 cents an ounce, has not to any noticeable degree lessened mining and development in the Cobalt camp.

In the Porcupine gold camp more men were employed than at any time in the history of the camp. Apart from the fact that the various gold mines were working to capacity, operations conducted on the various properties have in some cases resulted in some excel-

lent discoveries being made. Around Sesikinika, in Maisonsville, and also in the Boston Creek district around Mileage 153 on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, some excellent gold samples were being obtained. The results have encouraged a considerable amount of capital for development and as a result a large number of men were employed on a number of claims held under option. What claims were not already staked before the war have been staked within the last three weeks of August, and the district was full of prospectors, many of whom were doing assessment work on their claims.

Early predictions of immense grain crops throughout Northern Ontario were being borne out in full. Apart from a record area being under wheat and other grain crops the yield promised to surpass any crop yet harvested in the new district.

Among tradesmen, painters and decorators reported business and work exceedingly slack. Carpenters and other trades incidental to building were also slack, and many tradesmen were working at other jobs around town and at the mines.

Galt.

General conditions were encouraging. There were few unemployed; unskilled labourers who could not get a position either enlisted or went to the western harvest fields.

The large factories were still very busy. Some of these establishments working on war munitions were running three shifts. Cowan & Company, Limited, had room for more machinists and were compelled to work overtime for want of more mechanics. Some metal-working factories purchased new sites for the purpose of erecting new plants and increasing their capacity. Shoe factories, also, were putting up additions to their establishments and were very busy. While masons and carpenters were not so busy as in former seasons, a few private residences were put

up and a fair amount of work given to these trades in consequence.

Crops generally were good, though heavy rains and hail flattened the grain in a number of districts and made cutting difficult. Potatoes were expected to be poor in some localities.

Guelph.

Little change in the local labour situation was evident during August. The building trades were very quiet, no new work being undertaken. The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union reported about 60 per cent of their members out of employment, this being the shortest season's work in many years.

Manufacturing generally continued quiet. The Guelph Rubber Tire Company have started operations with a small staff of men. The Page Hersey Iron and Tube Company will run their plant to full capacity night and day and the Guelph Carriage Top Company have secured a large order for wooden boxes for packing army shells and will run their plant night and day. But for the most part, factory managers reported conditions far from satisfactory.

The Waterworks Commission have awarded the contract for the new pipe line to Brandon & Hollingsworth of Hamilton, the contractors who are building the new reservoir. The contract price is \$3,793.65. The new line will be completed as soon as possible, about 60 labourers being employed thereon. This in connection with street paving, sewerage construction and other civic work, provides steady employment for labourers. Indeed, on the whole they seemed to be better off than the skilled mechanics.

The Toronto Suburban Railway Company had a large gang of men employed laying and ballasting rails on their new line, this work being finished as far as Guelph.

At the regular meeting of the Guelph Trades and Labour Council a strong committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a provincial committee to

deal with the unemployed situation during the coming winter.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade quieter than usual at this season.

Customs receipts for the month of July were \$17,495.61, an increase of \$3,943.09 over the corresponding month last year.

Continued stormy, rainy weather has retarded harvesting operations, much of the grain having been levelled to the ground, making cutting very difficult. Pastures were never better though and the second yield of clover is heavy. Some injury to the potato crop from rot was reported and on heavy lands turnips were suffering from excessive rains.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions improved slightly during August, there being a much greater demand for unskilled labour than for several months past. Skilled labour showed some improvement in certain branches, but there were still many skilled mechanics who were unable to find employment at their customary vocations. The building trades were slack.

Several more expert mechanics left Hamilton to work on war munitions in England.

The Steel Company of Canada has been making big improvements to its plant which will materially increase the company's output.

The International Harvester Company, which put on a large staff of men last month, has been gradually increasing the number of employees in its various departments.

Two important contracts in connection with the new T. Eaton Company's factory here have been awarded. The reinforced steel work, comprising 300 tons, has been given to the Steel Company of Canada, and the steel cores to the Hamilton Bridge Works.

The jitneys are blamed for a marked decrease in street railway earnings.

Customs receipts for the port of Hamilton during the month of July amounted to \$399,601.03, as compared with \$179,548.28 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$220,052.75.

The value of building permits taken out since the first of the year to the end of July is about one-third of what the amount was during the same period a year ago. The total this year so far is \$866,343 as compared with \$2,499,100 in 1914.

Work on the Toronto-Hamilton highway has been hampered considerably by the excessive rains.

Farmers and fruit growers had a busy month. The heavy rains did considerable damage to wheat, oats, corn and potatoes. Rot and blight were affecting potatoes to a marked degree, and high prices were looked for as a result. Fall wheat was averaging as high as 50 bushels to the acre on some farms.

Fruit growers reported that peaches were suffering from mildew as a result of the excessive rains of the past month and that the crop will not be nearly as heavy as it would have been had weather conditions been more favourable. Plums and pears were a good crop and were selling at prices considerably below those asked last year. Tomatoes were a big crop and were retailing at 15 cents per 10 quart basket.

Dominion Immigration Agent Sweeney is placing large numbers of men on farms in the surrounding district. During August 150 men were placed in positions on fruit and grain farms. The call for farm help was great, and fully as many more hands could have been placed by the immigration agent were they available.

A large number of harvest hands left Hamilton for the West during the month in spite of the fact that men capable of this class of work were much in demand in the local district.

The crops of the Civic Garden Club suffered considerably during the past few weeks by the heavy rains. Nearly all the potatoes planted on low lying

plots have been rotted, and it is estimated that at least 50 per cent. of the potato crops will be lost.

Manufacturing in many lines continued active, and a number of establishments made extensions to their plants.

A register has been installed in the City Hall so that Hamilton men who have been invalidated home from the front and are without employment can register. Several have already signed and every effort is being made to secure positions for them.

Despite the many cuts in prices made in the cost of power, the local Hydro-Electric department showed a surplus for the first six months this year of \$12,403.54.

Bank clearings for the month of August amounted to \$13,095,120, as compared with \$11,422,751 for the same month a year ago.

A local union of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers was formed here during the month. The new organization will be known as Local No. 586.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during August were much the same as in July, no new work being projected and very little prospect of any. As far as building construction was concerned there was very little doing, only one or two residences being under way and these were very near completion. On the new causeway steel work was started and concrete work was being pushed ahead.

Shipping was very dull and things were slack in consequence along the waterfront.

Factories were running under normal conditions excepting the Canadian Locomotive Company which was very active and was putting on additional hands almost every day. This company has also made arrangements with the Baldwin Locomotive Company of Philadelphia whereby the local plant will manufacture all trucks for use in Canada, for-

merly manufactured by the Philadelphia concern, which will mean quite an increase in the turnout of the Kingston plant.

The agricultural outlook for the district was fair, all indications pointing to a good crop. While there appeared to be a good deal of smut among the oats, the rest of the grain promised to be excellent and the majority of it has been garnered in good shape.

Mr. W. J. Driscoll has been appointed to represent the local Trades and Labour Council at the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress in Vancouver.

London.

Very little change took place in labour conditions in August as compared with July. Building operations were not nearly as extensive as last year and if it was not for four new schools being built bricklayers, stonemasons, etc., would have very little to do. A storm water sewer system, which was commenced last year, was still under way and giving work to a large number of labourers. The city is also carrying out a large programme of asphalt roads, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, etc. About two and one-half miles of new asphalt pavements have already been laid this year and contracts have been let for another one and one-half miles. Several of the brick-yards were working and were burning their first kilns of bricks this year.

The local munitions factories were working night and day forces and adding to the number of their employees.

The cigarmaking industry has improved considerable lately and all cigarmakers were working.

The grain crop has been all harvested and while some wheat suffered after being cut, from growth, owing to wet weather not allowing the farmers to get it into the barns quickly, yet the total yield is the best in years. The fruit crop, with the exception of apples, is of the best and the rains lengthened the season for raspberries and strawberries. Potatoes

suffered through the wet. After completing the harvest in the district, quite a number of the help left for the Western harvest fields.

Niagara Falls.

The average industrial condition during August showed small change from July. In some lines of employment there was improvement, but these gains were offset by dullness in other lines. Like the other summer months, August was abnormally quiet.

Contracts were awarded for some street paving and work was commenced. Only local labour will be employed.

For several weeks the weather was very rainy and some crops suffered in consequence. Late grain was damaged. The peach crop will be heavy.

The Ramapo Iron Works, the Pollard Machine Company and Kinzinger, Bruce & Company, all metal-working concerns, were engaging a few more employees from time to time. The cutlery and silver plating factories and the neckwear and suspender factories were also busier.

The Norton works at Chippawa, where abrasives are manufactured, are being enlarged.

Transportation improved. Steam railways were re-engaging some of the men who were laid off in the spring and putting more engines in service. Passenger traffic during the past three months has been not more than half the normal volume at this season. The general manager of the street railway stated that receipts had fallen off 25 per cent. A number of jitneys were running.

Port Colborne.—The Canada Cement Company was making a million bags for the army.

Welland.—The Canadian Zinc Company was formed, with \$500,000 capital, to establish a zinc smelting plant in the unused factory of the Quality Beds concern. Four thousand electric horsepower will be required. The new company is connected with the Weedon Mining Company of Sherbrooke, Que., and the establishment of the plant is a result

of the newly-declared bounty on zinc. The county fair buildings, which were burned, will be rebuilt at once. The tax rate of the town was fixed at 30 mills on the dollar.

Orillia.

The labour situation has been reasonably good during August, better, on the whole, than it was a year ago, in the month following the outbreak of the war. All the factories have been running steadily.

The number of men who are enlisting is beginning to have an appreciable effect. During August about 75 men left Orillia for the training camp at Niagara. So far, the men come almost entirely from the town, but as soon as the harvest is over it is expected that there will be an influx into the ranks from the country.

People are bearing cheerfully the financial burdens of the war. During August, \$12,000 was raised by voluntary subscriptions for machine guns and motor ambulances, besides which the town council voted \$3,000. Orillia's tax rate for 1915 will be 35 mills, of which nearly four mills, or \$12,000, is required for various expenditures in connection with the war. A campaign is about to be launched to secure subscriptions of \$1,000 a month for the Orillia Patriotic Fund. Orillia is herself undertaking to care for the dependents of all the men who go from this town.

The Tudhope Carriage Company has acquired the stock and materials of the Dominion Carriage Company, Toronto, and has taken over its orders.

The Canada Smelting and Refining Company is treating molybdenum ore, brought from the county of Renfrew, and has turned out a first shipment of molybdenite. This metal is used for hardening purposes in the manufacture of guns and other armament. It has not formerly been treated in Canada.

Ottawa.

A considerable slackening in civic works during August through several projects being completed tended to increase the dullness of a labour situation which showed practically no change of any consequence in any trade during the month.

Leather workers, machinists and iron workers in general were still busy on war contracts but with these exceptions conditions with the various trades were only fair.

The building trades were particularly slack, though plasterers found a temporary increase in employment.

The closing down of several Chaudiere industries which would have meant idleness for several hundred workmen was threatened through low water in the Ottawa river but heavy rains subsequently improved the situation.

Unskilled labour improved slightly through a demand for harvest labour, about 1,200 leaving the Ottawa district to work on farms.

At the end of the month the city was preparing to expend \$200,000 on civic works, to be started at once.

The civic registration bureau for unemployed showed a decrease in registrations and applications for work in August as compared with July.

For operating a steam derrick without holding an engineer's certificate, a workman has been fined twelve dollars in police court.

The Federal Laborers' Union, composed of Italians exclusively, has voted down a proposition to admit labourers of other nationalities on the ground that this action would lead to the admission of alien enemies.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were similar to that reported in July. Considerable repair work was being done, and one or two buildings were being constructed, but

building operations were not generally on an extensive scale.

The Northern Boat and Scow Company continued to run its mill department night and day. This company has purchased the Dominion Boat Works of Toronto, which plant will be removed to Owen Sound, and the company's staff increased. The Malleable Iron Works were also working on large orders. Other factories were doing a fair business.

Trade was usually reported quite good. Drygoods houses have done a normal business. The grocery trade, while it has been quite satisfactory, is not up to last year's record. That is accounted for by the rush to purchase goods after the opening of the war.

The automobile business has been good, about 100 machines having been sold in this immediate vicinity this season, principally to farmers.

Farm crops are good. While the weather was rather wet for beet harvesting, yet the ingathering has been very satisfactory.

The fishing industry has given excellent returns.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during August were similar to those prevailing during last month. The unemployment situation has been relieved by the enlisting of a good number of men for overseas service. There was very little building going on, and as a consequence the building trades were working short time or at other work. In the metal trades very little was being done except in the case of those working in the manufacture of munitions.

Labourers working for the Warren Paving Company have been granted a shorter work day and an increase in wages. They now work nine hours a day and receive 20 cents per hour. They formerly worked ten hours a day and were getting 17½ cents per hour.

The city has constructed 9,540 lineal feet of sidewalk this year up to September 1.

The street railway was extending its line and putting in heavier rails on the streets being paved.

Heavy rains did serious damage to the crops. However, with reasonably fine weather, most of the crops will be saved, but will require a lot more handling.

Lumber mills were working full capacity, and while local trade was quiet, export trade was good. The Peterborough Lumber Company had a big drive of logs in the river, which came 50 miles and required a large force of men. This drive was one of the best for some years.

In manufacturing industries iron workers were quiet; flour mills and textile factories were active.

Beaverton. — The Beaverton Toy Works made its first shipment of goods this month, the consignment going to British Columbia. The company manufactures iron toys, and expects a good season, having orders from all parts of Canada.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

The general condition of labour was much the same as for July, and no new work was started.

During the past twelve months many people have left these cities, leaving many empty houses. This has caused a great reduction in rents, and also no necessity for new buildings, and as a consequence the building trade has suffered most severely.

The transport business has not been busy, but with the harvesting of the Western crops things were becoming more brisk.

Many men have left Port Arthur and Fort William to help in the Western harvest fields. The railway companies have afforded cheap travelling facilities which have been taken advantage of.

The farmers in this district have had, on the whole, fairly good weather. Frosts persisted until very late in the season, and some of the crops were held back; then a very wet spell of weather was experienced, but August has been a very warm, dry and growing month. Root crops have been ripening rapidly, and a good crop is being looked forward to. Many workmen had taken up land in the vicinity of the cities, but while work was plentiful they remained to do it, since work has gradually slackened since the summer of 1912 many of these men have turned their attention to farming, consequently many of these farms were in good shape to put in small root crops this year, and advantage has been taken of this. Much new land also has been cleared.

Many men also have gone along the shore fishing for the market; these have been principally Finlanders.

With the exception of the erection of eight one-storey stores on Victoria avenue, Fort William, which were almost completed, and some little repairing, there was nothing doing in the building trades in the two cities.

The metal, engineering and ship-building trades were all quiet.

The printing and allied trades remained very quiet, also the clothing trades and businesses were feeling the general depression.

The military camp to the north of Port Arthur is a source of business to many in the miscellaneous trades, and the street car service has been accelerated by the number of visitors visiting friends at the camp.

Men are still joining the 52nd Regiment for active service, and others the 96th Regiment for home guard work.

The transport workers have had a quiet time, but this promises to be more active with the moving to these ports of the Western crops.

Unskilled labour was finding it exceedingly difficult to find work.

Sault Ste. Marie.

There was little change in industrial conditions during the month. A number of men out of work and some who had work enlisted for overseas service. The manufacture of war munitions created activity in some establishments, and the promise of a good harvest had a tendency to improve general conditions.

The Government is arranging with pulp mill owners as far as possible to purchase pulpwood from the settlers the coming fall and winter instead of taking it from their own limits. This will help materially to bridge the hardships of the coming winter.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market remained active during the month as there was steady employment for all classes of labour. Outdoor workers were somewhat delayed owing to the heavy and continuous rains, especially those employed on street paving.

Manufacturing concerns in the city reported business very good. Wholesale and retail merchants did a good month's trade. Customs returns at the port for the month of July showed an increase of \$2,004 over the corresponding month of 1914. The excise returns for the same month amounted to \$5,377.39, being a large increase over July, 1914.

Farmers were having a little difficulty in harvesting their crop owing to it being flattened by the rains. Wheat that has been threshed was reported as running 40 bushels to the acre, oats 45 to 50 to the acre. Corn showed signs of being a heavy crop. Turnips and mangolds also looked good but it was feared the potato crop would not be good in some places.

All the factories were busy with their usual staff of workers; special activity prevailed in the manufacturing of war material.

St. Marys. — The quarries and the cement plant had 300 men employed and

plans were under way for doubling the capacity of the cement plant. The foundries, the Maxwell works and the milling company were all running with a full staff of workers.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions in August showed but little change from those of July. With the exception of the employment of more men for the making of war munitions very little new work has developed.

Work was started on the pile driving for the false work on the old canal in connection with the St. Paul street bridge. The span across the waterbed was commenced.

Newman Brothers have been awarded the contract for a new three-storey block on James street.

Work on sewer connections and in paving provided employment for a number of unskilled labourers.

The canning factories were all busy.

Thorold.—Labour generally was fairly well employed.

St. Thomas.

The month of August was slightly better from a labour standpoint than July, but did not compare favourably with the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour was in excess of the demand but the unemployment situation showed an improvement. Regular men in the traffic departments of the railroads were fairly well employed but spare men were not active. In railroad shop circles there was little change in prevailing conditions. Local industries were quiet.

The unemployment situation was considerably relieved when 80 or 90 men left the city and district to work in the western harvest fields. Farmers in the surrounding country need help but there appears to be reluctance on the part of the unemployed to accept farm positions in this locality. Experienced farm labourers were not plentiful and the inex-

perienced men out of employment cannot demand wages sufficiently high to induce them to go to the land.

The building trades continued quiet.

Figures covering recent enlistments from this district total 128.

The heavy rains have wrought considerable damage in this locality, the root crops being seriously affected.

So far fruit has been plentiful and moderate prices prevailed. Local markets have been well attended.

Local industries have been quiet.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during August showed some improvement as compared with July. The number of unemployed has been further decreased by enlistments and migration to other localities. Unemployment was most severely felt in the building trades, in which a large percentage were out of work. Building permits issued during July represented an approximate value of \$580,068, as compared with \$2,320,910 for July last year. The value of permits issued during the first seven months of the year was approximately \$3,794,446, as against \$15,797,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. Outside of the building trades there were comparatively few skilled mechanics out of work, the great majority of the unemployed being general workers of no particular trade, clerks and salesmen.

Work on the Toronto harbour improvements, which was discontinued in July on account of defective work by the sub-contractors, was resumed. The piles which were improperly put down will be taken out and replaced in accordance with the specifications.

The report of Dr. Charles J. Hastings, medical health officer, and R. C. Harris, commissioner of works, who have investigated the main sewage disposal plant near Morley avenue, is to the effect that all experiments for the improvement of the present system were without result. They recommend the installation of Imhoff tanks, which would cost \$6,000,-

000, or if they could be installed without sprinkling filters \$3,287,000. The report also suggests the opening of a channel through to Ashbridge's Bay, which would improve conditions.

The Board of Education has awarded tenders for a new addition to Dovercourt public school, containing 12 rooms, at a total cost of \$53,539.

The Standard Oil Company, represented in Canada by the Imperial Oil Company, will erect an eight-storey office building on the corner of Church and Court streets.

A Canadian company is being organized for the manufacture in Toronto of the Tygard Rotary engine. A demonstration of the operation of this type of engine was made at the Polson Iron Works by the inventor, James W. Tygard, who established the Tygard Rotary Engine Company in the United States.

The first train from Toronto to Vancouver over the Canadian Northern left Toronto on August 22.

The Russell Motor Car Company has secured a large contract for shells from the shell committee, which will keep the plant working to capacity until the end of the year.

George H. Gooderham, chairman of the Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission, has complained to the Board of Control that he cannot get satisfactory men from the Civic Labour Bureau to work on the highway, and asking to be relieved from his obligation to take men through the bureau. Members of the board stated that the cause of the difficulty was the low wages paid, and asked for a report on the subject from the Civic Labour Bureau.

On August 16 the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board confirmed the right of the Toronto and York Radial Railway to construct a line connecting its Yonge street tracks with a proposed terminal on Farnham avenue.

The new Central Technical School on Harbord street was formally opened on August 31.

A summons has been issued against the Toronto Railway Company on behalf

of the Toronto Street Railway Employees' Union for allowing conductors to use the open running board on street cars for the purpose of collecting fares. It is alleged that this practice may endanger the lives of conductors and exposes them to risks against which the company is bound to take reasonable precautions.

At the meeting of the District Labour Council on August 19 charges of sweating employees were made by several delegates against some of the firms engaged on war contracts. It was stated that in one mill girls were worked from 7 a.m. until 11 p.m. without time for meals, being paid \$4 per week, or \$6.50 with overtime. The executive was instructed to make a full investigation.

The Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act to settle the difficulty between the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and their employees have reported in favour of an increase of 10 per cent in wages to take effect May 1, 1916. The report is opposed by the members of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission but the board deferred action pending a conference with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

The branches of the metal trades engaged in the manufacture of shells were active. Machinists were in demand and many engaged in allied trades were being employed in this industry. Other lines were generally quiet. Electricians and brass-workers were fairly well employed. Employment in the wood-working and piano-making industries was still below normal, but conditions were improving. Garment workers and custom tailors were fair. Hat and cap workers in some lines were active, in others quiet. Boot and shoe workers were fair. Printers and allied trades were quiet. Leather workers were active. The provision trades were steady. Hotel and restaurant workers had a quiet month, but were busier towards the close. Railway men were generally quiet, passenger traffic being much lighter than usual at this season. Sail-

ors, longshoremen and others engaged in navigation were fairly well employed.

Farmers were busy harvesting, which was greatly retarded by unusually heavy and frequent rains, which did much damage to the grain crops. Much of the standing grain was prostrated, rendering it difficult to cut, and there was considerable loss from sprouting. A large proportion of the potato crop was rotted by excessive wet weather. Other vegetable crops were also much injured.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were not improved and there was little demand for labour of any kind. Factories were not very busy and were just keeping their old hands employed.

The civic works department has been fairly busy on pavements, sewers, etc.

Building trades were not active, there being no large buildings under construction.

Farmers had a very good crop, but owing to so much rain were not able to harvest it and sustained considerable loss.

Woodstock.

There was some improvement to be noted in industrial conditions. Part is to be credited to the demand for war supplies; part to the prospect of a good harvest in the West. The factory of the Bain Wagon Company, for instance, was working full time again on orders chiefly from the West. The piano factories reported a better outlook. The furniture trade was still dull, and foundries, also, as far as normal trade is concerned. Some of the other factories were busy on war orders, and others still, while not busy, were finding something to do. Altogether the situation shows improvement since last month.

The supply of labour was pretty well employed. There were very few idle men, and fewer still who were compelled by lack of work of any kind to be idle. A good many were finding employment

in the country and some have gone to the West to help with the harvest there.

Farmers were busy with their harvest when the weather permitted. There were many complaints of scarcity of competent help, many of the men obtained from towns and cities being not much use in the harvest field.

Crops were good, but suffered more or less from weather conditions. Wheat began to grow before it could be taken in and oats were damaged by being beaten down. Potatoes were rotting on low lands. The loss to grain will probably not be very heavy, but the potato outlook was becoming serious.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market remained much the same as that of the preceding month. Conditions were such as to cause grave anxiety to workingmen regarding the winter.

There was practically nothing doing in the building trades and no prospects.

Though harvest was in full swing and threshing just commencing large numbers of labourers were unable to obtain work.

A considerable number of men have been employed by the city grading the road between the Experimental Farm and the Indian school. A large number of men were still employed by the Remount Department. The interned aliens also provided work for a considerable number of men as guards.

The majority of the crop has been cut in this district and threshing was commencing. The crop promises to be above the average both in quality and yield. A very sharp frost was recorded on August 23 but no damage to the crop was done owing to its advanced condition.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions in Winnipeg showed no improvement. Building trades remained very quiet. Engineer-

ing and metal trades were fairly busy. Woodworking and finishing trades were not busy. Printing and clothing trades were dull. Harvesting provided jobs in plenty for the local unemployed, but there was a large number of men from Eastern Canada who were unable to secure work as harvesters. During the month 101 machinists left Winnipeg for England, to work in the munition factories of that country.

The Free Employment Bureau found employment for over 600 men during the month.

Between 275 and 300 compositors have received an increase in wages from \$21.00 to \$21.50 per week, as a result of an agreement made between the local Typographical Union and master printers in 1912. About 60 firms have become affected by the change noted above.

The Cooks and Waiters Union were negotiating with the proprietors of restaurants and cafés with a view to establishing a minimum wage and a week's work of six days. A large amount of non-union labour is employed in the several city restaurants and cafés.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

From the middle of August there was good demand for harvest help and all local labour was absorbed as well as the numbers that arrived from outside points. Wages given were \$2.50 per day. Men who held out for more had difficulty in getting placed. When threshing commences, however, it is expected that from \$3 to \$3.50 per day will be paid.

Owing to the vast quantity of wheat to be moved the railroads have been making great preparations and have taken on a number of additional crews so that all railway men were employed. This applies to round house and machine shops as well as train crews.

Flour was reduced 75 cents a barrel owing to the lower price of wheat.

The West is harvesting the greatest crop in its history and it has been variously estimated at from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. Cutting started about August 15 and by September 1 will have been completed in some districts. By September 1, 80 per cent will be cut and in stook. Some threshing outfits have commenced work and the first week in September will see them all at work.

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works were making good progress with their contracts and there was a demand there for experienced mechanics.

Prince Albert.

Some slight improvement in the general situation was noticeable owing to large numbers of men having gone south to the grain harvest, and to the commencement of shipping labour to the lumber camps. There was, however, a local supply equal to any demand in the locality. A great number of local men returned from Camp Hughes and engaged in harvest operations. No industrial developments took place and there was little demand for skilled labour.

During the month some fifty harvest hands arrived from the East, owing to direction in Winnipeg by railway officials that men were required in the district. Through the energy of the Board of Trade officials and the local officers of the Canadian Northern Railway the men were transferred to a district where they could obtain employment.

Active operations were being resumed in the lumbering industry.

Harvesting operations were in full swing and the exceptionally favourable weather prevailing and the great recovery of the crop from early frosts and cut worms indicate at least an average crop for the district. Several large shipments of cattle were sent East during the month. The growth of mixed farming in the district is evidenced by the small demand for harvest labour, owing to the permanent employment of hands

to manage stock, whose labour can be utilized in harvesting operations.

Regina.

Labour at the end of the month was fully employed. The Provincial Government have had a labour bureau in operation during August and have sent out about 2,100 of the local unemployed and about 1,000 who came in from outside points. Between fifty and sixty carpenters were at work on the Robert Simpson building. About 200 labourers and 30 men of different trades were engaged in unloading cars and similar work and there was no necessity of any men being idle around Regina at the end of the month.

The cost of living remained about the same; soft coal has been reduced fifty cents per ton; Galt, Imperial and Chinoek, which formerly sold at \$8.40 per ton, was being delivered for \$7.90 per ton.

Harvesters' wages ranged from \$2.50 per day to \$3 per day and board.

About 70 per cent of the grain in the district was cut and in the stook. The crop, according to reports, is one of the heaviest ever harvested in Saskatchewan. There has been no frost and the weather has been perfect for harvesting. The harvesting machinery companies have been very busy making shipments to outside points from the distributing warehouses in Regina.

Saskatoon.

There were seasonable opportunities for employment on account of harvest operations, although it was reported that on account of heavy excursions from East and West there was still a large surplus of labour. This surplus, it was expected, would likely grow much smaller when threshing opened up on a general scale.

Some rural telephone lines east of Saskatoon were being built, giving employment to a number of men.

The university residence was still progressing, more labour being taken on.

At the end of the month approximately 50 per cent of the grain had been cut. A light frost towards the end of the month apparently has done no harm locally. The straw is quite heavy as a rule and very often is taking from two to three pounds of twine per acre. There was no shortage of labour in this vicinity for harvesting operations. Weather conditions were good, dry yet heavy smoky atmosphere which will prevent frost.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment still continued although greatly modified owing to the increasing demand for harvest help combined with active recruiting. The Civic Labour Bureau has sent out 250 men for harvest work this month. A large number of harvest workers have been sent to Alberta and other provinces from the East despite the fact that there were many in the cities here who would be glad of the opportunity to work in the harvest fields.

A month's leave of absence has been granted the soldiers here who desire to go harvesting, and many have taken advantage of it. The Canadian Pacific Railway has brought quite a few men from the Coast for its own use as section hands, claiming that it is impossible to get them in the province. The wage paid is around \$2 per day.

All reports on the crops have been of the most favourable nature and a continued spell of good weather eliminated all doubts of the crops not ripening.

The large Government elevator was completed and will be opened on September 1.

The Canadian Northern Railroad Company had a large number of men engaged on the construction of its line south of the city.

The civic authorities have practically closed down all public works with the

exception of the Centre street bridge and a section of paving, there being only a few men employed. The year's programme for civic improvements was small and has been curtailed as much as possible.

The estimated damage by floods to city property was \$55,991.

The Western Canada Flour Mills Company has increased its plant to a daily output of 12,000 barrels.

Recruiting was still going on for drafts for the 50th and 56th Battalions. Recruiting will start for the 82nd Battalion on September 15.

The Associated Charities had relieved 171 families in distress up to August 26.

Edmonton.

The large surplus of labour available during July decreased very rapidly during August owing to recruiting for the army and the demand for men in the country. In addition to the local supply of labour a large number of homesteaders located north and west of the city took advantage of the opportunity to secure work in the harvest fields. The local demand for labour remained about the same as the previous month. Building operations, which furnished a large proportion of the work in former years, showed no improvement.

Freight shipments were light. Wholesale trade was fair; retail trade in the city remained quiet excepting the week of the annual exhibition when merchants reported business active.

The annual exhibition and race meet held during the month was a success in every way considering the dull times. The displays of farm produce and live stock compared very favourably with former years.

Reports on the condition of the crops were very favourable and weather conditions for the month were never better for the same period during the past ten years. Harvesting was well under way at the close of the month. While the supply of labour was much greater than the demand, hundreds of men went to

Saskatchewan where the demand was reported good.

Coal mining was quiet.

Railway construction was very active. It was reported that the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from this city to Vancouver, B.C., would be turned over to the operating department September 1.

Lethbridge.

Employment conditions improved greatly over what they were in July, although at the end of the month the supply was greater than the demand. The harvest was not yet in full swing. Some severe rainstorms kept work back.

Coal mines were working more steadily, four or five days a week. Some mines were not working at full capacity.

The Canadian Western Natural Gas Company started at the beginning of the month to improve its pipe leading to Calgary and will spend about \$50,000 at a point six miles north of Lethbridge where the line crosses the river.

Freight shipments were reported heavier than in the corresponding month of last year.

The district had at the end of the month the best crop it ever had in all lines. The season has been ideal and it was expected the first week in September would see harvesting all over the district. The supply of help has exceeded the demand. There has been some hail and heavy falls of rain but little damage has resulted. The hay crop was remarkably good although there was considerable damage owing to rain.

Steel laying is to be continued east from the town of Foremost on the Weyburn-Lethbridge railway. Four elevators are being erected at Foremost. The building has been delayed owing to the lumber not being on hand.

Medicine Hat.

Factories were only partially busy with the exception of an odd one or two. Munition factories were working day

and night and employing a few new men from day to day. All idle men could find work in the harvest fields. The Canadian Pacific Railway was taking on additional crews to move the crop.

Rents showed a considerable decrease over one year ago; from 75 to 100 per cent.

Lumber yards reported an increase of business, due to the farmers having a good crop and doing considerable building.

Coal mines were doing little or no business. A small supply was being turned out for the farmers' trade and threshing machines.

Manufacturing showed slight improvement. Flour mills were only fairly busy though greater activity was expected with the arrival of new grain. Munition factories were working day and night. Other factories were fairly busy.

Crops in all parts of the district were reported the best in the history of the country. Calls were being made for men from all points, and at the end of the month the supply had been adequate. Hundreds of men made application to the Board of Trade, which took the matter up, and were sent to different farmers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

A very noticeable improvement was reported in general labour conditions during August, and the outlook was more favourable than it has been during the preceding twelve months. Greater activity in the coal mining industry was evidenced, while the demand for the product of the lumber mills has resulted in more of them opening up with a consequent increase in the number employed.

With regard to particular trades the improvement was not so optimistic. A number of minor buildings were under construction throughout the district, but the largest contract in connection with any one of these is that let by the Dominion Department of Public Works for

the construction of certain outbuildings at the St. Eugene Mission, near Cranbrook, B.C. The amount of the contract is in the neighborhood of some \$20,000. In Fernie two places of business suspended operations the beginning of the month. The District Ledger, a weekly publication in the interests of the miners' organization, and in connection with which a job printing department was operated, was indefinitely suspended and the six employees were thrown out of employment. The Calgary Cattle Company, retail butcher shop, and one of the three branches of the P. Burns Company at Fernie, was closed.

An improvement in the local commercial business, however, was reported by the wholesale trade, where the volume of business has been greater than for some considerable time. Railway traffic, however, remains as during the previous month, namely, conditions continued very quiet.

Increases in rates of wages as affecting the lumber industry have been reported throughout the district, these being voluntary concessions granted by the lumber manufacturers, ranging from 25 to 50 cents per day. The class of workpeople affected are unskilled labourers.

As a result of a grievance being brought before the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, U. M. W. of A., the rate of wages paid to fan boys at the Hillcrest Collieries, Hillcrest, Alta., in accordance with the terms of the present working agreement, of \$1.35, was increased to \$1.60.

The cost of living throughout this locality during the current month has remained at practically the same level as during the preceding month. The local wholesale and retail meat dealers, however, anticipate a substantial reduction in the prices of fresh meats beginning early in September. The advance of from 10 to 12½ per cent in this commodity which became effective in June still remains in effect.

The agricultural industry while on a limited scale throughout this district,

has been very satisfactory, the yield being considerably above the average.

The lumbering industry which remained in a very inactive condition for the past two or three years has, as a result of the prosperous conditions on the prairie, suddenly become very active, and while the output has not as yet reached the maximum owing to some of the mills not commencing operations, those that are at work were increasing their output continually as several large orders were reported to have been received from the Prairie Provinces.

August is between season in the post and pole business, but dealers expected a brisk demand as a result of the large crop on the prairie being safely harvested.

The coal mining industry also showed a marked improvement, the cause for this being that the railroad companies have commenced placing orders for their supply of winter fuel. In the lignite fields as well, considerable activity was reported, this being the quality of coal used for domestic purposes, and dealers were stocking for winter demand. This improvement in the coal mining industry has not been equally distributed in all the camps of the district. Conditions have not been altered in some of the camps. Other camps, however, were operating to full capacity. The demand for coke, contingent upon activity in the metalliferous mining fields of this province, was still brisk and companies manufacturing this commodity had large orders which were being filled as expeditiously as possible.

Nanaimo.

There was very little change in the labour situation although the number of unemployed decreased slightly owing to men leaving for other places and enlisting in the army. No new work was starting and there was very little prospect of improvement.

Wholesale and retail business was very quiet.

The men employed by the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company, whose agreement expired during August, have accepted a new agreement at a reduction from the old one.

Farmers were about through with their harvest which was exceptionally good as regards grain and hay.

There was not much being done among local fishermen but the cannery in Nanaimo, which has been closed for some months, has started up again. This was expected to help the fishermen out.

The coal mines of the city and district have worked during the month but not with a full force of men.

Sawmills in the district were working steadily but with a reduced force of men, and the same applies to the logging camps on this part of the Island.

Nelson.

There has been little improvement in labour conditions over the past month. There has been some work going on in the city. The British Columbia Telephone Company have been changing their 'phone poles from the principal streets into the alleys, which has made quite an improvement to the city, and has given work to a few men.

A shortage of cars was reported at the Standard mines, Silverton. There was quite a number of men working at the Wakefield mine, near Silverton. The mine was sacking ore ready for shipment. The Grand Forks smelter was running to its full capacity and has been smelting about one hundred thousand tons a month. Since the furnaces in this plant were blown in in January the total ore treatment from the Phoenix mines has aggregated 464,329 tons and the production of copper has been about 700,500 pounds. The company's Amyox plant has been treating about 2,000 tons a day and was expected shortly to increase this to 2,500 tons.

At the present prices of copper the Granby Company is earning net profits of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 a

year. The company treats about the lowest grade of copper ore handled. Shipments were being made from the Lucky Jim mine of zinc ore and it was considered likely a quantity of concentrating ore would soon be moved to the Ivanhoe concentrator to be treated.

The St. Eugene mine in East Kootenay made its first shipment of the year, consisting of 45 tons of ore, to the Trail smelter. Quite a number of small mines which had ceased operations at the beginning of the war, have resumed work and have been making regular shipment to the smelter at Trail.

The work at Trail smelter continued at high pressure and this month's payroll has been the largest on record, and seldom have more men been employed in the various departments. Alterations are being made to the road from the Consolidated Company into Trail. The construction of a new piece of road gave employment to a large gang of men.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions showed little change since July. The city has been keeping up the usual civic improvement work and was preparing for the paving of another street. Harvesting in the Fraser valley has absorbed a few of the unemployed and during the last two weeks of August nearly 200 men left for the Alberta harvest.

Retail trade was slow although comparing favourably with July.

The weekly market has been well supplied with produce and prices, although somewhat lower than for the same month last year, have been good.

The weather during August has been extremely dry, thus aiding the harvest which was nearly over. Hay and oats have been exceptionally good though wheat would have been better if there had been some rain. The dry weather will also cause the potato and root crops to be lighter than usual.

Fishing has been exceptionally poor in the river, practically no sockeye having been secured. The canners are hav-

ing a very poor season although several of them are putting up large contracts of pinks.

Lumbering was steady but quiet and the mills were having difficulty in getting rid of their output. The shingle business was still good with a fairly brisk demand. Wood factories were still running part time with a poor demand for their products.

Prince Rupert.

Labour conditions remained the same as in June and unemployment prevailed throughout the district. The drydock was almost completed. About 100 employees were discharged from this work during the month, leaving only a few tradesmen to finish the contracts.

The fishing industry was still increasing. The demand for ice was so large that shipments were brought in from outside ports. This was the first occasion when a local supply of ice could not be had.

A large number of American vessels called during the month, also additional Canadian boats.

Vancouver.

General conditions of employment showed no improvement. The supply of workmen was still far in excess of demand. Relief was being continued in the case of resident married men and families. A large number of men have enlisted and recruiting was brisk. The military authorities have erected two tents in central locations, from which an energetic campaign is being directed. Through the city and provincial relief officers some 1,400 unemployed have been shipped to the prairie districts for the harvest season. Arrangements were being made to send 800 more. These men are required to pay their own fares, either at the time they leave or when they receive first wages. The railway companies have made a special rate of one cent per mile on the outward and one and one-half cents on the homeward journey for them.

Building conditions for July were very quiet. For the month 33 permits valued at \$171,065 were issued as against 119 permits valued at \$139,001 for July last year.

The task of financing civic works is causing much anxiety to the City Council. Aldermen have reduced their monthly salaries from \$100 to \$60. This is in keeping with the policy of reducing civic salaries and wages which has prevailed for the past year.

Longshoremen have been for some time negotiating a new wage scale and working conditions with local shipping companies. Much difficulty has arisen from time to time during the course of these efforts and at one stage it was feared open rupture would ensue. At the end of the month, however, advices were to the effect that an agreement was about to be signed by both parties.

Forest fires of exceptional severity have caused great destruction of timber and a number of logging enterprises, consisting of mills and camps, have been burned out, causing some additional unemployment in the lumbering industry.

Bread was increased in price by local bakers at the end of July. Formerly 16 ounce loaves retailed at 5 cents and 20 ounce loaves at 6¼ cents. The new prices are 14 ounce loaves 5 cents, 18 ounce loaves 6¼ cents. This has caused a good deal of criticism especially in view of the fact that the price of flour has come down locally during the past six months.

There was much activity in local labour circles in preparation for the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which meets here September 20 next.

As fall and winter approach, a general survey of industrial prospects does not offer any sign of improvement in labour conditions and the coming winter will be a difficult one from that standpoint.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during August were about the same as those of the pre-

ceding months so far as skilled labour was concerned, a large number of tradesmen being unemployed. Conditions among unskilled workers were somewhat improved owing to a number of men leaving the city to work at outside points, some to Great Britain, others have enlisted, and about 400 have gone to the harvest fields of the Northwest. There has also been a slight improvement in local industrial conditions, particularly in Saanich (adjoining Victoria) where a considerable number of men were employed paving roads and on waterworks construction.

The superintendent of the Free Municipal Bureau reports that for the six months ending July 31, there was a total registration of 2,639 men, 346 women and 49 youths under age. The monthly registrations of unemployed were as follows: January, 560; February, 547; March, 696; April, 459; May, 150; June, 262; July, 126; a total of 2,800, but 161 names were struck off the list, leaving the total number registered at the end of July 2,639. In the six months a total of 2,364 positions, casual and otherwise, were found for unemployed persons, and it was a notable fact that but three complaints were received in that time concerning the class of labour supplied. In the women's department, 219 have been placed in permanent positions at an average wage of \$20 per month; 127 day workers were employed on July 31, the average pay being 20 to 25 cents per hour.

The Imperial Oil Company has begun preliminary work for building an oil depot in Victoria. Storage facilities are to be erected and a wharf put up at which the oil tankers of the company will deliver the oil for storage prior to its distribution to Vancouver Island consumers.

Owing to the prevailing depression, a number of the officials at the City Hall have been placed on half-time.

For the first time in many years the price of bread has been reduced to five cents per one pound loaf, the former price being 6¼ cents. The reduction be-

came effective on August 22. The price of milk has also been reduced from nine quarts to ten quarts for one dollar.

Since the establishment of the public market here about a year ago there has been a noticeable decrease in the price of many necessities of life, more particularly in poultry, local grown fruit and vegetables, which were cheaper than for many years past.

For the duration of the war the municipality of Esquimalt will employ on municipal work only married men, or single men on whom there are relatives depending.

The City Council has struck the tax rate for the year at eighteen mills on the dollar net. Last year the rate was 20 mills. Taxes paid before November 30 next will be entitled to a rebate of one-sixth.

About 400 men have been engaged in Victoria and vicinity to work in the harvest fields of Saskatchewan and Alberta. None but competent men were selected. A low rate of one cent per mile going

east and one and one-half cents per mile returning west was made by the railway companies.

Conditions in the lumbering industry showed some improvement, one of the mills on Vancouver Island having enough orders ahead to keep the mill running until the end of the year. The shortage of tonnage during the past months has somewhat hindered shipments.

According to a return just issued by the Forest Branch of the Provincial Government, the total estimated value of the timber sales completed during the month of July was \$9,340.79. This represented a total estimated amount of 5,472,154 feet, board measure, and 1,340 cords of shingle bolts, etc. There were scaled in all districts during the month 68,976,188 feet of saw logs, 413,458 lineal feet of piles and poles and 23,239 cords of railway ties, shingle bolts, fence posts and cordwood. There were exported from all districts 13,413,274 feet of sawlogs and 77,325 lineal feet of piles and poles.

CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST AFFECTING WOMEN WORKERS IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.—REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS TO THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Montreal.

The general condition of female labour has remained unchanged during the past month. Although no improvement has occurred since July, the labour market during August of this year was less abnormal than that of the corresponding month of 1914, when the first shock of war conditions was felt.

Women have been busy in restaurants and laundries. Hospital nurses are in great demand for private cases as their numbers have been considerably reduced by so many having left with the various military organizations. Twenty-five more will be required for the staff

of the Laval Stationary Hospital, at present under formation.

Health and Hygiene. — The figures given in the report of the past three years' work done by the "Institut Bruchesi," which, hand in hand with the King Edward Institute, copes with the ravages of tuberculosis, are of great interest.

During the past three years 737 days' clinic were given, and during these, 7,440 patients' names were registered, these making 36,584 subsequent visits; 92,098 prescriptions were filled. The doctors attached to the Institute made 827 visits to the patients' homes, and 6,558 were made by nursing sisters un-

der whose direction the hospital is placed.

In the report particular stress is laid on the poor conditions found in most dwellings by the visiting sisters. They make an appeal to public spirited men and women to have some improvement brought about in the construction of the poorer class of dwellings. They draw attention to the fact that, even where careful housekeepers do their duty, bad ventilation and insalubrious surroundings favour the spread of the disease.

During the latter part of the month the doctors of the civic hygiene department established numerous bureaus throughout the city where school children will be vaccinated according to the regulation before the re-opening of classes in September.

Social Service.—A meeting of a number of influential and philanthropic citizens was held with the view of forming what is to be known as the "Honour League." The idea is to form an association the object of which will be: (1) the protection of society against crime; (2) to reform criminals; (3) to protect those who are unjustly accused; (4) helping those who are under accusation for the first time; (5) prison improvement; (6) looking after those leaving prison and equipping them with tools, etc., to go to work; (7) seeing to the families of prisoners; (8) to watch those who are liberated conditionally or on parole; (9) seeking legislation that would favour the ends mentioned above.

The temporary headquarters of the association are at 101 Viger avenue, where any information may be obtained.

The first monthly report of the Central Bureau of the Catholic Social Service Guild was issued during the month. There had been 60 applicants for work; 20 of these were placed. It was found that the incompetence of the applicants was often the obstacle preventing the bureau from taking advantage of good offers.

The Montreal section of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has accomplished a great deal of work during the past year, out-

side of the monetary aid given regularly to nearly 5,000 soldiers' families. A large field is offered women workers grouped under the name of "women auxiliaries." These have made the investigation necessary before any applicants could be registered on the regular payroll. Each ward has its number of workers and each one continues regular visits to a certain number of families. In case of illness the necessary care is procured. A number of city physicians have given their services free to the Patriotic Fund, and the Victorian Order of Nurses and "Gardes malades de Ville-Marie" have done likewise for the past year. The lady visitors see that the children of families visited attend school regularly, and they distribute pamphlets giving many practical hints such as having a savings account, a life insurance policy, etc.

Women in Trade Unions.—The Bookbinders' Union has of late issued several appeals to women and girls working in this trade to become members of the union. A large number attended the meeting called for the purpose, and gave an attentive hearing to the speakers who pointed out that the women's co-operation would advance the interests of the union.

Toronto.

Conditions affecting female labour have not changed materially during August. Those employed by the knitting mills, harness, horseshoe nail, tent and flag manufactories, and other firms filling orders for the army were busy and working overtime in many cases. Whitewear firms were reported busy, as well as biscuit, confectionery and fruit canning establishments. The work at the laundries has been more regular the past six months and most of the larger firms have been able to keep on the regular staff at full time.

The Morality Department has recently taken steps to prevent mothers leaving their children alone in carts and carriages outside stores while they shop

within. The large departmental stores have nurseries provided, where children are taken care of instead of being neglected on the street, and offenders against this new law have to give an account of themselves in the Juvenile Court.

The Business Women's Club of Toronto has started a movement with the object of raising funds for a motor ambulance, field kitchen or the equipment of field hospitals. There are said to be 50,000 self-supporting women in the city and the club looks for a subscription from each in order that a substantial contribution toward war relief may be made by the working women of Toronto as a body.

Domestics. — There has been a continued strain in the affairs of women working by the day due to the number of houses closed for the month. In the last week a great many charwomen have obtained steady work for a fortnight at the Exhibition buildings. The following facts from the monthly report of the employment bureau of the Toronto Women's Patriotic League reveal the state of affairs among domestics and day-workers:

New registrations (in town)	187
" " (out of town)	62
" " (for day work)	70
Applications for help (in town)	272
" " (out of town)	61
" filled (in town)	33
" " (out of town)	22

Over 100 more applications have been received for domestic help this month than last.

Retail Clerks.—The large departmental stores reported practically no change in the number of women and girls employed. As in previous years the extra help required during the Exhibition fortnight has been obtained from the substitutes taken on during the holiday months. The new market opened recently by the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, has called for 50 new clerks. The factories under the management of these companies were working to their full capacity.

Telephone Girls.—Only a slight decrease in the number of girls employed in the telephone offices has been noted in the past year. There is a waiting list of about 100, on which those who have gained experience while acting as supply during the summer are given preference.

Typists and Stenographers.—Typists and stenographers have been busier in the summer months because of the number of supplies engaged during this holiday season. All thorough ones have been employed and reliable juniors have not been idle. Those of fifth or sixth rate have suffered more from lack of work, but this is not altogether the result of hard times.

Educational.—Last year it was agreed to interchange four Canadian teachers with four from London, England, but in view of the war the Canadians stayed at home, while only two teachers came from England. Arrangements have been made to keep these two another year as their work has proved satisfactory. Six new public schools are to be opened in September.

Department of Public Health. — The Department of Public Health has drafted a set of standard regulations for abattoirs, and has notified the 18 private abattoirs in the city that they must comply with these regulations by the end of September or they will be forced to close. These regulations were necessitated by the condition of buildings and methods of some of the owners.

The Department has passed new regulations forbidding grocers, butchers and dealers from selling milk without a license. It has also been forbidden to sell loose milk in any form, nor are dealers allowed to pour milk from one bottle to another. Milk must be sold in sealed pints and quarts only.

The Public Health nurses of the Department have been organized into five districts, a supervisor being in charge of each.

During the past seven months there were only three deaths from typhoid

fever, as compared with 13 for the same period last year.

The infant mortality has shown an amazing decrease for the summer over the exceptionally low rate for last year:

Deaths of infants under one year—			
July, 1913.	July, 1914.	July, 1915.	Decrease.
176	141	97	31%
Children under supervision—			
746	2,533	4,085	

Winnipeg.

More satisfactory conditions generally prevailed as compared with last month in the majority of women's classes of work. Conditions were very fair for the month, so say the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau, who add that the demand has been remarkably good for some little time, and that the whole month has been very good. Their report for July is as follows:

	Positions Offered.	Positions Filled.
Chambermaids	3	3
Clerks	8	2
Cooks	11	4
Day workers	227	223
Domestics	168	74
Factory helpers	2	..
Housekeepers	11	6
Housemaids . . . . .	..	1
Kitchen women	9	8
Laundresses	3	2
Nurses	1	1
Nurse girls	14	18
Office girls	3	3
Stenographers	1	1
Waitresses	15	10
	476	356

The agencies say they can place all the domestics who apply, and that many applications from the farms for domestic help they are unable to fill.

Garment workers were well employed and garment factories were working full time and full staffs with but one exception.

Bookbinders were still working slack time and short staffs. About 50 girls belonging to the union were not working.

Dressmakers were somewhat slack, but milliners were busy in preparation for fall trade.

Work in the stores improved over July, and the prospect was good for an increasing demand for experienced saleswomen.

Telephone girls were well employed. Telegraphers were not so well employed as previous to the war. Even well experienced telegraphers were finding difficulty in securing positions, though the number seeking situations was small.

There were 160 positions for stenographers filled by one agency during August, and 116 in July. The agencies state that while the great majority of these have been temporary positions, still there was not a large number of competent stenographers out of work.

Some nurses have found permanent positions in the hospitals, replacing others who have gone to the front. Very little change was reported, except that cases were said to be a little longer in duration of late. The waiting list kept in the neighbourhood of 45.

Five hundred and fifty school teachers resumed duties, under the direction of the Winnipeg School Board, on August 23. The Department of Education reports that the supply of teachers seems equal to the demand. The short term normal for teachers holding third-class certificates commences September 1. Graduation for teachers will be at Christmas. The yearly normal classes for second-class certificated teachers opens in Brandon and Winnipeg also on September 1..

The commencement of school presupposes the closing of the playground work, which has been conducted very satisfactorily during the holidays. A splendid report of their summer's work is forecasted.

The stores closed their half holiday with the last Saturday in August. Many granted the holiday for July and August, while more than 3,500 clerks profited by it for the three months.

The figures on relief at the Associated Charities for July are as follows: total number cases relieved, 353, of which 65

were new. Causes assigned for same are as follows:

General sickness	65
Tuberculosis	29
Accidents	9
Cripples	6
Rheumatism	4
Blind	3
Widows	84
Man away	58
Desertion	31
Imprisonment	10
Old age	9
Separation	7
Immorality	6
Non-support	5
Insanity	6
Inadequate wage	5
Previous unemployment	4
Misfortune	3
Intemperance	1
Unemployment	1
Domestic difficulties	1
Under employment	6

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women during August remained very much the same as during the previous month. The Free Employment Bureau report showed that the supply of woman labour was in excess of the demand, many women seeking work.

Owing to the continued unemployment of heads of families the City Relief Association supported some 2,682 persons during the month. Arrangements were made by the relief department to send some 2,000 unemployed men to the prairie provinces for the harvest work, the wives of 56 of the men accompanying them to be employed as camp cooks.

During the annual exhibition held during the third week of the month the British Columbia Consumers' League carried on an active campaign, urging all visitors to buy "British Columbia products and patronize home industries."

The Local Council of Women have again taken a very active part in the management of the exhibition, taking full charge of needlework and domestic science exhibits, while a tea room was managed by the various societies affiliated with the Council. In addition, another very interesting feature, arranged

and carried out by a committee of the Council, was the "better babies contest," some 700 babies being entered by their parents.

Many of the women's societies devoted their attention exclusively to Red Cross and similar patriotic work, the regular undertakings of the members being laid on one side for the present.

The Women's Patriotic Guild devoted all their attention to caring for the dependents of the ever increasing number of men who have enlisted. The report of the committee in charge of the Patriotic Fund showed that between 13 and 14 families were receiving assistance, both financial and material.

There was very little activity in regard to employment for women, or regulation of working hours or wages; but an effort was made by a few people to take up the matter of state pensions for widows and deserted wives, many of the women seeking "day work" and making but a scanty living being of this class, while many more are dependent on relief for support, being the reason given for urging the reform.

In particular employments, reports show that during the past month the only real demand for female labour was of a domestic nature, chiefly for general help, at a wage of \$12 per month, there being very few calls for cooks, housemaids, housekeepers or chambermaids.

In factory employment garment workers were fully occupied during the earlier part of the month with "fall orders for the retail houses, slackening off, however, towards the end.

Candy and biscuit workers were employed more fully than during the previous months preparing products for the Exhibition. The fruit canning season and the Fraser river salmon fishing season being at its height accounted for the increased demand for tin cans and for the women employed in the making of them working overtime.

An order for boots for the soldiers given to a local firm kept the boot and shoe workers busy for the past few

weeks, but increasing unemployment was reported in the seasonal trades of dressmaking, millinery and tailoring.

Sales clerks were seeking employment during the month, their number being added to by girls laid off from department stores owing to trade being dull.

Laundry workers, waitresses and chambermaids were seeking employment,

and in spite of the number that have left the city, many stenographers, book-keepers and office helpers were seeking regular employment, practically the only demand being a small supply of substitute work to be done.

Conditions for female labour during the month did not indicate any improvement in the near future.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING AUGUST, 1915.

DURING the month of August the report and minority report were received of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers.

Applications Received.

During the month of August two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, namely:

An application from the employees of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, at Westville, N.S., to the number of 366, the cause of the dispute being a demand on the part of the employees for an increase in their wages. A Board was established by the Minister on August 25, Messrs. John McKeen, Halifax, N.S., and Simon Lott, Pictou, N.S., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on September 1 by the appointment by the Minister of His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., as chairman, this appointment being made on the recommendation of the other members of the Board.

An application from the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, at New Glasgow,

N.S., and Trenton, N.S., being engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. On August 17 the Department was informed that 2,000 employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, had gone on strike as the result of a reduction in their wages. The employees of the Eastern Car Company, Limited, also ceased work on August 12, following, it was said, a change from hourly to piecework rates. Through the efforts of the Department of Labour the matters in dispute were referred for adjustment under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, both employers and employees concurring in this arrangement. The employees returned to work on the morning of August 20, a Board being established on that date. Col. B. A. Weston, Halifax, N.S., was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employers, and Mr. R. H. Murray, Dartmouth, N.S., on the recommendation of the employees. The foregoing members having failed to make any recommendation, the Minister appointed His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Toronto, Ont., as chairman of the Board.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference has been made in the August number of the *Labour Gazette**

*See August, 1915, *Labour Gazette*, p. 175.

to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its electrical workers, members of Local Unions Nos. 213, 230 and 558 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster respectively, and to the appointment as a member thereof, on the employees' recommendation, of Mr. Edmund H. Morrison, Vancouver,

B.C. The employing company failed to make any recommendation and the Minister accordingly appointed Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., on its behalf. The Board was completed on August 14 by the appointment as chairman of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing members of the Board.

Reports of Board in dispute between Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and electrical workers in its employ.

The Minister of Labour received on August 13 and August 20 the majority and minority reports respectively from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had dealt with certain matters in dispute between the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and its electrical workers, members of Local No. 353 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers. The minority report was submitted by Mr. F. Erichsen Brown, the commissioners' nominee.

Attached to the application was a proposed new schedule of agreement submitted by the employees. The number of employees concerned was given as 175 directly and 25 indirectly.

A Board was established by the Minister on June 7, Messrs. F. Erichsen Brown and Fred. Bancroft, both of Toronto, Ont., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Commission and the employees respectively. On the joint recommendation of the foregoing members, His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, also of Toronto, Ont., was appointed as chairman by the Minister.

The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Fred. Bancroft, the employees' nominee, and recommended that the first 24 articles of the schedule of 1914 should be continued without

change. It was recommended that the award should be binding for three years from May 1, 1915, to be terminated at the end of that time, if so desired, by one month's notice by either party to the other; if not so terminated, the same is to continue from year to year and be terminable at the end of any year on April 30 by either party giving to the other one month's notice of such termination. On the question of wages, the Board recommended an increase of 10 per cent to commence from May 1, 1916, the rates of pay during the first year of the three year term to be the rates set out in the schedule of the 1914 award, except in the case of those whose wages were by the said award inadvertently reduced.

Mr. F. Erichsen Brown, in his minority report, dissented from the findings of the Board, and recommended that the wages at present in force should continue until the declaration of peace in the war being waged between Great Britain and her allies and the Austro-Germans, and that for one year thereafter a general increase of 5 per cent should be given.

On August 20 the Department was informed on behalf of the employees of their acceptance of the award of Judge Coatsworth and Mr. Bancroft.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Toronto Hydro Electric System, Employer, and its electrical workers, being members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Employees.

To the Honourable

T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,

Minister of Labour,

Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employers and employees in this case, met by appointment in No. 1 Court Room, City Hall, Toronto, Ont., on Monday, the fifth day of July, A.D., 1915, and continued in session thereafter on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st days of July, and on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of August, A.D. 1915, all the meetings being held at the same place.

Each member of the Board was present at all the above sittings.

The representatives for the employers, the Toronto Hydro Electric System, before the Board, were Mr. H. H. Couzens, manager for the employer, and Mr. P. E. Hart, managing engineer.

The representatives for the employees were Messrs. James E. Curran and Murray Nicoll.

The Board desires to acknowledge its indebtedness to Mr. Couzens and his staff for their readiness in supplying information and in assisting the Board in performing its duties so far as lay in their power, by giving the Board facilities for inspecting a number of the sub-stations and otherwise.

The same credit is to be given to Mr. Curran, Mr. Nicolls, and all their associates in supplying every information required by the Board and in every way facilitating its work.

The Board endeavoured as far as possible to bring about a friendly and reasonable understanding between the parties in the way of conciliation, but the respective views were so divergent that it was impossible to do so.

The evidence and arguments of both sides, and the exhibits filed by them, were duly heard and considered, and all points in contention between the parties weighed and discussed by the Board.

The Board desires to place on record the fact that apparently very friendly relations exist between the employer and the employees, and that was quite evident throughout all the sittings of the Board, although no agreement could be made.

The disputes seem to have originated in the following manner: About a year ago, in 1914, a Conciliation Board was formed between the same parties, consisting of His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, of Hamilton, chairman, and Mr. Fred. Bancroft, of Toronto, a representative appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and Mr. F. W. Wegeman, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the commissioners. This Board, after full consideration of the matters then in dispute, made its report, dated at Hamilton June 13, 1914, and signed by C. G. Snider, chairman, and Fred. Bancroft for the employees, and apparently the said report went into effect and was acted upon by the parties for the time being.

The said report provided that the schedule of wages and conditions therein named should go into effect on the first of May, 1914, and continue in force after the expiration of such time until either employer or employee should give 30 days' notice in writing to the other of them of termination thereof.

The schedule of wages and conditions specified in the said report are as follows:

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work. From 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., except wiremen's and metermen's, whose hours shall be as at present.
2. All employees included in this submission shall have the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Twenty-fourth of May, First of July, Labour Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, and every alternate Saturday afternoon off with pay unless otherwise set out hereinafter.
3. The first five (5) hours' overtime worked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall be computed at the rate of time and one half of standard rate, additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later and before 5 a.m. shall be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate, and shall continue (except for intermission for meals) until employee is relieved from duty, and if commencing at 5 a.m. or later and before 7 a.m. double time up to 7 a.m. All time worked on Sundays or holidays and on Saturday afternoon off to be computed at the rate of double time of the standard rate. All monthly men shall have two weeks' holidays with pay each year.
4. All lines carrying a voltage of over 650 volts shall be classed as high voltage lines.
5. When work is to be done on high voltage lines, not less than two journeymen are to be assigned to the job.
6. In case of trouble on high voltage lines not less than two journeymen must be sent out to repair the trouble with any necessary assistance.
7. That at all times the Commission shall receive a grievance committee from any department. It is also agreed that the business agent of the local or a general officer of the organization may be a member of the men's committee.
8. Any employee who may be suspended for any cause whatever, and who after investigation is found not guilty of the offence for which he was suspended, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid full wages for all lost time, from date of discharge or suspension to date of reinstatement.
9. A journeyman shall mean an employee who has had three years of experience in one or all branches of the electrical trade.
10. Apprentice shall mean an employee engaged in learning the trade of a lineman, trolleyman, mechanic, wireman, meterman or operator, and who has had less than three years at such trade.
11. Men acting as temporary foreman shall receive foremen rate of pay for the period for which they are so acting.
12. Seniority, other qualifications being equal, shall be the ground of promotion in the service.
13. The Commission shall not discriminate against union men.
14. All men employed in the electrical trade under supervision of the Commission are to be given a thorough instruction in the use of the pulmotor; also instructions in first aid, the instructions to be given in the Commission's time by a competent instructor. A work order will be issued to cover these instructions to line gangs. If the employer desires to give instructions in the evening, the men shall attend on being notified and shall receive standard pay for the time occupied in receiving the instructions.
15. All gangs and departments to be provided with a first aid kit.
16. Where a helper is required on live work an apprentice and not a labourer shall be assigned, unless herein otherwise provided.
17. Patrolmen and repair men shall receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay.
18. A suitable covering for wagons and automobiles will be arranged for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers and chauffeurs, troublemen, patrol and repair men.
19. One relief operator in addition to the one now employed shall be added in order to give each operator as nearly one shift off per week as can thereby be done.

20. Each relief operator must be in the same class as the operator he relieves.

21. No station operator, electrical mechanic, inside wireman, meter installer or station men shall be expected to work on five hundred volts, or over, live work or heavy dead work without sufficient assistance and proper precautions against danger, and where required to work on voltages of over 650 volts the general terms of this agreement as outlined above in regard to voltages will be maintained.

22. Trouble truck drivers, who have been one year in the service of the employer, will receive two weeks' holidays once a year with pay, and will work in shifts of eight hours, seven days a week.

23. All present conditions not herein provided for shall continue as heretofore.

24. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the pay of any employee now receiving a higher rate of pay for work classified below.

25. Mr. Frank W. Wegenast, the representative of the employer on the Board, does not agree with the undersigned members of the Board, and does not therefore join in this report.

WAGE SCHEDULE.

	Per hour.	Per month.
Foreman lineman		\$105.00
Foreman trouble department . . .		110.00
Sub-foreman		95.00
Journeyman lineman and trolleyman	40c	
Journeyman mechanic	43c	
Journeyman wireman	41c	
Journeyman cableman	43c	
Cableman's helper	28c	
Journeyman meter installer . . .		75.00
Journeyman troubleman		100.00
Journeyman first operator		90.00
Other operators to receive three per cent. increase.		
Patrolmen and repairmen		83.00
	Per week.	
Trouble truck driver		\$16.00
Drivers		16.00
	Per hour.	
Groundsman	26c	

	1st year per hour.	2nd year per hour.	3rd year per hour.
Apprentices—			
Line and trolley men	30c	31c	36c
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c
Wiremen	20c	25c	28c
	per mth.	per mth.	per mth.
Metermen	\$55	\$60	\$70
Meter readers, minimum rate	\$50.00	per month.	

Towards the end of the year 1914 it was alleged that the employers, without consulting the employees, began to make changes in the working schedule to the disadvantage of the employees, and an uneasy feeling prevailed and continued for some time until the early part of the year 1915, when, after some negotiations in an endeavour to settle the matters in dispute—the employees claiming that the time was running against them and they were under compulsion to do so—gave notice terminating the operation of the award on the 30th of April, 1915. About the same time, the employees submitted to the employer an agreement for consideration, containing, substantially, the terms and conditions of the above award as set out, with some few changes and with an increased scale of wages. This was rejected by the employers, who, on their part, submitted a certain document or notice to the employees, dated the 12th of May, 1915, under which they claimed the employees would have to work hereafter. Apparently it was intended by the employers to recognize the award as still in force, but varied and modified by their notice of the 12th of May which effected very marked and considerable changes in the terms of the award from the way they had been read and interpreted before.

As the parties were unable to agree representatives from each side were appointed and a chairman appointed by the Government, and the sittings began to be held for the purpose of determining the questions in dispute and in an endeavour to conciliate the differences.

Each of the parties claimed that while generally speaking the terms of the award were satisfactory, there should be some important changes made therein before it would be satisfactory to the parties respectively. Evidence was di-

rected towards satisfying the Board that grievances on each side existed as against the above schedule of working conditions, in order to endeavour to satisfy the Board that changes should be made therein.

One of the first questions raised, and an important one by the employers was that the time specified in the award being one year was too short, and after hearing the case made out by the employers for a longer term and what was stated in response thereto by the employees, the Board have concluded that it would be inequitable to both parties to make the award existent merely for one year, and consequently recommend that this award be binding for three (3) years from the 1st of May, A.D. 1915, and may be terminated by either party at the end of three years on giving one clear month's notice in writing, and if not so terminated shall continue from year to year and be terminable at the end of any year on the 30th of April in any year by either party on giving to the other party one month's notice in writing of such termination.

The Board after fully considering the allegations against the award of 1914 on both sides, have arrived at the conclusion that no case has been made out by either party to change any of the working conditions in clauses No. 1 to No. 24 in the said award, and therefore they recommend that the same be adopted accordingly for the term of three years as above specified.

A great deal of evidence was heard by the Board on the question of whether there should be one or two operators in a sub-station: that is to say, an operator and an assistant. This point is not covered by the said award, because at the time the award was made no question had arisen in regard to this, as there were then two operators at each station, consequently it did not become necessary to make any report thereon, and this Board therefore heard the evidence of both sides at very considerable length and examined personally, themselves,

the sub-stations. There were two questions to be considered: First, whether there was or was not too much work at any one of these stations for one man to do, and, secondly, whether, apart entirely from the question of the quantity of work, it was safe to permit a sub-station to be manned by only one operator when he is there. The dangerous character of the machinery and the fact that the sub-stations are kept locked up at all times, and operators are working there on shifts of eight hours each, and a man might therefore be several hours alone without being seen or called upon by any person. There are two or three temporary sub-stations, such as Withrow Park, etc., to which these questions do not refer, as it was agreed no extra operator was required at these places, but as to the main sub-stations, the evidence was very conflicting. There is positive evidence that it is not safe for a man to be there alone for so long a time, and there was equally positive evidence that it was quite safe for him to be there alone all the time, and there was other evidence that it was a matter for decision in each particular case as to whether or not it was safe for a man to be there alone. The Board, after having viewed the sub-stations and realized to some extent the dangers under which the men worked, and realizing that in any event where it is a debatable point the lives and safety of the men ought to take precedence, decided to recommend that there should be an assistant to the operator at each of these sub-stations: this, however, not to apply to the three small temporary sub-stations at Withrow Park, etc.

One of the important questions to be considered was that of a request for an increase in pay to the men. Schedules were presented showing the rates of pay the men were obtaining at the present time, and after an analysis of a number of these schedules it would seem that the average pay is in the neighbourhood of seventeen or eighteen dollars per week, after making an allowance for lost time,

and the question therefore is as to whether that is sufficient compensation for these men.

The Board had to determine as to what elements should enter into their consideration in deciding the question of pay, and they concluded that the cost of living—although not the only matter they looked into—is the primary basis of wages, and that an enterprise of the character of the Toronto Hydro Electric System should have its calculations so made and its estimates so arranged that provision should be made for reasonable and moderate living expenses for all its employees.

The Board received a very considerable amount of evidence both written, printed and verbal, with regard to the cost of living, and with every desire to make it as reasonable as possible, in view of the complex conditions which exist in Toronto at the present time, taking a mechanic with an average family of, say a wife and three children, it would appear that to keep him in a reasonable condition of life, suitable to his position, it would cost probably \$90.00 per month without making any allowance for lost time, etc. This would be an average of about, in round figures, \$22.50 per week. If therefore the Board is right in basing its calculation of the wages which a man ought to get upon the actual cost of living, then the wages should average \$22.50 per week instead of \$17.00 per week as at present.

It was strongly contended on behalf of the Toronto Hydro Electric System that they could not possibly raise the wages, in view of the reduction of business and the keen competition, etc., they would be unable to entertain for one moment the proposition of paying any increased wages.

In this connection, however, the fact must not be overlooked that willingly or unwillingly the Toronto Hydro Electric System has reduced its rates to the people of Toronto, and thereby reduced its

income to the extent of \$250,000.00 a year. This being correct, and it was the statement of the manager himself, then surely if an enterprise is so profitable as to be able to make this enormous reduction it is quite profitable enough to pay living wages to the men who operate the system, and we have no hesitation therefore in stating if these were normal times we would recommend at once an increase of ten per cent (10%) in wages to the men.

The Board feels that they cannot entirely overlook business conditions at the present time, and while they have no hesitation whatever in deciding that the wages of the employees in this work should be increased by at least ten per cent, out of deference to the strained conditions which prevail at the present time and which are likely to continue at least for some time to come, recommend that this increase be made to commence from the 1st day of May, 1916.

There were some inequalities of pay which ought to be remedied. For example: there were two foremen who, under the award of last year, by misunderstanding actually sustained a reduction of pay instead of an increase. This should be remedied, but we are not prepared to recommend that these foremen be kept so much in advance of other foremen all the time, but to be put, when the present increase takes effect, on the same footing as the others, and in the meantime that they shall be paid what they have actually been losing since the last award, up till and including the time that the raise comes into effect, when their wages shall be put on the same basis as the other foremen.

It is recommended that the rates of pay to the men during the first year of the said three year term be the rates set out in the schedule of the said 1914 award as modified herein in the case of those whose wages were by the said award inadvertently reduced.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 12th day of August, A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRED BANCROFT,
For the Employees.

I wholly disagree with the above and shall put in a minority report.

(Sgd.) F. ERICHSEN BROWN,
For the Employer.

Minority Report.

The text of the minority report of Mr. F. Erichsen Brown in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between "The Toronto Electric Commissioners" and their Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour, and to Emerson
Coatsworth, Esq., Chairman.

The Majority Report.

I cannot agree with the majority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation of 1915 because it adopts and perpetuates the award of 1914, grants an increase in rates of wages which is absolutely unwarranted, contains conclusions and findings which in my opinion are contrary to the evidence and weight of evidence and is founded upon false premises as appears later.

Subsequent to the Hydro award of 1914 the men accepted lower wages and worse conditions from the System's commercial competitor, yet the majority report apparently ignores this fact and grants a further increase, thus condoning and intensifying the discrimination against the System.

The wholesale adoption by the majority report of the award of 1914 could only be explained in the face of the evidence adduced before us, upon the hypothesis that the award represented a proper base-line. If it did, then one party to these proceedings would have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Such a theory would be pernicious in the extreme.

The line of least resistance for me would be to adopt the award of 1914 and grant some slight increase in the rates of wages, but in my opinion that would be avoiding the real issues involved in this dispute and ignoring the bulk of evidence upon which I must base my conclusions. To present the matter more clearly, the majority report involves for a period of three years the wholesale adoption of the award of 1914, a general wage increase of 10 per cent after the expiration of one year from the 1st of May, 1915, and the recommendation that there should be assistant operators in all but three of the sub-stations, together with one or two minor recommendations. My reasons for not accepting these stipulations I give in order.

The Award of 1914.

My objections to the 1914 award are as follows:

- (1) It was a compromise, a *modus vivendi*, accepted by the Commissioners in a desire to bring about harmony and in the belief that the concessions which it involves (though recognized in many respects to be objectionable) would lead to a lasting peace between the Commissioners and the employees.
- (2) The working out of the 1914 award during the last year has proved that it was not a satisfactory and lasting settlement on a fair basis of the issues between the Commissioners and the employees and that the Commissioners' objections were well founded.

- (3) It failed to meet abnormal business conditions. When these abnormal business conditions arose as the result of the war and the Commissioners endeavoured to meet them, they were immediately charged with breaking the award, notwithstanding that they were continuing to adhere strictly to the spirit of the award.
- (4) It renders abortive the principle found in all employments that an employee must be actually giving something for holidays with pay and other privileges—the return is usually a reasonable amount of overtime without pay.
- (5) As shown from the evidence, it involved many conditions which could not properly be accepted by the Commissioners except by way of compromise and conditions which savored of downright interference.
- (6) It constituted gross discrimination against the Hydro, a publicly owned institution, as compared with its commercial competitor.

The Wages Increase.

I hold just as strong a view in the matter of the increase in the rates of wages recommended in the majority report.

The information handed in at the investigation and which was not refuted shows that the Commissioners now pay substantially higher wages than their commercial competitor and the increase in rates already effected since 1912 have been vastly greater than the increase in the cost of living since that date as deducted from the reports of the Department of Labour.

While I quite agree that any and every business which is profitable should pay living wages to its employees, that principle has no application to a business which is paying the wages now in force on the Hydro.

In the majority report the statement is made: "If an enterprise is so profitable as to be able to make this enormous reduction, it is quite profitable enough to pay living wages to the men who operate the System." The only inference that can be drawn from this is that the members of the Board who made the majority report are of the opinion that "\$17.00 or \$18.00 per week" or, in other words, upwards of \$900 per year is not a living wage. With this statement I cannot agree. The majority report further finds that the average mechanic's family of five, in the City of Toronto, would require \$22.50 per week as a living wage. A deduction from the statistics of the Department of Labour which has recently been made shows that the typical Toronto family of five would require in June, 1912, about \$14.00 per week and in June, 1915, about \$13.00 to \$14.00 per week and that the weekly average cost of living for the typical family in 1912 was under \$14.00 and in 1913 and 1914 slightly over \$14.00. From these figures we can only come to the one conclusion and that is, that the cost of living to-day for the average typical family is less than it was in 1914 and very considerably less than it was in 1912; whereas the increase in the average wage paid to the men coming within the scope of the awards has been over 11 per cent in the same period. In the case of linemen it was shown that the increase was equal to nearly 30 per cent within the same period.

The majority report states that "The Board . . . concluded that the cost of living . . . is the primary basis of wages," and therefore as the increase in the rates of wages of the Hydro in the past has been out of all proportion with the increase in the cost of living, the conclusion found in the majority report falls hopelessly to the ground.

Let me give but another quotation from the majority report: "If, therefore, the Board is right in basing its calculations of the wages which a man ought to get upon the actual cost of living, then the wages should average \$22.50 per

week instead of \$17.00 per week as at present." In that statement it was not the acceptance of the principle which should have been conditioned, but the finding that \$22.50 represented the actual cost of living.

Amongst all the evidence submitted to the Board was only one isolated statement prepared by the men at the suggestion of the chairman showing that the average cost of living for a family of five should be \$22.50 per week. In my opinion the Board erred in coming to so momentous a decision from one isolated case.

I would ask you to consider the far-reaching effect of the adoption by the commissioners of this majority report containing such a deduction from such premises, the effect not only upon the other branches of the Hydro Electric System but in all other industries.

Can you expect me to agree with a report which sets down the average cost of living for a typical Toronto family of five at \$22.50 when as has been shown the reliable statistics sets it down at about \$14.00?

If the average wage now is \$17.00, and a lineman now receives \$21.60 per week, then with an average rate of \$22.50, a lineman should receive \$28.32 or \$1,400.00 per year, and so on *ad nauseam*.

Nor can I overlook the fact that it was repeatedly urged upon this investigation that the previous award be used as a precedent. The 1915 Board adopts that principle when it accepts as part of its report the 1914 award. I cannot agree with either of those positions.

The application of strict business principles would require the rates of wages on the Toronto Hydro Electric System, a municipally owned undertaking, to be the same as those upon a private enterprise with which it is in competition. If the men are willing to accept the lesser rates of wages paid by the private enterprise, why should they discriminate against the public enterprise? Why should a Board of Investi-

gation support that discrimination. If higher wages are already paid, why should still higher wages be demanded and why should those higher wages be recommended by another Board of Investigation?

Although the rates of wages might logically be reduced, I am prepared to recommend an increase along the lines hereinafter mentioned. I do this coupled with certain compensating alterations in some of the conditions. I do so having in mind the declared intention of the commissioners to adopt a generous rather than close treatment of their employees, and having in mind also that in a publicly owned enterprise the rates of wages and conditions should be as favourable as the circumstances permit, but having in mind most of all the establishment of such a relationship between the commissioners and the employees as will work for a lasting peace and more than a fair settlement.

However, I make this recommendation based upon no false premises and with the express declaration that I do not recognize a dictum that a Board cannot decrease the wages but must always increase them or leave them stationary. If my recommendation is accepted by the Toronto Electric Commissioners, I recommend that the award be for the duration of the war and for a further period of one year, the increase to become effective only from and after the declaration of peace.

The Question of Assistant Operators.

The majority report in recommending that assistant operators be placed at all the sub-stations except three, goes beyond not only the conditions which previously existed upon the system, but goes further than the men asked at the investigation. Evidence as to the necessity of additional operators at the sub-stations was given by three experts, one called by the men and two by the commissioners, and also by two engineers of the Commission. With the exception of the evidence of one of the experts

(whose evidence was in my opinion discredited), the whole of the evidence given by the others showed that there was no necessity for having any increase in operators.

As another instance of the fact that the majority report is founded on false premises the following may be quoted therefrom. After referring to the evidence taken as to whether or not there should be one or two operators at a sub-station the report states: "This point is not covered by the said award because at the time the award was made no question had arisen in regard to this, as *there were then two operators at each station.*"

This is entirely contrary to the fact as up to the date of that award there was an assistant operator at two stations only over and above those at present having assistants. Further, of these two stations one (Withrow Park) is now specifically excluded by the majority report from the obligation of a second operator. I am of the opinion that no recommendation should be made by this Board on this point, but that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the Toronto Electric Commissioners to determine from time to time absolutely as in their judgment may be best.

The Negotiations Which Led to the Appointment of the Present Board.

The following are the bald facts leading up to the appointment of this Board:

On March 31, 1915, the employees gave notice cancelling the 1914 award as of the 30th April, 1915. This cancellation came out of a clear sky. No negotiations had taken place between the representatives of the men and the employers prior to the notice.

On the 20th and 23rd of April, 1915, respectively, an interview took place between the representatives of the men and the employers at which some minor grievances were discussed. The employers agreed to investigate these grievances and rectify the conditions if the grievances were well founded.

On April 30, 1915,, the cancellation given by the men of the award of 1914 became effective.

On May 12, 1915, a notice confirming the former rates of wages but setting out conditions satisfactory to the employers and designed to meet altered business conditions was posted by the employers. I give this notice in the second schedule. A copy of the notice was sent by the employers to the Department of the Minister of Labour but was neither objected to nor commented upon by that Department.

On May 20, 1915, a further interview took place which ended amicably, leaving the employers with the impression that a basis for settlement by negotiation had been reached.

On May 22 the men applied to the Department of Labour for a Board. In this application for a Board appeared for the first time the proposed agreement by the men, the same not having been previously submitted to the employers.

I do not want to criticize the majority report clause by clause, but it is necessary to point out at least another of the inaccuracies in that report. The report states that "About the same time, (viz. before May 12, 1915) the employees submitted to the employers an agreement for consideration," etc. As stated, this formal document was never actually submitted to the employers but was included in the application submitted to the Minister of Labour when asking for the establishment of this Board.

The majority report contains the words: "The notice of the 12th of May effected very marked and considerable changes in the terms of the award in the way they had been read and interpreted before." In my opinion that statement is not justified by the facts, which are as follows:

The effect of this notice on the former conditions was briefly:

To leave wages where they were;

To make a few minor changes in some of the conditions;

To give compensation by payment for overtime as a substitute for holidays with pay in the case of station operators, patrolmen, metermen, repairmen and foremen, and—

At the request of the men, to provide an extra year for construction apprentices, and to pay for all reasonable time consumed by men in going to and coming from work on emergency calls.

From the above history of the negotiations there is only one conclusion to be drawn: that there was no necessity at this time for an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

The artificial and strained business conditions resultant from the war should alone have been enough to confine the settlement of any matters in dispute to negotiations between the parties and to discourage any application for a Board. An investigation of this sort not only interferes with the conduct of the business of the undertaking by taking the time of the management and others in the preparation of the case, but it entails an expense upon the country which is inexcusable.

The Commissioners showed that the wages and conditions on the Hydro were excellent and this was not disproved by the other side.

Publicly-owned Enterprises Are Not Run for the Benefit of a Class.

It should be pointed out that the present dispute neither involved all the employees of the System nor did it include the engineering, office and sales staffs, but was confined simply to Local No. 353 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. While there can be no conceivable objection to the existence of a union in a publicly-owned enterprise, there is no reason why the union should discriminate against that enterprise. The continual and annual demanding of a Board begins to look like the exploitation of a municipal undertaking where the conditions do not require such action. Privileges soon be-

come rights; compromises soon become precedents.

A municipally-owned undertaking under public ownership is run for the benefit of the many and not for the few, and providing the employees are treated fairly and justly and withal generously, it becomes a matter of sentiment and not justice when the fact that the undertaking has a profit or is able to reduce its rates is urged as a reason for an unwarranted increase in the rates of wages paid its employees. The adoption of any such principle by a Board in connection with one branch of the gigantic Hydro-Electric scheme of this province might have disastrous effects upon public ownership which may sooner or later enter into the field of other public utilities. One of the criticisms raised continuously by the opponents of Sir Adam Beck and his associates is public ownership in that municipal undertakings cannot be run on sound business principles, but that they are prone to be exploited for the benefit of some section of the community, political or otherwise.

It was apparent throughout the investigation and also from the evidence that the commissioners and the management were always willing to meet the men fairly and frankly whenever the occasion should require, and that they had zealously with more than ordinary solicitude regarded the safety of the men in all the departments of the undertaking. A very comprehensive Book of Rules of 57 pages had been prepared for the men's use—22 pages of which covered the treatment of accidents.

I have already set out my general objections to the 1914 award being part of my recommendation and my more specific objections thereto will appear from a comparison between the clauses of that award and the recommendations which follow.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) *Wages.*

The wages at present in force as set out in the wage schedule hereto shall

continue until the declaration of peace in the war at present being waged between Great Britain and her allies and the Austro-Germans. From the date of such declaration of peace and for one year thereafter a 5 per cent general increase shall be given.

(2) *Holidays With Pay.*

The men at present enjoying the statutory holidays as follows:

New Year's Day,
Good Friday,
24th of May,
1st of July,
Civic Holiday.
Labour Day,
Thanksgiving Day,
Christmas Day,

and every alternate Saturday afternoon, shall retain these privileges.

These grades are as follows:

Linemen,
Groundsmen,
Cablemen and jointers,
Cablemen's helpers,
Wiremen,
Repairmen,
Metermen,
Mechanics.

(3) *Vacation.*

Two weeks' vacation with pay to be allowed annually to the following grades:

Operators,
Foremen,
Troublemens.

One week's vacation with pay to be allowed annually to the patrolmen.

Metermen are given a compensating increase as from the date of the adoption of this report if the same is adopted, and also overtime rates in view of the special surrounding circumstances of their case. I have already included this increase in the wage schedule recommended.

(4) *Sick Benefits.*

A co-operative scheme of sick benefit is suggested for the consideration of

the commissioners which, if adopted, be made applicable to the whole of the employees, such scheme to be worked out on the lines of contributions by the commissioners and the men.

(5) *Period of Award.*

This award shall in any event continue in force for the duration of the present war and also for one year after the declaration of peace. The same shall continue thereafter annually from year to year unless terminated by 30 days' notice in writing by either party to the other, such notice may only be given as to terminate this award on the first or other anniversary of the declaration of peace.

(6) *Working Hours.*

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for ordinary construction men and mechanics, commencing 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. In the case of wiremen eight hours shall constitute a day's work, commencing 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. In the case of metermen nine hours shall constitute a day's work commencing, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Men working "on shifts" shall work eight hours per day in rotation.

(7) *Overtime and Relief Work.*

Overtime rates where payable will be as follows:

For regular men not on shift duty the first five hours between 5 p.m. (or 6 p.m. for metermen) and 10 p.m. shall be computed at time and one half of the standard time and thereafter at the rate of double time of the standard time and shall continue (except for intermission for meals) until the employee is relieved from duty, and if commencing at 5 a.m. or later and before 7 a.m. double time shall be paid up to 7 a.m. All time worked on Sundays, holidays or alternate Saturday afternoons, where such are entitled to be paid for, to be calculated at the rate of double time and the total amount paid shall be double time. In the case of operators work-

ing overtime, these men shall be paid at the rate of time and one half for the first five hours of overtime worked and double time afterwards.

If a man is temporarily transferred from one department to another he shall receive the rate and work under the conditions both as regards overtime and otherwise as are applicable to the job to which he is transferred; provided always that there shall be no reduction in the ordinary pay-roll rate applicable to the work on which he is normally engaged; provided further that if a man should be called upon after working for one department to immediately follow on with work for another department he shall then receive the wage to which he would otherwise have been entitled provided the work had been done without any change of department or job.

Men called from their homes in order to repair breakdowns shall in the event of a prompt response to the calls be paid for a reasonable length of time sufficient to enable them to go to and return from the job, the wage for this time to be at the rate applicable to the work in question.

(8) *Protection of Men While at Work.*

At all times reasonable precaution so far as possible shall be taken to protect employees while working on live lines. When working on wires carrying over 650 volts special precautions shall be exercised, and wherever the nature of the work or the safety of the employee so requires, two or more qualified workmen shall be engaged on the same together with any other necessary assistance that may be required.

(9) *Assistance on Live Work.*

Where assistance is required on live work a qualified workman or apprentice and not a labourer shall be assigned to the work, but this shall not be taken to mean that a labourer is not to be employed for the ordinary purposes for which such men are usually needed.

(10) *Grievance Committee.*

At all times by appointment the general manager will receive a grievance committee from any department. It is also understood that the business agent of the local or a general officer of the organization may be a member of the men's committee if desired by a majority of the men.

(11) *Suspension of Employees.*

Any employee who may be suspended for any cause whatever, and who after investigation is found not guilty of offence, shall be reinstated in his former position and paid full wages for all lost time from the date of the discharge or suspension to date of reinstatement.

(12) *Temporary Foremen, etc.*

In the case of men acting as temporary foremen or temporarily taking a higher position where such men are required to act for only a few days no change shall be made in their rate of pay but where they are required to act for an entire week or longer they shall receive for such time as they are acting the foremen's or sub-foremen's rate of pay.

(13) *Qualifications for Promotion.*

Seniority, other qualifications being equal, shall be the ground for promotion in the service.

(14) *Discrimination Between Employees.*

There shall be no discrimination between union or non-union employees.

(15) *First Aid Instruction.*

A course of First Aid instruction will be provided under the direction of a competent instructor who will give instruction in First Aid and in the use of the pulmotor. These classes will be scheduled at regular intervals after working hours throughout the year and so arranged that all employees will have an opportunity of receiving thorough instruction. Employees will be required to attend these lectures and will receive

one hour's standard pay for each lecture attended in accordance with the schedule upon which their name will appear. Any employee not so attending when scheduled unless given written permission to absent himself shall be docked for one hour. Employees will have the privilege of attending other lectures up to the capacity of the room in which the lecture is held but will not be entitled to any compensation while attending same.

(16) *First Aid Kits.*

All gangs and departments will be provided with First Aid Kits.

(17) *Covering for Waggon, Automobiles, etc.*

A suitable covering for waggon and automobiles will be furnished for protection in rough weather for all truck drivers, chauffeurs, troublemen, patrolmen and repairmen.

(18) *Definition of "Journeyman."*

A "journeyman" shall mean an employee who has had three years experience in any one or all branches of the electrical trade. In the case of station and garage mechanics the term shall be four years. In all cases, however, length of service must be coupled with efficiency in order to ensure recognition as a "journeyman," or in order to qualify for promotion.

(19) *Definition of "Apprentice."*

An apprentice shall mean an employee engaged in learning the trade of line-man, trolleyman, wireman, meterman, or operator and who has had less than three years experience at such trade. In the case of station or garage mechanics the term of apprenticeship shall be four years.

In connection with apprentices it shall be understood that the System is under no obligation whatsoever to provide continuous employment. Where bona fide breaks occur in the apprenticeship service such time shall be added in

computing the years of employment. It must, of course, be perfectly clear in the case of apprentices that length of service of necessity does not carry with it increased wages but only where this length of service is coupled with efficiency. The management shall be the sole judge as to the suitability or otherwise of an employee for promotion. It shall at all times be optional with the Commissioners whether they will employ apprentices or helpers but where apprentices are employed the rates of wages as set out in the schedule shall apply.

(20) *Periods of Abnormal Conditions Due to Slackness, etc.*

During periods when the conditions on the System, due to slackness of work or other abnormal circumstances, are such as to render it commercially impracticable to keep the regular complement of men or number of gangs going on full time, notwithstanding anything contained herein the System shall be at liberty to change any wages expressed at a weekly rate to an equivalent hourly rate and pay only for the hours worked accordingly. It being understood that whereas a man working on a weekly wage obtains holidays and other benefits in consideration of overtime work, without extra pay, etc., when transferred to an hourly basis he shall then be entitled to overtime rates but forego the other privileges to which he was entitled when on the weekly basis. Provided further that there shall be no change from hourly to weekly rates or the converse for periods of less than one working week. Also provided that if an employee shall work a part of a year at a weekly rate and the remainder at an hourly rate, he shall be entitled to allowance in respect of holidays equivalent to the proportion of the year during which he worked on the weekly basis.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) F. ERICHSEN BROWN.

Toronto, August 19, 1915.

WAGE SCHEDULE.

Foremen	Rate per week	\$24.25
Sub-foremen	" "	21.92
Trouble foremen	" "	25.40
Troublemen	" "	23.50
Linenmen	Rate per hour	40c
Groundsmen	" "	27½c
Jointers and cablemen	" "	43c
Jointers' helpers	" "	28c
Wiremen	" "	41c
Mechanics	" "	43c
Meter installers	" "	33c
Street lighting repairmen	" "	35½c
Patrolmen	Rate per week	19.15

Operators (ordinary stations)—

1st year	Rate per week	\$17.30
2nd year	" "	19.05
3rd year	" "	20.77

Assistant operators—

1st year	Rate per week	\$15.70
2nd year	" "	17.30

1st operators at stations "D" and "W"—

1st year	Rate per week	\$19.04
2nd year	" "	20.75
3rd year	" "	21.92

Apprentices—

	Rates per hour.			
	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.
Linenmen	30c	31c	36c	...
Mechanics	27c	32c	35c	38c
Wiremen	20c	25c	30c	...
Metermen	20c	25c	30c	...

(Signed) F. E. B.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

May 12, 1915.

To the Employees,

Toronto Hydro Electric System.

Notice of cancellation of the arbitration award having been given to the Toronto Electric Commissioners on behalf of the employees of the system, and also they having considered the representations recently made to their general manager by a deputation of the men, they have decided to put the following into force and are making arrangements accordingly:

Although the conditions at present make it very difficult to maintain the scale of wages which have obtained in the past, apart altogether from the fact that purely commercial considerations would undoubtedly justify a reduction at the present time, the Commissioners are anxious that the wages and condi-

tions on the system shall be so good as to attract the best and most efficient men.

With the foregoing object in view the existing scale of wages will be continued for the present with the exception that the following modification applicable to the apprenticeship period for the mechanics in the station construction department as suggested by the men shall be put into effect. The wages will then become as follows:

1st year	27 cents per hour.
2nd year	32 " "
3rd year	35 " "
4th year	38 " "
5th year	43 " "

In order to clear away any ambiguity that exists in connection with the award of the arbitrators, dated June 20, 1914, and to bring the same into harmony with the conditions as they exist on the system to-day the following are to apply:

Men Going to and Coming from Break-down Jobs.

Men called from their homes in order to repair breakdowns shall in the event of prompt response to the calls be paid for a reasonable length of time, sufficient to enable them to come to and return from the job. The wage for this time to be at the rate applicable to the work in question.

Relief Work.

If a man is temporarily transferred from one department to another he shall receive the rate, and work under the conditions, both as regards overtime and otherwise, as are applicable to the job to which he is transferred; provided always that there shall be no reduction in the ordinary hourly rate applicable to the work on which he is normally engaged.

Provided further that if a man shall be called upon after working for one department to immediately follow on with work for another department he shall then receive the wage to which he would otherwise have been entitled, pro-

vided the work had been done without any change of department or job.

Sick Pay.

The rule of the system is that those men who work overtime without pay and whose duties involve overtime from time to time, or men who regularly work seven days a week are entitled to such sick benefits as are in operation on the system. It must be perfectly clear, however, that in those cases where men are rarely, if ever, called upon to work overtime they shall not be entitled to sick benefit.

Holidays.

The same rule to apply to this case as that applicable to sick pay.

Raise in Salary in Connection with Length of Service.

In the case of employees with less than one year's service, intermittent periods of employment will not be considered when calculating the length of service unless such periods are separated by breaks of less than a week's duration, and provided also that such break or breaks in the period are due to a reason that in the opinion of the management is bona fide. If breaks occur after the completion of the first year of service and are similarly bona fide and are of less than three months' duration they shall not be considered as a cause for recommending the period of employment for the purpose of calculating the wages to be paid. In every case, however, the actual duration of the time lost from any cause shall in all cases be deducted from the period of employment.

It must, of course, be perfectly clear that length of service, of necessity does not carry with it increased wages but only where this length of service is coupled with efficiency.

Men Paid Monthly Wages.

An effort has apparently been made to read into the arbitration award the meaning that because a wage is ex-

pressed as "so much a month," this automatically entitles the recipient to the benefits of "continuous" employment. Such, however, is not the case. The wages expressed as above will be calculated on the basis of the normal average hours of work and the rate will be paid for hours worked only.

As regards the line foremen, where there is rainy weather *during continuous work*, no deduction shall be made for rainy days, provided the foreman reports at the office and gives general assistance to the office staff in connection with his work.

Overtime Rates.

Overtime rates where payable will be as follows:

For the first five hours overtime worked between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. at time and one-half.

Additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later, and before 5 a.m. at double time, and shall continue until the employee is relieved from duty. All time worked on Sundays, holidays or alternate Saturday afternoons (where such are entitled to be paid for) to be calculated at the rate of double time. That is to say men at present on wages at "so much per month" will be paid for overtime at the above rates and consequently not receive sick pay or holiday pay unless regularly working seven days a week or working overtime from time to time without pay as defined under the readings of sick pay and holidays on page ... This applies to such men as meter installers, meter testers, patrolmen, repairmen, etc., etc., and others who normally work during regular weekly hours terminating at 5 p.m.

The foregoing hours are not applicable to station operators, or other men who work in shifts. In the case of these men overtime shall be at the rate of time and one-half for the first five hours and double time afterwards.

(Signed) F. E. B.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Text of draft of amended bill now under consideration of Minister of Labour.

The Minister of Labour has caused the distribution in pamphlet form of copies of a draft Bill, consolidating and amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act, with introductory and explanatory notes, the Minister's object being, as the introduction states, to secure consideration and discussion of the suggested amendments. This purpose will be, it is thought, further served by having the text of the draft Bill printed in the Labour Gazette, the mailing list of which includes the names of large numbers of persons believed to be deeply interested in all legislation relating to industrial disputes, including those of secretaries of all local trade union branches in Canada, who are, of course, specially concerned in the subject. The complete text of the draft Bill is contained in these pages.

INTRODUCTORY.

The accompanying draft Bill respecting Industrial Disputes is printed and distributed for consideration and discussion. It is earnestly requested that its provisions be carefully perused, and that the views and suggestions of those interested be sent to the Minister of Labour.

The Bill is a consolidation and revision of the two existing Canadian statutes, namely, The Conciliation and Labour Act (1906) and The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, with amendments and additions.

The history of legislation in Canada respecting these matters is briefly as follows. In 1909, The Conciliation Act was passed, based upon the English Act of 1896. It was designed to encourage amicable settlements by conciliation and arbitration, but was purely voluntary in its character. It extended to industries generally.

In 1903 The Railway Labour Disputes Act was passed, providing, in the case of railway disputes, for conciliation and mediation, and, where that failed, for compulsory investigation and report by a Board, under provisions similar in most respects to those afterwards inserted in The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; but the requirements respecting applications were less stringent than in the latter Act and the Minister was given power to establish a Board of his own motion.

In 1906, The Conciliation Act and The Railway Labour Disputes Act were consolidated under the title of The Conciliation and Labour Act.

In 1907 The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was passed. Except where both parties agree to invoke it, this Act applies only to public utilities and mining. It provides for the establishment of a Board on the application of either party to a dispute, and for mediation and compulsory investigation and report by such Board; and it prohibits lockouts and strikes until such investigation and report have been made. It requires employers and employees to give at least thirty days' notice of intended change in wages or hours of employment.

In the Bill now submitted for consideration, endeavour has been made to remove a number of objections to the 1907 Act and to remedy its defects,

and a number of new provisions relating to industrial agreements, false representations, and other matters have been added.

A more complete and satisfactory understanding of the Bill will be had by a perusal of its different sections and the notes following each, but some of its main features are as follows. The unnecessary duplication of procedure in respect of railway disputes is removed, all such disputes being now brought under the one Act. The main provisions respecting the appointment and proceedings of Boards and the prohibition of lockouts and strikes are still as heretofore confined to public utilities and mining; but where both parties agree to the appointment of a Board, such Board may be appointed in respect of a dispute in any industry, whatever its nature. In long-continued or serious disputes in any industry where neither of the parties applies for a Board the Minister is given power to act on the application of any municipality interested or of his own motion and establish a Board, or cause inquiry to be made in some other way.

The definitions and other parts of the 1907 Act which have been found to be defective and inadequate have been re-drafted and added to, much assistance in this respect being obtained from the Australian and New Zealand Acts.

Endeavour has been made to make the procedure respecting applications for Boards more simple and speedy, and it is provided that technical defects shall not invalidate applications and that the establishment or proceedings of Boards shall not be restrained or prohibited by the Courts. It is not hereafter to be necessary to obtain authority for a strike before applying for a Board.

A strike or lockout shall not, nor where application is made for a Board within the time limited, shall any dismissal, cause an employee to cease to be an employee for the purposes of the Act.

Where any question arises as to the meaning or application of any recommendation of a Board the Board may be reconvened to give its opinion or interpretation upon the point.

The provisions respecting notice of a change in wages or hours have been remodelled and made more comprehensive and effective, and the onus is put upon the party seeking to make the change of applying for a Board where the other party does not consent to the change.

A secret vote by ballot is required to be taken before a strike.

Provision is made for registering industrial agreements, and lockouts or strikes in public utility industries are forbidden where such agreements are in force, but either party may be relieved from the agreement by the report of a Board.

Making or publishing any verbal or written false statement as to the opportunities for employment, the state of the labour market, the existence or non-existence of a strike, lockout, or labour dispute, or as to anything else respecting any industry or employment, intended or calculated to encourage or induce any person to come to Canada or to change from one part of Canada to another, to work in any industry, or to prevent any person from so doing, is forbidden under heavy penalty.

After each section in the draft Bill notes are inserted explaining the origin of the section, or, where the section is new, explaining the purpose and reason of it. In the notes also a large number of other suggestions are mentioned, some of which may be worthy of consideration.

A table of corresponding sections is appended to the Bill so that provisions of the existing Acts can be traced into the new Bill or it can be seen what disposition has been made of them.

BILL.

An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Industrial Disputes and Strikes and Lockouts.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Industrial Disputes Act*.

NOTE.—This Act is intended to take the place of both The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and The Conciliation and Labour Act, (1906). It is given a new title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) “Minister” means the Minister of Labour;

(b) “department” means the Department of Labour;

(c) “industry” means any trade, manufacture, undertaking, enterprise, business, calling, occupation, or employment, in which persons are employed for hire or reward, except agriculture, and except any government service or employment other than government railway, telegraph, and telephone service.

(d) “public utility” means and includes mining, agency of transportation or communication, and public service utility of every kind; and, without limiting this general definition, includes railway, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamship, telegraph, and telephone, and gas, electric light, water, and power works;

(e) “employer” means any person, firm, company or corporation employing persons for hire or reward in any industry; and in the case of railways, telegraphs and telephones, includes any government or commission or other body owning or operating the same.

(f) “employee” means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry, but shall not include a person employed as a private confidential clerk; a lockout or strike shall not, nor, where application for a Board is made within thirty days after the dismissal, shall any dismissal, cause any employee to cease to be an employee, or an employer to cease to be an employer, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act;

(g) “dispute” or “industrial dispute” means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees as to terms of employment, or as to any matter or thing affecting or relating to terms of employment;

(h) “terms of employment,” without limiting its ordinary meaning, includes any matter or thing relating to—

(1) the work done or to be done by any employee or employees;

(2) the wages, price, or other remuneration or reward paid or to be paid in respect of employment, or any allowance, bonus, deduction, discount, or other thing affecting such wages, price, remuneration, or reward;

- (3) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification, or status of employees, or the mode, incidents, or surroundings of employment;
 - (4) the employment of children or of any person or persons or class of persons;
 - (5) the employment or dismissal of any person or class of persons, refusal to employ or to continue to employ any person or class of persons, or discrimination in favor of or against, or preference to, any person or class of persons;
 - (6) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit, or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work or to materials or property;
 - (7) any custom or usage, or alleged custom or usage, either general or in the particular district affected;
 - (8) the interpretation of an agreement or any part thereof;
 - (9) generally, the privileges, rights, or duties of employers or employees, or the conditions of employment;
- (i) "lockout" without limiting its ordinary meaning, includes a closing in whole or in part of a place of employment, or a suspension of work in whole or in part for any period, by an employer, or a temporary or permanent refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees,—

- (1) with a view to compelling or inducing his employees or any of them, or to aiding another employer to compel or induce the employees of such other employer or any of them, to accept terms of employment or comply with any demands made upon them or any of them; or
 - (2) as a protest against anything done or not done by any employees; or
 - (3) with intent to cause loss or inconvenience to any employees or to the public; or
 - (4) with intent to procure, incite, instigate, aid, or abet any other lock-out;
- (j) "unlawful lockout" means a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act;

(k) "strike" or "to go on strike," without limiting its ordinary meaning, includes a temporary or permanent cessation of work by any number of employees acting in combination or under a common understanding, or a concerted refusal or failure, or a refusal or failure under a common understanding, of any number of employees to continue to work, or to resume or return to work, for an employer,—

- (1) with a view to compelling or inducing their employer, or to aiding any other employees to compel or induce the employer of such other employees, to accept terms of employment or comply with any demands made upon him; or
 - (2) as a protest against anything done or not done by any employer; or
 - (3) with intent to cause loss or inconvenience to any employer or to the public; or
 - (4) with intent to procure, incite, instigate, aid, or abet any other strike;
- (l) "unlawful strike" means a strike contrary to the provisions of this Act;

(m) "Board" means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

(n) "application" means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

(o) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act;

(p) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

(q) "trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees, whether incorporated or unincorporated or registered or unregistered, formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees;

(r) "lawful trade union" means any trade union not declared unlawful by this Act and the purposes of which are not unlawful under the law of Canada;

(s) "unlawful trade union" means a trade union declared or stated by this Act to be unlawful, or the purposes of which are unlawful under the law of Canada;

(t) "industrial agreement" means an agreement respecting terms of employment entered into or arising as specified in this Act;

(u) "Form" means Form in the schedule to this Act.

NOTES.—Paragraphs (a) and (b) are as in the Act of 1907.

(c) is new.

(d) is new, but covers similar ground to (c) of 1907 Act.

(e) corresponds to (c) of 1907 Act, but is amended in view of what is contained in (c); the limitation requiring not less than 10 employees, contained in sections 2 (c) and 21 of 1907 Act is omitted as it is believed it does not serve any useful purpose.

(f) corresponds to (d) of 1907 Act, but is amended by excepting private confidential clerks and by providing that dismissal or lockout or strike shall not prevent a person from being an employee for the purposes of the Act. This latter amendment covers what was asked for as to this matter by the deputation of the Trades and Labour Congress to the Government, January 6, 1914, and removes doubt. See Montreal Street Railway case, 44 Quebec Reports (Superior Court), page 350, in which it was held (among other things) that dismissed employees could not legally make an application for a Board.

(g) corresponds to (e) of 1907 Act, but is amended in view of the definition of "terms of employment" added by (h). The restriction "not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence" has been removed. In some instances Boards have had to be refused by reason of it, and it is felt that there is no sufficient reason for the restriction.

(h) is new, but when read with (g) corresponds to (e) of 1907 Act. Some parts of it, however, have been revised and added to. Though the expression "terms of employment" was used in the 1907 Act, [e.g., section 2, g)] it was not defined.

(i) corresponds to (f) of 1907 Act, but has been recast and modelled largely after the definition of the New Zealand Bill of 1913.

(j) is new.

(k) corresponds to (g) of 1907 Act, but has been recast and modelled largely after the definition in the New Zealand Bill of 1913. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding and some doubt as to the meaning of the old definition. See, for instance, *Rex v. Holowaskawe*, 24 O.W.R. 397. It has been suggested that in further conformity with the definition in the New Zealand Bill above mentioned and following the principle contained in section 6 of The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of the Commonwealth of Australia (1904-1910) the following clause should be added to definition (k):

"and the fact that ten or more employees have simultaneously, or at times nearly simultaneously, ceased to work, or refused or failed to continue to work, or to resume or return to work, for an employer, shall, unless the contrary is proved, be conclusive evidence that such employees in such cessation, refusal, or failure were acting in combination and concert and under a common understanding."

(l) is new.

(m), (n), (o) and (p) are the same as (h), (i), (j) and (k) respectively of 1907 Act.

(q) is (l) of 1907 Act amended by inserting the words "whether incorporated or unincorporated, or registered or unregistered." See judgment in Montreal Street Railway Case, 44 Quebec Reports (Superior Court), p. 350, which seems to imply that incorporation or registration may be necessary in order to give status under the Act.

(r), (s), (t) and (u) are new.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act.

NOTE.—Same as section 3 of 1907 Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed not by name but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

NOTE.—Same as section 4 of 1907 Act.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees in any public utility industry, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of such parties may make application to the Minister for the appointment, in respect of such dispute, of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 5 of 1907 Act, but the last part of the old section, which referred to alternative procedure in railway cases under the Conciliation and Labour Act, is omitted, the procedure provided by the present Bill being made to apply to all railway cases.

It has been suggested that the words "public utility" might be struck out and the provisions respecting applications for Boards and investigation and report be thus made to apply to all industries. Sections 68 and 69, however, make certain provisions in respect of other industries.

6. The application shall be according to Form 1, or to like effect, and shall contain the statements and information in the said Form indicated.

2. The statements and information contained in the application shall be verified by an affidavit according to Form 2, or to like effect.

3. Any person by law entitled to affirm instead of taking an oath may, instead of such affidavit, make a solemn affirmation which shall have the like force and effect.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 15 of 1907 Act. The order of the sections is considerably changed from that in the old Act, with a view to having the provisions as far as possible in the order in which they will require to be consulted in taking proceedings. A form of application is attached to the Act, and also a form of affidavit verifying the statements in the application, and this section now simply refers to these forms without repeating the particulars of the information and statements required by them. The chief change is the omission of the statement that a lockout or strike will be declared and that the necessary authority for such strike or lockout has been obtained, a statement that the applicants have endeavoured but are unable to settle the dispute being substituted. The old requirement has caused considerable difficulty in connection with applications and seems objectionable, at all events in many cases. Getting authority to declare a lockout or strike is considered more likely to cause or increase bitterness than to promote conciliation. Under the United States Act, known as the Erdman Act, such authority is not required as a condition of obtaining a Board, nor was it required under the Railway Disputes Act, 1903; see section 13 of Conciliation and Labour Act. There seemed also to be an inconsistency in requiring a statement that a strike would take place while as matters stood such a strike would be unlawful.

7. The application shall be signed by the persons and under the authority following, namely,—

(a) where the application is made by an employer—

- (1) if such employer is an incorporated company or a corporation, by one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;
- (2) if such employer is an individual, by himself;
- (3) if such employer is a partnership firm or an unincorporated company or association, by a majority of its members;

(b) where the application is made by employees—

- (1) if the employees desiring to make the application are members of a trade union, by two of the officers of such union duly authorized by a majority of all the members of the union upon vote taken by ballot, or by a majority vote by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose, expressly stated in the notice, of voting upon the question, or, where the dispute directly affects employees in more than one Province of Canada and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, by the chairman or president and the secretary of such committee;
- (2) if some or all of the employees desiring to make the application are not members of a trade union, by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote by ballot of the employees affected present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose, expressly stated in the notice, of voting upon the question.

2. The affidavit verifying the application shall be made by the person or persons signing the application, or, where there are more than two, by any two of them.

NOTE.—The same as sec. 16 of 1907 Act as amended in 1910, with a readjustment of form, slight changes in wording, and the addition of subsection 2. In (b) (1) and (b) (2) of subsection 1 the words "expressly stated in the notice" are added.

8. The application and affidavit verifying it shall be transmitted by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, or delivered personally at the Registrar's office; and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the Department, or of such delivery at the office of the Registrar, shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

NOTE.—Same as section 17 of 1907 Act except that words are inserted expressly providing for delivering the application at the Registrar's office, if preferred, instead of transmitting it by mail.

9. The applicant or applicants shall, prior to or at the time of transmitting or delivering the application to the Registrar, also transmit or deliver to or for the other party to the dispute, a copy of the application and affidavit.

2. Such copy shall be transmitted by registered letter or delivered personally to the person believed by the applicant or applicants to have authority to deal with the matters in question in the application, or left at such office or with such person as the applicant or applicants believe will cause it to come most promptly to the knowledge of the proper party or parties.

3. The applicant or applicants shall, in the letter, if any, accompanying the application to the Registrar, or by separate letter, inform the Registrar of the transmission or delivery of such copy to or for the other party giving particulars as to time of such transmission or delivery, and giving the name and address of the person or company to whom the copy has been mailed, or particulars as to whom, how, and where it has been delivered.

NOTE.—Subsection 1 is the same as sec. 18 of 1907 Act except that the words "prior to or" are inserted. Subsection 2 corresponds to sec. 18 of 1907 Act, but is changed by leaving out the details set forth in that section. Subsection 3 is new, corresponding, however, to the practice of the Department in requiring information as to when and how a copy of the application was transmitted or delivered to the other party.

10. The Registrar shall, immediately upon receiving the application, notify the other party, and where not satisfied that a copy of the application and affidavit has been duly transmitted or delivered to such party, or where for any other reason he deems it expedient, shall transmit or deliver a copy of the application and affidavit to or for such party in such way as he deems most speedy and effective.

NOTE.—This section is new, but is in conformity with the practice of the Department. It will tend to prevent delay.

11. Upon receipt by the other party to the dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board, such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in answer to the application, and transmit it by registered letter, or deliver it personally to the Registrar, and shall similarly transmit or deliver a copy thereof to the party making the application.

NOTE.—Same as sec. 19 of 1907 Act with slight verbal changes. The word "reply" is changed to "answer."

12. Either party may, if such party sees fit, either in the application or answer or by separate writing, deposited with the Board or the Registrar at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, agree to accept and abide by the recommendation of the Board, and wherever one party so agrees it shall be the duty of the Registrar or the Board with whom such agreement is filed to communicate the fact, or a copy of the agreement, to the other party, and where both parties agree to accept and abide by the recommendation of the Board such recommendation shall be deemed to be an agreement between the parties.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 62 of 1907 Act, but the words "if such party sees fit, either in the application or answer or by separate writing, deposited with the Board or the Registrar" are new, and the words "be deemed an agreement between the parties" are substituted for the former provision that the recommendation of the Board might be made a rule of Court. As to old section 62, see *Rex v. McGuire*, 16 O.L.R. 522, in which Judge Magee expressed doubt as to the force or effect of making the recommendation a rule of Court; and *U.M.W.A. v. Strathcona Coal Co.*, 8 W.L.R., 649, in which Judge Stuart referred to the section as being a little misleading.

13. Within ten days after the application is received, the Minister, if satisfied that the application is proper and that circumstances warranting the proceedings provided for by this Act exist, shall, under his hand and seal of office, grant a Board.

2. The decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a Board shall be final, and when a Board is granted by the Minister, it shall be conclusively deemed to be authorized by and to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no order shall be made or process or proceeding had or taken in any court to question the granting or refusal of a Board or to review, prohibit, or restrain the establishment of such Board or the proceedings thereof.

NOTES.—Corresponds to sec. 6 of 1907 Act, but the section has been recast and divided into two subsections. The time for granting or refusing a Board is reduced from 15 days to 10 days. The special reference to railway disputes is, in conformity with the change made in sec. 5, omitted, and provision is added excluding the jurisdiction of any Court to question or prohibit the establishment or proceedings of a Board. In the *Montreal Street Railway Case*, 44 Quebec Reports (Superior Court) 350, it was held under the old section that while the Minister's decision as to granting or refusing a Board was final and could not be reviewed, nevertheless the Board being an inferior Court was subject to the supervision of the Superior Courts, even to the extent of inquiring into the validity of the application for the Board and the facts connected with its establishment, and to the extent of prohibiting any investigation by it. In view of the nature and functions of such a Board this state of the law is not considered desirable, and probably was not intended. The Deputation of the Trades and Labour Congress (on 6th January, 1914) asked amendments to meet the objections to this decision and to prevent nullification of the establishment of Boards by reason of technical defects in the application or absence of compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Compare sec. 58 of Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, of New South Wales. More or less similar provisions are to be found in many modern statutes dealing with bodies such as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

Sec. 73 now also gives the Minister authority to establish a Board, in the circumstances therein mentioned, even where there is no application from either party.

The shortening of the time for dealing with applications and the alterations made in sec. 68, old sec. 57, (as to notice of change in terms of employment) will, at least so far as the Act is concerned, lessen the objection that delay occurs in taking proceedings under the Act.

14. The Board shall consist of three members, who shall be British subjects resident in Canada.

2. The party making the application shall, at the time of making the application, and the other party shall not later than five days after being requested so to do by the Minister, each recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

3. In any case where a party fails to duly make a recommendation at or within the time above provided, or within such extension of time as the Minister on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon after such failure as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of such party.

4. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

5. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail to duly make a recommendation of a third member within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall as soon thereafter as possible appoint a fit person to be the third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members.

6. The third member shall be the chairman of the Board.

NOTE.—This section combines the provisions of sections 7, 8 and 42 of the 1907 Act in more orderly form. The words "resident in Canada" are added in subsection 1. In subsection 2 there is a little change, calculated to further avoid delay, in requiring the applicants to name their member of the Board at the time of making the application. This will, of course, not prevent the Minister granting further time for doing so in accordance with subsection 3.

Sec. 11 of the 1907 Act, providing that members of the Board should have no pecuniary interest in the dispute, is omitted. Compare Erdman Act of the United States, which has no such restriction.

15. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

NOTE.—Same as sec. 9 of 1907 Act.

16. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister, and thereafter shall be subject to be again called into office for the purposes mentioned in section 28 of this Act.

NOTE.—Section 10 of 1907 Act amended by the addition of all the words after "Minister." See section 28.

17. If a member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, the vacancy shall be filled by appointing a successor in the manner provided for the appointment of such member.

NOTE.—This takes the place of sections 12 and 48 (2) of 1907 Act, which were, in part, duplicates.

18. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer oaths and affirmations that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office, and also that, except in the discharge of their duties, they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

NOTE.—Same as section 13 of 1907 Act as amended by section 1, Cap. 29 of 1910.

19. The Department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer, or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

NOTE.—Same as section 14 of 1907 Act.

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

20. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward or deliver to the chairman a copy of the application and affidavit verifying it and of the statement in answer, if any is received, and the dispute shown in such papers shall thereupon be deemed to be referred to the Board, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal therewith.

21. Should it at any stage of the proceedings be made to appear to the Minister that it is necessary, in order to deal satisfactorily with the matters in dispute, that some other matter or matters involved in or incidental to those appearing in the application and statement in answer, if any, should also be referred to the Board, the Minister may under his hand and seal of office refer such matters to the Board accordingly.

NOTE.—Subsection 1 is section 22 of 1907 Act, made a little more complete and specific, and subsection 2 is new. The lack of a provision such as subsection 2 has been commented upon. The provision will, among other advantages, tend to prevent delay. Compare section 8 of 1910 Act of Commonwealth of Australia.

22. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour, in such manner as it deems most expedient, to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits and the right settlement thereof; and the Board may, either before, during, or after the taking of evidence, make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and it may at any time adjourn the proceedings for any period it thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

NOTE.—Same as 23 of 1907 Act, with some slight verbal changes, and giving a little more emphasis to the conciliatory functions of the Board, which is in accordance with the present practice.

23. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board in the form of an agreement between the parties and shall be signed by the parties in triplicate, and the Board shall forward to the Minister one of the triplicate agreements together with a report upon the proceedings.

NOTE.—Corresponds to section 24 of 1907 Act, but provides that the settlement shall be drawn up in the form of an agreement and signed in triplicate so that each party may have a copy and another copy may be filed with the report. The reference to section 62 has been omitted, in accordance with the change made in old section 62; see new section 12.

23. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement thereof according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

NOTE.—Same as section 25 of 1907 Act with slight verbal change.

24. The Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.

2. Where the parties have agreed to accept and abide by the recommendation of the Board, and wherever in any other case it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

NOTE.—Corresponds to section 24 of 1907 Act, but the words "where the parties have agreed to accept and abide by the recommendation of the Board" have been inserted, in order that the duration of the agreement or recommended arrangement shall in such case always be definitely fixed and stated.

25. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

NOTE.—Same as section 27 of 1907 Act.

26. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute or otherwise publish copies or a digest of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies, for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

NOTE.—Same as section 28 of 1907 Act, but with more comprehensive provision for publication of the report or a digest of it; the words "or otherwise publish" and "or a digest of" are added.

27. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

NOTE.—Same as section 29 of 1907 Act.

28. Where any question arises as to the meaning or application of, or as to anything relating to or connected with,—
any recommendation made by the Board, or

any settlement agreement drawn up by the Board under section 22 of this Act,

the Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, on the application of either party or of his own motion, request from the chairman of the Board an expression of the Board's opinion upon such question, and the chairman shall upon receipt of such request reconvene the Board, and the Board shall as soon as practicable report to the Minister its opinion upon such question.

NOTE.—This section is new. The absence of such a provision has been commented upon. See Sir George Askwith's report on Canadian Act, made to Board of Trade of Great Britain, December, 1912, page 13. There is a similar provision in the Erdman Act (1913) of the United States, section 2.

29. For the purpose of its inquiry, the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of compelling witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers, or other documents and things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, which are vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit, and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

NOTE.—Same as section 30 of 1907 Act, but with the change of the word "requiring" to "compelling" and "as is" to "which are" in the first subsection.

30. The summons shall be according to Form 3, or to like effect.

NOTE.—Corresponds to section 31 of 1907 Act, but the form of summons is now attached to the Act.

31. All books, papers and other documents and things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

NOTE.—Same as section 32 of the 1907 Act.

32. A party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

NOTE.—Section 33 of 1907 Act.

33. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

NOTE.—Same as section 34 of 1907 Act.

34. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a certificate in Form 4, or to like effect, evidencing his right to such free transportation.

NOTE.—Same as section 35 of 1907 Act, but the form of certificate to be used is attached to the Act.

35. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure; but nothing in this section or done thereunder shall affect the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Board by section 29 of this Act.

NOTE.—Same as section 36 of 1907 Act, except that the penalty is doubled, and all the words after "failure" are added at the end.

36. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars; but nothing in this section or done thereunder shall affect the exercise of the powers conferred upon the Board by section 29 of this Act.

NOTE.—Same as section 37 of 1907 Act, except that penalty is doubled, and all the words after "dollars" are added at the end.

37. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which is the subject of the Board's inquiry or connected therewith, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any person in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place, or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

NOTE.—Section 38 of 1907 Act slightly altered in phraseology and the words "is connected therewith" are inserted.

38. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor, but no counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitor to appear.

NOTE.—Contains the provisions of sections 39 and 41 of 1907 Act.

39. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

NOTE.—Same as section 40 of 1907 Act.

40. If, without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended or had been represented.

NOTE.—Same as 43 of 1907 Act.

41. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held; provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

NOTE.—Same as 44 of 1907 Act.

42. The taking of evidence by the Board shall be conducted in public except where the Board, on the application of any of the parties or of its own motion, directs that it shall be conducted in private. In which case only the parties, their representatives, the witness under examination, and the members and officers of the Board shall be entitled to be present.

NOTE.—Corresponds to section 45 of 1907 Act, the words "taking of evidence" being substituted for "proceedings" in the first line and the paraphrase of the last part of the section being altered.

43. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

NOTE.—Same as 46 of 1907 Act.

44. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

NOTE.—Same as 47 of 1907 Act.

45. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

NOTE.—Same as 48 of 1907 Act.

46. The signature of the chairman to summonses, certificates, directions, process and proceedings, and other papers or writings of the Board, except its findings and recommendations, shall be sufficient without further signature or authentication, and shall be deemed to be the act of the Board and an exercise of the Board's authority.

NOTE.—This section is new. It makes clear what would probably, for the most part at least, be held to be the law. It is desirable as a matter of convenience that the chairman should be able to do the things mentioned.

47. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

NOTE.—Same as 49 of 1907 Act.

48. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports and records of either

party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or records or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

NOTE.—Same as 50 of 1907 Act with insertion of the words "and records" in third line and "or records" in fifth line.

REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES OF BOARD.

49. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:

- (a) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;
- (b) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board.

NOTE.—Same as 51 substituted in the Act of 1907 by amending Act of 1910, Chap. 29, section 4.

50. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

2. The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

NOTE.—Same as 52 of 1907 Act.

51. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

NOTE.—Same as 53 of 1907 Act.

52. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

NOTE.—Same as 54 of 1907 Act.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

53. Industrial agreements for any term not exceeding five years entered into respecting terms of employment between an employer and—

- (a) a trade union to which any number of his employees belong, or
- (b) a majority of his employees or the representatives of such majority, or
- (c) a majority of such of his employees as assemble at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose, expressly stated in the notice, of dealing with the question of such agreement, or the representatives of such majority.

may be registered with the Registrar without fee by transmitting or delivering to him such agreement or a duplicate thereof.

NOTES.—Sections 53-56, dealing with industrial agreements, are new. Their object, briefly, is to promote the entering into and observance of agreements between employers and unions or other bodies of employees, respecting terms and conditions of employment. The advantage to every one of such agreements is generally admitted. Provisions respecting them are to be found in the Statutes of a number of places; See Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales, 1912, sections 11, 12; Commonwealth of Australia, 1904, sections 75, 85; New Zealand Act, 1908, sections 25, 26, 28; and see recommendation in Report of British Columbia Royal Commission on Labour, 1914, page 18. In 1904 a law was passed in Switzerland, Canton of Geneva, dealing rather elaborately with the matter of collective agreements. Provisions respecting such agreements are also to be found in a number of other laws.

It will be observed that under the provisions of the present Bill recommendations of a Board which the parties have agreed to abide by are classed as Industrial Agreements (see sec. 54). Industrial agreements are to be for a term not exceeding five years and may be registered (see sec. 53), and they are in all cases to be binding on the successors of the employers and employees as well as on those who were employer and employees at the time the agreement was made (sec. 55). Any such agreement may be terminated by mutual consent or, if sufficient cause is shown, may be cancelled by a Board on application of either party (secs. 55, 56). While a registered industrial agreement is in force in any public utility industry it is to be unlawful to strike or lockout (sec. 59).

It is considered better that industrial agreements should not be made for too long a term, as expiration and renewal gives an opportunity for any readjustment that change in conditions or other circumstances may make proper or desirable, and this also makes such agreements more likely to be lived up to. The provision for release from any such agreement that in the opinion of a Board has proved unjust will also no doubt tend to the same end, and will make such agreements more likely to be entered into.

It will be observed that there is no attempt in the Bill to prevent anyone ceasing to employ or ceasing to work, for any ordinary cause, when he sees fit; the prohibition is merely that in public utility industries he must not lockout or strike while the agreement is in force.

54. All settlement agreements made in pursuance to section 22 of this Act, and such recommendations of Boards under the provisions of this Act as the parties have agreed to accept and abide by, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be industrial agreements, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to register the same without any application for such registration.

NOTE.—See note to 53.

55. Every industrial agreement shall for the purposes of this Act, until it has expired or has been cancelled by a Board under this Act or by mutual consent of the parties, be and continue in effect not only as to those who were employer and employees in the employment for which it was made at the time it was made, but also as to the successors of such employer and employees.

NOTE.—See note to 53.

56. Upon the application of either party to an industrial agreement the Minister may, if satisfied that the circumstances warrant it, grant a Board to consider such agreement, or any question or difficulty arising thereout.

2. Such Board shall be appointed and constituted in similar manner to, and shall be deemed to be, and shall have all the powers and duties of, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act, and, except as herein other-

wise provided, all the provisions of this Act, with such adaptation as may be necessary, shall apply to such Board and to the application therefor.

3. In case such Board is unable to procure a settlement of the question or difficulty between the parties, it may, if the agreement has been broken by the other party or if it is clearly satisfied that the agreement is unjust, and if it is satisfied that in all the circumstances the applicant should be relieved therefrom, set aside or cancel the agreement.

4. Nothing contained in or done under this section shall make any strike or lockout lawful, or have any effect on the lawfulness or unlawfulness thereof, except that where the Board sets aside or cancels an agreement, such agreement shall not of itself thereafter be any bar to a strike or lockout.

NOTE.—See note to 53.

REGULATION OF CONDUCT OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

57. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employees to go on strike, unless such lockout or strike is on account of a dispute which, after reference and investigation to which such employer or employees have been party, has been reported upon by a Board under the provisions of this Act; provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a lockout or strike on account of any dispute after such report has been made, or to prohibit a lockout or strike by any employer or employees on account of any dispute in respect of which such employer or employees have duly applied for a Board under this Act and been refused such Board by the Minister.

NOTES.—Corresponds to sec. 56 of 1907 Act, but part of the proviso of that section is now transferred to a separate section (sec. 60) and a new part is added to the effect that where a Board has been refused the restriction against lockout or strike shall not apply. Upon this latter point opinion seems to be divided as to what is the meaning of the present Act. The special reference to railway disputes under the Conciliation and Labour Act is omitted, as the procedure under the new Bill is to apply in all cases; the words "to which such employer or employees have been party" are inserted; and by change of wording the meaning of the old section, as interpreted in *Rex v. McGuire*, 16 Ontario Law Reports, 522, is made plain.

As has often been pointed out, the Act does not prohibit strikes or lockouts altogether, but only postpones them until after investigation and report by a Board, and this only in public utility industries, where the public is specially concerned. The chief purpose of the postponement, of course, is that a settlement may, if possible, be brought about in the meantime, and a lockout or strike thus altogether avoided. The objections raised by employees that the delay tends to prevent their obtaining betterment of terms or conditions of employment as soon as they otherwise might, and that if they finally have to strike to obtain what they feel they are entitled to the strike is not likely to be so effective, are endeavoured to be removed as far as possible by shortening the time for dealing with applications for Boards (secs. 13, 1); by distinctly providing that where a Board is refused they can (if no industrial agreement (secs. 56, 59) is in effect and if a strike vote has been taken (sec. 58) strike at once (proviso in new sec. 57); and by changing old sec. 57 to make it clear that they do not have to wait till the expiration of the 30 days mentioned in that section before applying for a Board in respect of an intended change in terms of employment, but may apply at any time after ten days from the time notice is given (sec. 64). And there are also some other changes designed to prevent delay; see secs. 13 (2), 14 (2), 20 (2), 10, and 6, Form 1 (not requiring prior authority for strike before making application).

The principle of prohibiting strikes pending investigation and report was not new. Prior to 1907 it existed in Nova Scotia in the Miners' Arbitration Act passed in 1890, incorporated in Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia 1900, Cap. 21. This statute, however, went further in that it, like most of the Australian and New Zealand legislation, prescribed measures for enforcing the award of the Board, even where the parties did not agree to be bound by it. This latter element is entirely absent in the Canadian Act.

The Transvaal Act, passed in 1909, has adopted the principle of the Canadian Act, but has extended the prohibition for a month following the report, the object of this extension being to give time to have the contents of the report published and fully considered. A suggestion to insert a ten-day period in the Canadian Act was considered but has not been adopted.

58. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employees to go on strike unless and until the employees affected have, by secret ballot, voted on the question of such strike.

NOTE.—This is a new section which it was thought would likely commend itself to all parties.

59. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employees to go on strike while a registered industrial agreement is in effect respecting the employment in which such lockout or strike takes place.

NOTE.—This is a new section. See notes to sec. 53.

60. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry, or of the working of any person therein, for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike, except where expressly forbidden or declared unlawful by this Act.

NOTE.—Corresponds to part of the proviso in sec. 56 of 1907 Act. See notes to sec. 57. The exception at the end of the section is intended to prevent any doubt arising as to the prohibition contained in sec. 64.

61. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

NOTE.—Same as sec. 58 of 1907 Act.

62. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

NOTE.—Same as sec. 59 of 1907 Act.

63. Any person who orders, declares, counsels, incites, encourages, or aids, in any manner, any employer to declare or continue an unlawful lockout, or any employee to go or continue on an unlawful strike, shall, if such person is an employee in the employment in which the strike or lockout takes place, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and, if such person is not such an employee, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 60 of 1907 Act, but the words "orders, declares, counsels" are added, and a distinction is made between commission of the offence by an employee and its commission by a person who is not an employee, the fine being doubled in the latter case and the alternative of imprisonment added.

64. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employer or employees, except with consent of the other party or by leave or recommendation of a Board, to make or demand any change in wages or hours or any other terms of employment, without giving at least thirty days' notice of intention so to do.

2. If willingness to accept such change is not signified by a majority of the employees or the employer, to whom such notice has been given, either party may, at any time after the expiration of ten days from the giving of such notice, apply for a Board under this Act; and until such application has been

made and the matter has been investigated and reported upon by the Board, it shall be unlawful, in the absence of acceptance or consent as aforesaid or of leave or recommendation of a Board, to make any change in the terms of employment between such employer and employees.

3. Any employer contravening any provision of this section shall be liable to the same penalties as for an unlawful lockout, and any employee contravening any such provision shall be liable to the same penalties as for an unlawful strike.

NOTE.—This section takes the place of *sec. 57 of 1907 Act*, with very material alterations. First, the section is not, as heretofore, confined to changes in wages or hours, but extends to all terms of employment (see definition in *sec. 2, h*). It was complained that employers, to avoid committing a lockout or violating this section, but to accomplish the same purpose, sometimes made changes in arrangements or conditions and dealt with their men in ways not expressly forbidden by the Act. This alteration should assist in preventing this.

Secondly, it is now made clear that it is not to be necessary to wait till the expiration of the 30 days before applying for a Board; that is to be permitted to be done at any time after 10 days.

Thirdly, the onus is put upon the employers or employees, as the case may be, who want to make a change, of applying for a Board to investigate and report on the matter (though it is open to either party to apply). Until such application and investigation and report have been made no change can be made except by consent of the other party.

Fourthly, an express penalty is provided for contravention of the section. There was none in the old section (but see *sec. 164 of Criminal Code*).

Other changes are the insertion of an express provision allowing changes by consent, and the omission of the clause referring to lockout of strike and continuance of relationship. In New South Wales, which had a similar section (*sec. 60, Act of 1908*) this clause was omitted in 1912 (see *sec. 69*). See also comments of Judge Magee as to difficulties in interpreting or working out the old section; *Rex v. McGuire*, 16 Ontario Law Reports, 522.

The provision in the latter part of old *sec. 57* is now contained in *sec. 65*.

65. If, in the opinion of the Board, any employer or employee uses the provisions of the next preceding section or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining any condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall in the case of an employer be liable to the same penalties as for an unlawful lockout, and in the case of an employee to the same penalties as for an unlawful strike.

NOTE.—Part of *sec. 57 of 1907 Act*.

66. Any employer or employee or other person who—

- (a) hinders or interferes with the free and proper taking of any vote respecting a strike, lockout, or industrial dispute, or respecting the action or conduct, or proposed action or conduct, of any employees in regard to a strike, lockout, or industrial dispute, or in regard to any industrial or trade union matter, or
- (b) hinders or interferes with the voting of any employee entitled to vote in the taking of such vote, or
- (c) intimidates or insults any person in respect of or on account of such voting,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

NOTE.—A new section.

67. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV of the Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

NOTE.—Same as 61 of 1907 Act.

NOTES.—Other suggestions.

A number of other suggestions have been made respecting the regulation of the conduct of employers and employees, which may be worthy of consideration. Sections embodying these suggestions are given hereunder under numbers showing where they might appropriately be inserted, with a note of explanation after each section.

63a. Any trade union—

- (a) which, or
- (b) any branch or local of which, or
- (c) any duly authorized officer or agent of which,

has taken part in or ordered, declared, counselled, incited, encouraged, or aided any unlawful strike that has taken place in Canada, shall, while such strike continues, be an unlawful trade union.

2. Where—

- (a) the majority of any employees who have gone on an unlawful strike belong to a trade union, or
- (b) any officer or agent of a trade union or of a branch or local thereof takes part in or orders, declares, counsels, incites, encourages, or aids an unlawful strike,

such trade union shall be presumed to be a party to such strike unless it is proved that it is not a party thereto, and that it has not ordered, declared, counselled, incited, encouraged, or aided such strike.

NOTE.—Read, with this, suggested section 66a below. For more or less similar provisions see New South Wales Act, No. 17, 1912, sections 10, 46, 47; New Zealand, 1908; Amending Act, sections 5, 10. The latter is similar to subsection 2 of this section. The object of this and the next three following suggested sections is, by imposing disabilities in the case of unlawful acts, to make breaches of the law less likely.

63b. Where any employer has declared or caused an unlawful lockout, or contravened the provisions of section 64 of this Act, it shall be unlawful for such employer, while any employee in respect of whom such lockout or contravention has taken place is willing to continue or resume employment on the former terms, to employ any other person in the place of such employee; and any employer guilty of so doing shall for each person so employed be liable to the same penalty as for an unlawful lockout, and any person accepting such employment with knowledge of the facts shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars a day for each day he continues in such employment.

NOTE.—This section is for the purpose of making more effective the prohibition against an unlawful lockout or an unlawful change of terms of employment by an employer.

63c. It shall be unlawful for any employee who is on an unlawful strike, or for any one who is a party to, or who has ordered, declared, counselled, incited, encouraged, or aided, such unlawful strike, or the continuance thereof, or who is attempting so to do, and it shall be unlawful for any person with intent to aid or forward an unlawful strike, during such strike,—

- (a) anywhere or in any manner, to persuade or prevent, or endeavour to persuade or prevent, any person from working for an employer, or
- (b) to assemble or be with any two or more other persons at or near the place of employment in which such strike has taken place, or
- (c) to be, for the purpose of forwarding or aiding such strike, on any road or highway or in any public place, or
- (d) to do any picketing of any nature.

2. Any one contravening the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offence or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

NOTE.—This section is also for the purpose of making the prohibition against an unlawful strike more effective.

Another provision suggested for the purpose of discouraging unlawful strikes was to suspend the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, during the unlawful strike, to the extent of permitting contracts to be made anywhere with any white persons to fill the places of the employees unlawfully on strike. This might be objectionable.

66a. It shall be unlawful in any industry,—

- (a) for any employer, either directly or indirectly, or by any device or pretense, to dismiss, or to refuse or fail to continue in his employ, or in any way to discriminate against, any employee because of such employee joining, belonging to, or being active in the promotion of, any lawful trade union;
- (b) for any employer to require or request any employee or proposed employee to agree not to join, belong to, or be active in the promotion of, any lawful trade union;
- (c) for any person to use any threat, or abusive or offensive language or epithet, toward an employee because of such employee joining, belonging to, or being active in the promotion of, any lawful trade union;

- (d) for any person to use any threat, or abusive or offensive language or epithet, toward an employee because of such employee not joining, belonging to, or being active in the promotion of, any trade union;
- (e) for any person to use any threat, or abusive or offensive language or epithet toward any person because of such person being in the employ of any employer, or of having been in, or being about to or supposed to be about to enter such employment, or with a view to preventing him from entering such employment; or
- (f) for any person, with a view to forwarding any unlawful strike for the purposes of any unlawful trade union, in any manner to publish the name of any person, or call or in any way refer to him, as a scab or blackleg or the like, or as being unfair to labour, or to hold any person up to contempt or ridicule, to request or to suggest that any person should be shunned or avoided.

2. Any employer or other person contravening any provision of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding three months.

NOTE.—The provisions of this section were recommended (for the most part, however, in a more stringent form) in the Report of the Royal Commission (Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. E. S. Rowe) on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia, 1903 (page 71 et seq.); and by the British Columbia Royal Commission on Labour, 1914, (page 2). It will be observed that paragraph (f) of the section is limited to things done in furtherance of an unlawful strike or unlawful trade union.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

68. Where both parties to a dispute, strike, or lockout apply for, or agree to the appointment of, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act, the Minister may, where he deems it proper, constitute such Board in respect of such dispute, strike, or lockout, notwithstanding that the same is in an industry other than a public utility industry, and all the provisions of this Act, in so far as applicable, shall apply to such Board.

NOTE.—This is a new section corresponding to a great extent to sec. 63 of 1907 Act.

69. Where in any industry any strike or lockout has been long continued, and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion, may, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, or lockout, constitute a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act in respect of any dispute, or strike or lockout, or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor-in-Council the appointment of some person or persons as commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of *The Inquiries Act* to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout, or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith.

NOTE.—This is a new section, founded largely, however, on secs. 6, 9 and 13 of the Conciliation and Labour Act (1906). The extension of the Minister's power to appoint Boards is also in accordance with the recommendations of the British Columbia Royal Commission on Labour, 1914, (page 3). Under the 1907 Act a Board can be appointed only on the application of one or both parties to the dispute (see secs. 5, 6). Under the Conciliation and Labour Act (1906) Boards can be appointed for railway disputes on the application of any municipality interested or of the Minister's own motion (sec. 13), but for other than railway disputes it requires consent of both parties to have any inquiry under oath (see sec. 9). The new section proposes to give the Minister power in all cases where, by reason of long-continued strike or lockout or other cause, he deems it expedient to appoint a Board and cause an investigation, on the application of any municipality interested or of his own motion, without application by any party to the dispute.

70. The Minister, where he deems it expedient may, either upon or without any application in that behalf, make or cause to be made any inquiries he thinks fit regarding industrial matters, and may cause such steps to be taken by his department and the officers thereof as seem calculated to secure industrial peace and to promote conditions favourable to settlement of disputes.

NOTE.—This is a new section, founded on secs. 11, 9 and 6 of the Conciliation and Labour Act (1906).

CONCILIATION COUNCILS.

71. Conciliation boards registered under *The Conciliation and Labour Act* shall hereafter be known as Conciliation Councils.

NOTE.—This section and sections 72 to 75 are for the purpose of retaining the provisions of *The Conciliation and Labour Act* dealing with voluntary arrangements made between employers and employees for the settlement of their dispute (sections 2 (h), 3, 4, 5 and 10). The name is changed from Conciliation Boards to Conciliation Councils, to avoid confusion with the other Boards provided for by the Act.

72. Any body constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and employees by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorized by an agreement in writing made between employers and employees to deal with such disputes, may apply to the Minister or Registrar for registration, as a Conciliation Council.

2. The application must be accompanied by copies of the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of the Conciliation Council, with such other information as the Minister or Registrar may reasonably require.

NOTE.—Corresponds to 2 (h) and 3 of Conciliation and Labour Act (1906).

73. The Minister or Registrar shall keep a register of Conciliation Councils, and enter therein with respect to each registered Conciliation Council, its name and principal office, and such other particulars as he thinks expedient; and any registered Conciliation Council shall be entitled to have its name removed from the register on sending to the Minister or Registrar a written application to that effect.

2. Every registered Conciliation Council shall furnish such returns, reports of its proceedings, and other documents as the Minister or Registrar may reasonably require.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 4 of Conciliation and Labour Act (1906).

74. The Minister or Registrar may, on being satisfied that a registered Conciliation Council has ceased to exist or to act, remove its name from the register.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 5 of Conciliation and Labour Act (1906).

75. Proceedings before any Conciliation Board shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of such Conciliation Council, or as is agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

NOTE.—Corresponds to sec. 10 of Conciliation and Labour Act (1906).

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

76. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:

- (a) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

- (b) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (c) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
- (d) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;
- (e) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;
- (f) to file, preserve, and keep a proper index of, all industrial agreements received by him for registration;
- (g) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

NOTE.—Same as sec. 55 of Act of 1907, with the addition of paragraph (f) making provision respecting industrial agreements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

77. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of the prosecution of such person for perjury.

NOTE.—Sec. 64 of 1907 Act.

78. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

NOTE.—Sec. 65 of 1907 Act.

79. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers, or other person performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

NOTE.—Sec. 66 of 1907 Act.

80. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

NOTE.—Sec. 67 of 1907 Act.

81. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

NOTE.—Sec. 68 of 1907 Act.

82. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

NOTE.—Sec. 69 of 1907 Act.

83. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

NOTE.—Sec. 70 of 1907 Act.

FALSE REPRESENTATION.

84. Every person who,—

- (a) verbally or in writing, or by advertisement or otherwise, publishes or circulates, or causes or procures or assists in causing or procuring to be published or circulated, in Canada, any false representation as to opportunities for employment, or as to the state of the labour market, or as to the existence or non-existence of any strike, lock-out, or other labour dispute, or as to anything respecting any industry or employment, intended or calculated to encourage or induce any person to come into Canada, or to change from one part of Canada to another, or to deter or prevent any person from coming into Canada, or from changing from one part of Canada to another, to work in any industry, or
- (b) does in Canada anything for the purpose of causing or procuring the publication or circulation outside of Canada of any such false representation,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

NOTE.—This is a new section, designed to prevent abuses complained of as to false misrepresentations to working men. It covers in part the same ground as Cap. 16 of the Statutes of 1905, but is much more comprehensive.

AMENDMENTS TO LABOUR DEPARTMENT ACT.

85. The Labour Department Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following section:

STATISTICS.

5. With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, the Department of Labour shall collect, digest and publish in suitable form statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, shall institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions upon which adequate information may not at present be available, and issue at least once in every month a publication to be known as the *Labour Gazette*, which shall contain information regarding conditions of the labour market and kindred subjects, and shall be distributed or procurable in accordance with terms and conditions in that behalf prescribed by the Minister.

NOTE.—This section provides for putting what was section 12 of the Conciliation and Labour Act (1906) in the Labour Department Act as being a more appropriate place.

86. Section 4 of The Labour Department Act is amended by striking out from the second and third lines thereof the words "The Conciliation and Labour Act and The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "The Industrial Disputes Act."

NOTE.—This section merely provides for making in the Labour Department Act the changes of names of Acts made necessary by the repeal of the existing Acts and the substitution for them of a new Act with a different title.

REPEAL.

87. The Conciliation and Labour Act and The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and all amendments thereto, are repealed.

(In the draft as published in pamphlet form copies are printed of Schedules and Forms which may be used in the administration of the Act.)

CONTRACT WORK DISPUTE AT BELLEVUE MINE, ALBERTA.

Award of Permanent Committee under provisions of agreement between Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

IN the May and June, 1915, issues of the *Labour Gazette*, accounts were given of the findings, in regard to wages disputes at coal mines at Bankhead, Alta., by a permanent committee established under the agreement of April 1,

between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and by the same committee with the addition of Mr. James Muir, K.C., as independent chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour.

A similar committee to that mentioned above, with the same independent chairman, recently dealt with a dispute at Bellevue Mine, Alta. The following is the text of this committee's findings, given under date of August 3, 1915:

Re Dispute in Bellevue Mine, Alberta.

The question in dispute came before the joint committee and the independent chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, the 3rd day of August, A.D. 1915, there being present as a committee for the miners Mr. Phillips, President of District 18 of U. M. W. of A., Mr. A. J. Carter, of Fernie, B.C., and Mr. James Burke, of Bellevue; and on behalf of the mine operators, Mr. McNeill, the commissioner of the W. C. O. A., Mr. R. Green, of Blairmore, and Mr. Arthur Williams, of Bellevue. The dispute is set out in a letter, dated May 8th, 1915, and is made by the miners as follows:

"They claim that breasts 112, 113, 114 and 115 being less than the dimensions specified in the agreement, be classed as 'company work.'"

The clause in the agreement of April 1st, 1915, which appears at page 61, is as follows:

"Breasts 'up the pitch': To be driven 10 feet by 20 feet, including timbering, chute and air tight brattice, \$11.10 per lineal yard. Breasts of greater or less dimensions to be paid for in proportion, down to a width of 13½ feet."

It appears that in doing the work in question, in order to facilitate the removal of the coal when mined, the floor of the chute is made to slope downwards towards the mouth of the breast, and in that part of the work, at any rate, owing to the bottom of the breast being left higher at the back than at the opening the height of the breast is necessarily reduced, and that after that has been

passed the height of the breast is increased to the 10 feet and more.

It further appears that in mining the coal, the work at the top in separating it from the roof is more difficult than the mining of the coal at a lower part of the seam, and by reason of this, where the height of the breast is less, there is a greater proportion of the difficult work than where the breast is of a greater height. It will be noticed that in the clause of the agreement referred to these words are added after mentioning the height and width of the seam: "Breasts of greater or less dimension to be paid for in proportion, down to a width of 13½ feet," and it is contended on behalf of the miners that, although the height may be more than 10 feet, if it should be less, the amount to be paid for the work is not to be governed by the clause referred to, but the same then must be classified as "company work," and the miners under these circumstances should be paid by the "day wage rate" and not by the "contract price." As the height of the breast in the disputed portion averaged about 8 feet 9 inches it was not contended by the miners that this difference in the height was such that abnormal conditions existed and that the miners would be entitled to be paid under what is known as the "minimum rate clause."

It was further contended by the miners that in this case, as in some others, although the height of the breast was less than 10 feet, the miners had been paid on an estimate as if it had been 10 feet, and that this was evidence that the minimum height of the breast should be 10 feet, and that, if it were not of that height, it was not within the contract, and the amount to be paid should not be fixed by the contract price, but would take the work out of the contract altogether and it should be classed as "company work." I do not think that such a custom would go further than that where the breast is less than 10 feet in height, the amount to be paid should be computed as it it were

10 feet in height at the price mentioned in the contract, and such a custom even if it were established, would go no further than that, and would not take it out of the contract altogether and make it "company work."

I find therefore that the words "greater or less dimensions" apply to the height of the breast as well as to the width, and that even if the height is less than 10 feet, the price to be paid for the work is governed by the section of the contract referred to, namely: "\$11.10 per lineal yard." It is possible that a case might arise where the height of the breast was so much below the limit of 10 feet as to bring into operation the "minimum rate clause," but in the case in dispute such conditions do not exist, nor is it contended that they do.

I find therefore that the rate to be paid for the work in question is fixed by the clause in the contract referred to, and that the work is to be paid for as "contract work" and not as "company work."

At the close of the meeting, in order that the other members of the committee might not be required to remain until the award was prepared, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the miners, and Mr. McNeill, on behalf of the operators, were authorized to concur in the award, or decline to do so on behalf of their respective committees.

Dated the 4th day of August, A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Independent Chairman.

I do not concur.

(Sgd.) W. L. PHILLIPS,
*President, District 18, United
Mine Workers of America.*

I concur in the above award.

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
*Commissioner of the Western
Coal Operators' Association.*

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA, AUGUST, 1915.

THE general level of prices showed little change during the month as compared with July. Important changes, however, occurred in certain commodities, notably decreases in bread and in flour, following further declines in wheat. Cheese also showed important declines. Potatoes were dearer than in July but lower than in August last year.

In retail prices the cost of a week's supply of thirty-two staple foods in terms of the average prices in some sixty industrial localities throughout the Dominion was \$7.781 as compared with \$7.797 in July and \$7.679 in August, 1914. Prices were lower in milk, cheese, bread and flour, but higher in eggs, butter, and potatoes. Compared with August, 1914, the chief increases appeared in butter, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans and sugar, but decreases ap-

peared in beef, pork, lard, eggs, milk, evaporated apples and potatoes. In coal, wood, and coal oil the average cost was slightly lower than a year before. Rent averaged \$4.09 per week, as compared with \$4.80 in August, 1914, the chief decreases being in the western provinces.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 147.6 for August, as compared with 147.1 for July and 136.3 for August, 1914. The chief changes during the month were declines in grains, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, and in some metals, with advances in miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides, iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, and raw furs.

Compared with August, 1914, the chief increases appeared in the groups: Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Im-

ported Fruits, Miscellaneous Groceries, Woollens, Flax Products; Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Paints, Oils and Glass, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Crockery, Drugs and Chemicals, Liquors and Tobacco, and Sundries. The chief decreases appear in Animals and Meats, Fish, Native Fruits, Vegetables, Cottons, Silks, Fuel, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

More detailed information as to the price movement appears in the accompanying tables and in the following notes:

Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak was higher at Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto, Ont., and lower at Berlin, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Round steak was also higher at Belleville and Toronto, Ont., and lower at Montreal, Que., Saskatoon, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alberta. The price of rib roast rose at Orillia, Toronto and Stratford, Ont., and was somewhat firmer at Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at Montreal, Que., and at Saskatoon, Sask. Medium shoulder roast also rose at Stratford, Ont., and declined at Montreal, Que., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. At Toronto, Ont., a rise in the price of best cuts of beef was reported due to the heavy demand for export purposes.

Veal was higher at Sorel, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa and Brockville, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. The price declined at Berlin, Ont.

Mutton declined at Halifax, N.S., at Belleville and London, Ont., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo, B.C., but advanced at St. John, N.B., at Montreal, Que., at Brockville, Toronto, and Stratford, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C. At Lethbridge, Alberta, mutton was reported to be plentiful.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was higher in price at Halifax, N.S., at

Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Belleville and Toronto, Ont., and lower at Saskatoon, Sask., and at New Westminster, Vancouver, and Victoria, B.C. At St. Thomas, Ont., the price declined 1c per lb., but later in the month advanced to the former level. Pork chops were lower at New Westminster, B.C., but were higher at Halifax, N.S., at Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Belleville, Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont. The price of salt pork was down at Sorel, Que., and at Edmonton, Alberta, but was up at Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bacon.—The price of bacon fell at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but rose at Moncton, N.B., and at Toronto, Stratford, London, and Windsor, Ont.

Fish.—Fresh fish declined at Montreal and Hull, Que., at Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., but advanced at St. John's, Que., at London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. At Montreal it was reported that haddock was very plentiful.

Lard.—The price of pure leaf lard advanced at Sorel, Que., and at Toronto, Ont., but declined at Galt and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs advanced in twenty-four of the cities and declined in three. It was reported in a number of cities that eggs were becoming scarcer and that hens were not laying so well. Packed eggs similarly advanced in six cities and declined in one, but were on the market in only twenty-four cities.

Milk.—Prices advanced at Orillia, Ont., and declined at Sherbrooke, Que., at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Fernie and Prince Rupert, B.C. At Sherbrooke, Que., it was stated that milk was in good supply and that competition among dealers was keen. At Victoria, B.C., milk was later reduced in price from 9 qts. for \$1.00 to 10 qts. for \$1.00.

Butter.—Dairy butter was higher in twenty-three of the cities and lower in one. At New Westminster, B.C., the

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 68.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	24	6-16	20	27	...	10	32	35	.....	24	1½	5½	4½-4¾	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	15-20	20	28	25	7	30	33	.....	20	3	5½	4½	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	27	27	7	28	35	.....	21	1½	4¾	4½	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	22	20	17	25	6-10	17	35	30	9	28	33	30	22	1½	5½	4	5
5—Truro.....	24	18	15	20	20	18	25	10-18	17	30	28	7	32	28	22	.....	1½	5½	4-4½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6—Charlottetown....	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	3½-4	18	20	...	7	25	34	20	18	2	4	3½	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7—Moncton.....	24	14	....	22	.....	16	28	8-18	18	25	22	7-8	25	30	.....	20	1½	6	4	5
8—St. John.....	25	15	12	22	20	18	25	5-6	20	35	26	8	30-33	32	.....	22	1½	6	4½	5
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	25	22	8	25	35	28	25	2	5	4½	5
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	10	15	20	18	25	6	18	25	25	7-8	30	35	22	20	2	5	4	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	18-20	20	18-20	18-20	25	8	23-25	28	25	10	30	32	20	18	6	3¾-4¾	5	5
12—Three Rivers....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	18	25	22	8	30	32	20	20	2-4	4¾	4	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	....	17	18	25	12	20	30	28	7	30	35	25	20	1	5	4½	5
14—Sorel.....	22	16	15	18	18	15	25	7	18	25	...	6	28	30	20	18	4	4	3½	5
15—St. Hyacinthe....	20	18	15	18	18	15	25	6-15	17	22	...	6	.....	31	.....	20	6	3¾	4	5
16—St. John.....	22	16	18	22	18	18	22	12-18	18	25	22	6	28	31	25	18	3	3¾	3½	5
17—Montreal.....	25	14-15	15	18	20	20	24	6	20	30	25	8	29	31	22	18	1½-1¾	6	4	4½
18—Hull.....	18	12½	12	20	18	17	25	9-18	17-18	25	18	7	30	32	22	18	3	4	4½	5½
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
19—Ottawa.....	28	18	20	23	22	19	27	8	20	25	...	8	30	33	23	19	1½-3	4¾	4½	5
20—Brockville.....	25-30	18-20	15-13	22	20-22	18-20	23-20	10-30	18	24	...	7	30	32-35	22	20	1½	4¾	4	5
21—Kingston.....	20	18	15	18	18	17	22	12½-10	17	25	...	7	25-28	30-35	.....	20	3	4¾	4	5
22—Belleville.....	23	15	15	18	18	.....	28	12½	18	22	...	7	35	35	24	.....	3	4	4½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1915.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together as in a family budget.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	8	10	12	8½	7½	40	.....	45	\$3.00	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00-18.00	4.00-12.00 —1
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	35	35	45	.75	10	10	.....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00 —2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	\$1.50	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00-12.00 —3
6	7	10	10	7½	6½	35	40	40	\$1.87	10	10	8.25	5.75	6.50	4.00	20	20.00-18.00	15.00-12.00 —4
6	6	10	13	7½	7½	40	.....	40	\$1.50	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	15.00 —5
5	6	14	12	7½	7	30	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00-7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00-8.00	5.00-7.00 —6
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	.....	40	\$1.50	10	10	.....	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00 —7
6	7½	12	14	7½	6½	45	55	40	\$1.35	10	12	7.75	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 —8
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	50	45	a.75	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00-12.50	10.00-8.00 —9
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	40	.....	45	1.00	10	10	8.75	5.50	.....	3.50	20	14.00	10.00 —10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	1.90-1.00	16-20	8-10	8.00	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.00	20	20.00-22.00	..... —11
5	7	12	15	7½	7½	30	30	40	.80	15	8	6.75	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00 —12
6	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.05	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00 —13
5	7	8½	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.75	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	13.00	6.00 —14
8	7	10	13	7½	7	40	40	40	1.75	10	10	7.25	5.50	8.00	6.50	18	12.00-10.00	10.00-6.00 —15
6	6	13	13	7½	6½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	6.75	5.50	8.00	6.00	20	12.00-14.00	10.00-12.00 —16
6½	5	10	12½	7	7	30	50	30	1.80	15	8	8.00-8.25	6.25	8.00	5.00	25	18.00	13.00 —17
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	\$1.00	20	8	8.75	5.50	5.00	c3.50	20	13.00	10.00 —18
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	\$1.00	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00 —19
5	8	10-12½	15	8	7½	40	35	40	1.90	10	10	7.60	.....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00-14.00	9.00-12.00 —20
5	8	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	18.00-12.00	15.00-10.00 —21
5	7½	.....	12½	7½	7	35	35	30	1.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.00 —22

a. Per bbl. of 165 lbs.

b. Slabs.

c. Millwood.

‡New potatoes.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 68.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
Ontario (Suite).																				
23—Peterborough.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	25	15	18	22	...	7	30	32	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	28-30	18	20	18	20	.....	28	10-12	18	25	...	8	27	33	22	17	2½	4½	3½	4½
25—Toronto.....	25-30	16	16	20	19	15	26	15	16	27	...	10	32	35	25	18	3	4	3½	4½
26—Niagara Falls.....	25	18	20	25	20	20	25	16	20	29	...	8	31	35	25	20	1½	4½	3½	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	20	18	14-16	25	16	16-17	28	...	8	30	32	24	20	3	4½	3½	5
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	22	20	24	15	16	27	...	8	28-30	30-32	25	20-22	1½	4½	3½	5
29—Brantford.....	25	16	16	24	20	20	20	13-15	18	25	...	7	28	32	22	22	1½	4½	3½	5
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	25	...	7	28-30	32	23	17	1½	4½	4	5
31—Guelph.....	25	17-18	20	23	21	17-19	23	15	18	25	...	7	* 28	31	27	22	3	4½	4	6
32—Berlin.....	23	18	22	22	22	.....	25	15-18	18	25	...	7	28	30	.....	25	1½	4½	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	20	20	28	10-15	18	23	...	7	* 30-32	33	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
34—Stratford.....	25	17	18	22	22	17	29	14	16	22	...	7	* 27	28	25	22	1½	4	3½	4½
35—London.....	25	18	20	22	20	22	28	20	18	25	...	7	30	33	25	20	1½	4½	4	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	16	18	20	22	20	26	15	18	25	...	7	29	32	28	25	1½	5½	3½	4
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	25	10-17	17	22	...	8	28-30	32	22	22	1½	4½	4	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	25	15	15	20	...	10	28	30	24	22	1½	4½	4½	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	12	17	22	...	7	25	28	.....	22	1½	4	3½-4	5
40—Cobalt.....	28	18	20	22	22	20	27	15	18	32	28	10	.....	33	.....	20	3	3½	4½	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	25	18	22	20	22	22	24	10	16	25	23	9	30	35	25	24	1½	5½	4½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	18	20	18	18	25	10-12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4	5
43—Fort William.....	25	15	20	20	18	18	25	10-12½	20	30	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	4	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	22	18	35	15	18	25	25	10	25	35	23	22	1	5	4	5
45—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	18	25	18-20	20	20	...	10	25	39	24	.....	1½	4	4	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	28	18	17	32	12½	20	23	...	10	25	30	25	.....	1½	4½	3½	5½
47—Prince Albert.....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	17-18	18½	25	...	10	25	35	25	23	1½	4½	3½	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	18	20	20	...	11	25	35	25	.....	1	6½	4½	5½
49—Saskatoon.....	25	15	20	25	16	20	35	18	20	22	...	10	*25	35	.....	25	1½	4½	4½	5½
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51—Calgary.....	20-22	12½	18	20	16	15	22	12½	15	25	...	10	.....	35	30	25	1½	4½	4	6
52—Edmonton.....	23	16	20	22	17	17	24	15	20	20	8½	25	30	25	22	1½	4½	3½	5	
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	18	18	25	20	.....	30	15-20	18	25	...	10	*25	35	25	25	1	6½	4	6
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	27	20	20	28	22	18	25	15	20	35	25	10	30	35	.....	25	2	6½	4½	5½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	35	30	12½	37½	45	30	30	1	6½	5	5½
56—New Westminster.	25	15	20	25	20	15	25	12½	16	35	...	10	33½	35-40	30	25	1	5	4-4½	6½
57—Vancouver.....	22-25	14-16	25	24	16-18	18	31	9	16	40	28	10	25	33	25	23	3-1½	5½	3½	5
58—Victoria.....	25	15	25	23	18	17	27	10	17	35	...	11	34	45	25	22	1	6½	4	5
59—Nanaimo.....	27	20	25	28	25	20	27	10	17	30	...	11	35	40	30	30	1½	5½	4½	6
60—Prince Rupert...	35	30	25	40	30	20	35	12½	18	40	35	10	25	40	25	25	2	5	4½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, AUGUST, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthraxite, stove, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	\$.90	10	10	7.30	6.00	6.50	2.50	20	10.00—	7.00—
5	7	10	13	7½	7½	30	30	40	\$.60	10	8	6.75	6.00	6.00	3.50	15	12.00—	8.00—23
6	7	.....	13	7½	6½	35	40-45	30	\$1.25	10	8	7.50	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	12.00—	9.00—24
5	8	.....	12½	8½	7½	30	30	30	\$1.50	12½	10	6.50	5.00	.....	.....	20	18.00—	12.00—25
6-6½	8	.....	.....	7½	7½	35	35	30-35	\$1.50	10	7-10	7.00—	4.75—	.....	.....	20	13.00—	10.00—
5	7	12	13-15	7½	6½	40-50	40-50	35-50	\$75-80	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	17.00—	13.00—28
7	6	.....	12½	7½	7½	45	30	45	\$1.10	10	8	7.50	5.75	8.00	6.00	18	13.00—	9.50—29
6	6	.....	15	8½	7½	35	40-45	45	50.	10	8½	7.25	.....	10.00	7.50	18	10.00—	8.00—30
7	10	10	12½	9½	8	40	40	40	\$.90	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	15.00—	10.00—31
5	7	7	12½	7½	6½	35-45	35-45	30	\$1.00	10	8-10	7.25	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	12.00—	8.00—
5	7	8	12½	7½	7½	35	35	30	\$1.00	10	10	7.50	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	12.00—	8.00—33
5	7	.....	15	7½	7½	35	35	40	\$1.50	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00—	10.00—34
5	7	.....	15	7½	7½	40	40	45	\$.90	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	15-20	15.00—	12.00—35
7	10	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	\$1.12	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	17	15.00—	8.00—
6	8	.....	12½	8	7½	30-40	30-40	40	\$.90	10	9	7.50	6.00	.....	.....	18	12.00—	8.00—
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	.75	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00—	10.00—37
5	7	.....	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	\$1.00	10	10	7.50	6.00	7.00	2.50	13	10.00—	7.00—
5	8	12	15	8½	8	35	35	40	\$1.50	10	10	9.50	.....	5.00	4.75	25	25.00—	15.00—39
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	\$1.50	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	25	12.00—	10.00—41
6	10	15	15	7½	7½	30-65	30-55	30-50	\$1.80	10	10	8.00	6.00	4.50—	3.00—	25	12.00—	8.00—
6-8	7	15	15	7½	7½	30-60	30-50	30-50	\$1.80	10	10	8.00	6.00	4.50—	3.00—	25	15.00—	12.00—42
8	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	\$1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	7.00	6.00	25	20.00—	18.00—44
6	10	12½	12½	7½	7½	45	40	45	\$.90	13	12½	12.00	9.00	7.50	5.50	25	18.00—	12.00—
8	8	12½	15	8	8	45	45	40	1.20	15	15	13.00	8.40	6.50	5.50	25	20.00—	15.00—45
6	8	12½	15	8½	8½	40	35-40	35-40	1.50	10	8	13.50	10.50	7.00	3.00	25	25.00—	15.00—47
7	6	10	15	9½	7½	45	45	40	\$2.00	15	15	13.25	7.75	.....	8.00	30	20.00—	15.00—48
10	10	15	12½	8½	7½	45-50	45-50	40-45	\$1.65	20	15	13.00	9.00	7.50	6.50	30	20.00—	12.00—49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..—50
6½	8	12½	15	8	8	40-45	35-40	35-40	1.35	15	10	7.00	6.25	5.00	4.00	35	25.00—	15.00—
5½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	1.00	15	12½	.....	6.75	5.50	4.50	30	24.00—	23.00—51
10	10	15	15	8½	8	40	50	40-45	\$1.25	20	15	.....	3.00	4.00	3.00—	35	15.00—	10.00—52
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	\$2.00	25	10	.....	4.75	.....	7.00	40	20.00—	10.00—53
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8½	35-50	50	30-60	\$2.50	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	20.00—	15.00—54
4½	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	35	40	40	\$1.00	15	10	.....	6.50	.....	5.00	35	15.00—	8.00—55
4	7½	13	12	7½	7½	35	40	35	.75	10	8	.....	6.50	.....	2.75	25	15.00—	10.00—56
7	6	12	12½	10	7½	40	40	40	\$.85	20	8	.....	7.00	.....	5.50	30	14.00—	.....—57
6	8	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	\$1.50	20	10	.....	4.50	.....	.....	30	15.00—	12.00—58
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	.....	10.00	.....	6.50	35	20.00—	15.00—59
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	25	12½	.....	10.00	.....	6.50	35	25.00—	20.00—60

*Dairy prints. †Delivery extra. ‡Natural gas. f. Slabs. g. Millwood, mixed, hard and soft, per load of ¼ cord. h. Tamarac, jackpine, etc. i. Lignite. j. Per 100 lbs. k. Lower price to coal company employees only; run of mines coal \$2.75 to employees, \$3.75 to others. \$New potatoes.

price declined during the month, but later advanced, regaining the former level. Creamery butter likewise advanced in fifteen cities and declined in six. At Niagara Falls, Ont., it was reported that the increase in production of cheese reduced the available supply of cream for butter-making.

Cheese.—The price of old cheese rose at Halifax, N.S., at Toronto, Guelph and Stratford, Ont., but declined at Sorel and Montreal, Que., and at Brockville, Ont. New cheese was higher at Berlin, Ont., and at Winnipeg, Man., but lower at Westville and Halifax, N.S., at Moncton, N.B., at Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. John's and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Brockville, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Stratford, London and Cobalt, Ont.

Bread.—Plain white bread was somewhat higher at Vancouver, B.C. The increase took the form of a reduction in the weight of the loaf. The loaf which formerly weighed a pound, and sold for 5c was reduced to fourteen ounces, and the loaf weighing twenty ounces and selling at four loaves for 25c was reduced to eighteen ounces. These reductions in weight raised the price per pound between $\frac{1}{2}$ c and $\frac{3}{4}$ c. At Winnipeg, Man., the price of the one lb. loaf was reduced from 6c to 5c, and at Brandon, Man., a reduction was made in the price of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. loaf from 7c to 6c. At Victoria, B.C., bread was reduced in price from 4 one-pound loaves for 25c to 5c per loaf.

Flour.—Ordinary family flour was higher in price in five cities, but was lower in eleven. In a number of localities it was stated that the wholesale price had been reduced, with the result that the retail dealers also made reductions.

Rolled oats were higher at Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Prices were lower at St. John, N.B., at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C.

Rice.—Good medium rice was reported higher at Moncton, N.B., at St. John's, Que., at St. Catharines, Galt, and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. The price was lower at New Westminster and

at Nanaimo, B.C. Patna rice was higher at Galt, Ont., but lower at London, Ont.

Tapioca.—Medium pearl tapioca declined at Calgary, Alberta, but advanced at St. John, N.B., at Berlin and London, Ont. At St. Thomas, Ont., the price declined during the month but later advanced to the former level. A similar fluctuation occurred at Vancouver, B.C., while at New Westminster, B.C., a rise was reported.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn.—Canned tomatoes were higher at Vancouver, B.C., and lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Both corn and peas advanced at Moncton, N.B., and declined at Edmonton, Alberta.

Beans.—Handpicked beans were lower in price at Moncton, N.B., and at Berlin, Ont., but higher at Sydney, N.S., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Evaporated apples were reported higher at Newcastle, N.B., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., but lower at Berlin, Ont.

Prunes declined at Halifax, N.S., but advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar rose at St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at Montreal, Que., at Berlin and Woodstock, Ont., at Regina and Moose Jaw, Sask., and at Calgary, Alberta. Yellow sugar was also higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and lower at Montreal, Que., at Berlin and Woodstock, Ont., at Moose Jaw, Sask., and at Calgary, Alberta.

Tea.—Black tea was somewhat higher at Sydney and Halifax, N.S., at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., at Woodstock, Ont., and at Brandon, Man., but was reported lower at Nelson and Vancouver, B.C. Green tea was also higher at St. John, N.B., and at Woodstock, Ont., but was lower at Berlin, Ont.

Coffee.—The price of coffee was reported lower at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—New potatoes came on the market in most of the cities in July and by August had fallen considerably owing to large supplies and favourable crop reports. Old potatoes were practically off the market in a great many districts.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITY.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	August 1914	July 1915	August 1915
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	49.8	49.2	48.8
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4	34.4	33.4	33.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.6
Mutton, roast, hindquarters...	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.2
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	20.9	19.5	19.4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2	37.2	34.4	35.6
Bacon, breakfast, smoked....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.7	26.6	25.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2	37.6	35.8	36.
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	29.5	25.3	26.5
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.	24.3	24.9	25.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.2	52.2	50.4
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2	53.0	56.2	58.
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	31.9	32.6	32.2
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	21.4	24.6	24.5
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	19.7	22.6	21.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5	64.5	79.5	73.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.	37.0	41.0	40.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5	24.0	26.0	25.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	14.8	14.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.5	11.9	12.0
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6	24.4	31.9	31.6
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8	11.6	14.6	14.4
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.8	9.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.5	9.8	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.	50.3	29.3	35.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	1.5	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.738	\$7.679	\$7.797	\$7.781
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.	53.4	52.1	52.3
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1	37.6	35.8	36.6
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	42.5	41.7	41.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3	31.3	30.6	30.6
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6	23.8	23.4	23.1
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.886	\$1.836	\$1.842
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.807	\$4.096	\$4.087
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.785	\$14.024	\$14.315	\$14.404	\$13.767	\$13.742

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	August 1914	July 1915	August 1915
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.494	7.628	7.904
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	6.693	6.543	6.597	6.602
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	7.443	7.592	7.447	7.686
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.192	7.621	7.240
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.531	7.300	7.682
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	7.997	8.149	7.762
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.024	7.897	8.105
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	7.984	7.994	7.787
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	9.355	8.988	8.723

FUEL AND LIGHTING.**

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.531	1.556	1.560
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.563	1.504	1.502	1.660	1.485
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.762	1.759	1.738	1.736
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.763	1.721
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.790	1.771	1.780
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.369	2.326	2.326
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.625	2.373	2.355
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.758	1.647	1.610
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.367	2.415	2.374

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.350	4.150	4.150
New Brunswick.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
Prince Edward Island.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.437
Quebec.....	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.48	3.617	3.640	3.547	3.545
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	4.352	3.835	3.853
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	7.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	7.655	5.470	5.467
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	7.500	5.405	5.957*
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	5.582	4.589	4.447

*Medicine Hat omitted.

**Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Vinegar remained unchanged throughout.

Starch declined at London, Ont.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was lower at Moose Jaw, Sask., and higher at Halifax, N.S., at St. John's, Que., and at Peterborough, Orillia, Brantford, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Dealers at Brantford, Ont., attributed the rise to

increased taxation. Bituminous coal was similarly lower at Moose Jaw, Sask., and higher at Peterborough, Orillia, and Brantford, Ont.

Wood.—Hard wood was reported to be higher in price at Orillia, Ont., and lower at Montreal, Que., and at St. Thomas, Ont. The price of soft wood was down at Peterborough and St.

Thomas, Ont., at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. At Peterborough the supply consists mainly of mill wood, and it was reported that the mills having large stocks lowered the price to encourage buying, in order that they might clean out their yards.

Coal oil prices were reported unchanged.

Rent.—Rates for houses with sanitary conveniences were quoted lower at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and for houses without conveniences a decline in rates was reported at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. At Victoria, B.C., it was reported that a large number of houses were vacant.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat had declined to \$1.28½ by the first of August but rose during the next week to \$1.33 per bushel on adverse weather reports. The price then declined to \$1.16 for old wheat and to 94¼c for the new crop. Ontario winter wheat had declined to \$1.10 but rose to \$1.15 for stock from last year's crop while the new crop came on at \$1.02 but declined to 97c-\$1.00. Weather reports were more favourable later in the month and the harvesting of the new crop was followed by a decline in prices. Other grains fell in sympathy with wheat. Western barley was down to 65c early in the month and fell to 47c. Western oats had fallen to 56c and declined further to 45c. Ontario oats declined from 57-58c to 51-52c. American corn rose to 68c, but eased off to 85c at lake ports. Flaxseed was firmer at \$1.41, declined to \$1.37½ and then rose to \$1.43¾. Ontario rye fell to 93-95c. Hay advanced 50c per ton at Montreal and Toronto, but fell later as new hay was marketed. Bran and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle were steady at \$7.00-7.25 for choice butchers during the last week of the month when the price eased off to \$7.00. Best cattle at Toronto rose from \$8.75 to \$9.00, as receipts were light, but later

in the month eased off on account of better receipts and light demand. Beef was steady but veal was firmer for best quality. Hogs advanced from \$8.40-8.50 to \$8.80-8.90 as receipts were not large. Dressed hogs advanced to \$12.25-13.00. Breakfast bacon rose from \$19.00-21.00 to \$20.00-21.00. Hams were easier at 17-17½c. Lard rose to 12½c but declined slightly. Sheep declined from \$7.00 to \$6.00 for best quality. Dressed lamb dropped to \$16.00-17.00 per cwt.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter rose 1c at Montreal in the latter part of the month, to 28½-29c, the same level as a year before. Dairy butter at Toronto rose from 22-25c to 24-27c. Demand for export and for consumption both in cities and at country points was reported better. Cheese declined from 14-14½c to 12½-12¾c, but was firmer afterwards as the export demand improved. Fresh eggs rose to 26-28c at Montreal and at Toronto new-laid eggs rose to 25-27c, but were easier in the last week.

Fish.—Fresh halibut rose 7c to 9c per pound on the Atlantic coast. Salt herring advanced from 2¼ to 2½c. Salmon trout were cheaper at Toronto at 10c per lb. The catch of the Lunenburg fleet was reported to have been curtailed by bad weather. An average catch, however, was still hoped for. The price paid for the spring catch was \$5.50 per quintal and the catch was large. The markets for dried fish showed a slight improvement. The lobster pack was reported to be 5 per cent less than last year. The European demand was reported very good, the prices being better than expected.

Fruits and vegetables.—Peaches came on the market at lower prices than last year, a good crop being reported. White flesh varieties were 10c to 40c per basket, cheaper. Plums came on the market at 25-40c, as compared with 50-60c last year. Raspberries were down to 8-12c per box in August, the quality, however, being lower on account of the wet weather. Bananas were cheaper but Messina lemons and California oranges were

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1915, JULY, 1915, AND AUGUST, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		August, 1915.	July, 1915.	August, 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	180.5	200.7	162.2
Grains Western.....	4	159.6	183.7	151.6
Fodder.....	5	191.9	187.0	168.1
All.....	15	178.7	191.5	161.3
II. Animals and Meats:				
Cattle and beef.....	6	221.9	222.1	231.9
Hogs and hog products.....	6	173.4	173.6	178.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	170.9	188.2	166.8
Poultry.....	2	161.6	161.6	216.8
All.....	17	188.7	191.9	199.9
III. Dairy products.....	9	142.3	142.2	140.5
IV. Fish:				
Prepared fish.....	6	145.7	143.6	153.0
Fresh fish.....	4	143.6	137.9	158.4
All.....	9	145.0	141.7	154.8
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables.				
Fresh fruits, native.....	4	63.8	102.4	95.7
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	105.3	100.9	89.0
Dried fruits.....	4	179.4	127.5	121.7
Fresh vegetables.....	3	128.8	141.8	176.1
Canned vegetables.....	6	87.2	78.4	100.3
All.....	19	104.9	114.7	116.7
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.				
Breadstuffs.....	10	153.9	154.8	130.7
Tea, coffee etc.....	4	121.8	121.5	112.5
Sugar, etc.....	6	130.5	129.2	105.9
Condiments.....	5	125.6	121.7	118.3
All.....	25	137.5	136.7	119.3
VI. Textiles:				
Wollens.....	5	186.6	178.6	146.4
Cottons.....	3	126.9	128.3	141.0
Silks.....	3	85.9	85.9	93.6
Jutes.....	2	246.4	245.8	255.2
Flax products.....	4	165.6	163.5	119.8
Oilcloths.....	2	109.2	107.0	104.6
All.....	20	153.6	151.2	138.7
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	196.2	188.8	202.9
Leather.....	4	174.3	175.3	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	162.4	162.4§	155.7
All.....	11	179.0	176.7§	171.3
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	108.2	107.8	100.5
Other metals.....	13	214.4†	216.4†	124.7
Implements.....	10	113.0	113.0	106.6
All.....	34	150.2	150.8	111.5
IX. Fuel and Lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	116.3	116.3§	120.3
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	90.9
All.....	10	105.8	105.8§	108.6
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	14	175.0	175.0	182.1
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	120.8	120.6	109.8
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	153.3	153.0	140.4
All.....	48	146.1	145.6	139.8
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	148.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	133.9
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	125.3
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	128.8
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	16	170.0	159.5	121.4
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Raw furs.....	4	150.2	144.0	208.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.0	135.0	128.3
Sundries.....	7	117.2	116.0	106.5
All.....	17	131.2	129.9	138.2
All commodities.....	266*	147.6†	147.1†	136.3

*Six commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. †Including abnormal rises in the prices of zinc and spelter since May, the index numbers for July and August are 149.7 and 149.9 respectively and for the sub-group Other Metals, 269.4 and 261.2. §Revised.

dearer. Supplies of Sultana raisins were exhausted and Valentia raisins rose 1c per lb. Potatoes came on at Montreal at 65-70c as compared with 70c-75c per bag a year ago. At Toronto potatoes opened at 55-60c as compared with 90-95c last year. Crops were reported very large but a blight had appeared in some districts and was expected to reduce the yield. Onions declined at Toronto to 85c-\$1.00 per bag. Early tomatoes continued high in price on account of the frost. Later prices declined to 20-25c per basket, as compared with 25-30c last year. Canned vegetables advanced and partially recovered the decline early in the summer. Following large packs in 1913 and 1914 and the light demand, large stocks had accumulated and some were thrown on the market. A holding company was formed to market these gradually. Having experienced a comparatively light demand last season, packers contracted for smaller acreages. Some damage by continued wet weather still further reduced the expected production and caused firmness on the market.

Miscellaneous groceries.—The flour market was quiet, buyers being disposed to wait for the harvesting of the wheat crop. Later in the month prices declined in sympathy with wheat. Bread was lower in several cities in sympathy with flour. Rolled oats also declined. Rangoon rice advanced 15c per cwt. Rio coffee declined 1c per lb., but Santos coffee advanced. Barbados molasses rose 4c per gallon as supplies were short. Glucose rose 10c per cwt. Honey was firmer at 12½-13c per lb. Cream of tartar advanced 5c per lb.

Textiles.—Wool, Ontario washed, rose from 36-41c to 39-43c per lb., and unwashed wool rose 2c. Supplies on all markets were reported low and the crop was estimated to be short. Beaver cloth rose 10c. per yard. Raw cotton declined to 9.30c per lb. Coloured cottons, prints and grey cottons averaged slightly lower. Japanese raw silk was slightly higher and Italian raw silk was firmer. Some

crop damage in China was reported. The demand in France and Italy for silk was reported fairly good. Jute was slightly lower in price as larger supplies were available. Hessians, however, advanced following a large purchase by the British Government. Flax sewing twine advanced ½c per lb. Table oilcloth advanced 10c per piece and floor oilcloth 4c per square yard.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The demand for hides was much stronger and the price rose 1c per lb. for No. 1 beef-hides. Green calf-skins also advanced 1c per lb. Men's boots were steady after a recent advance of 10c per pair in heavy lines and 2½ to 5c in box calf and similar lines.

Metals and implements.—The iron and steel market was somewhat firmer. Pig iron was \$1.00 per ton higher. Steel billets advanced to \$29.00-30.00 per ton. Galvanized sheets declined to \$5.40 per cwt., in sympathy with lower prices for spelter. Spelter eased off from the high levels reached in June and was down to 25c per lb. Zinc sheets, however, rose to 30c per lb. Copper declined to 21c per lb. Lead declined to 7¼c per lb. Nickel, however, advanced 5c to 45-50c per lb. Quicksilver averaged higher. Bar silver again declined slightly. Solder bar declined from 28c to 26¾c per lb. Tin declined 2c to 45-46c per lb.

Fuel and light.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton. Furnace coke, after rising at Connellsville, declined to \$1.50 per ton at the ovens. Foundry coke was slightly higher.

Building materials.—The supply of deals at St. John, N.B., for the English market was being rapidly depleted. Freight rates were reported higher and ships were scarce. The demand for shingles was reported light. Water conditions at Ottawa showed improvement as a result of rains. The lumber trade in Ontario was reported quiet, there being a small demand from farmers. There was a lower tendency in hemlock prices but stocks were not heavy. Copper wire declined 1½c per lb. Galvanized wire

fencing advanced to \$3.00 per cwt. Linseed oil averaged slightly lower. Turpentine eased off.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Carbolic acid advanced to \$11.90 per lb., on account of the increasing scarcity. Potash products continued high. Quinine advanced 3c per ounce.

Miscellaneous.—The raw fur market was firmer, racoon advancing from 80c to \$1.00 per skin. Hops were slightly higher. News-print paper was easier. The market for sulphite pulp was stronger as stocks were being cleared out. There was a fair demand for ground wood pulp. Raw rubber declined to 52-52½c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

In the United Kingdom, wholesale prices were shown higher by the index number of the *Economist*, London, due to a rise in foodstuffs. Some materials, however, were lower. The index number for July was 149.1, as compared with 116.6 in July, 1914, increases having occurred each month except in October, 1914, and in June, 1915. The Sauerbeck index number, continued in the *Statist*, similarly rose from 82.4 in July, 1914, to 106.4 in July, 1915. The *Labour Gazette* of the British Board of Trade for August reports the retail prices of food thirty-four per cent higher at the end of July than a year before, the calculation including beef, mutton, bacon, fish, flour, bread, tea, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, marjarine, eggs and potatoes.

In the United States the *Monthly Bulletin* of the U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics reports on retail prices of seventeen foods. The level of these prices, as shown by a weighted index number, was 97 for June, 1915, as compared with 97 in June, 1914, the average for the year 1914 being the base. Eleven articles declined from June, 1914, to June, 1915, but the marked advances in flour and

sugar offset these declines. In wholesale prices Bradstreet's index number stood at 9.8113 for August 1, as compared with 9.8598 for July 1 and 8.7087 for August 1, 1914. Grain, livestock, provisions, vegetables, metals, and oils declined but hides and leathers, textiles, drugs and chemicals advanced. The index number of foods of the *Annalist*, New York, stood at 142.12 for August 1, as compared with 155.5 a year before.

Prices of food in Berlin, Germany, as reported in the *Statistische Kerrespondenz*, were little changed in June as compared with May, but were 56.4 per cent above the level of July, 1914. The greatest increases appeared in pork, bacon, split peas, haricot beans, lentils, rice, eggs, lard, beef, mutton, flour, and butter.

Prices of food in Vienna, Austria, as reported in the *Labour Gazette* of the British Board of Trade from official Austrian reports, appeared much higher in June than a year before, the least increase being in sugar, 6.3 per cent, and the greatest in peas, 300 per cent, in rice 218.2 per cent, and beef 202.8 per cent.

The Italian Labour Department's index numbers of retail food prices showed the level 14.1 per cent higher in June than a year before, milk being lower, while wheat bread and flour, and macaroni were twenty to thirty per cent higher. Beef was up 14.6 per cent, bacon 7.9 per cent, and olive oil 2.7 per cent.

The movement in prices in Christiania, as reported by the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, from February, 1914, to February, 1915, is shown in the *Labour Gazette* of the United Kingdom Board of Trade. Food appeared 22.3 per cent higher, clothing 5.2 per cent, light and fuel 26.6 per cent, and various expenses 14.6 per cent higher while taxes were calculated to be 4.8 per cent lower and rent was estimated unchanged. The weighted mean increase was 14.6 per cent. The greatest increase in food prices was in rye flour, 115.8 per cent, wheat flour being up 43.8 per cent, and bread 50.7 per cent. Peas advanced 100

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES
AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	91.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	81.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	135.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 7.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.2*	9.7878	126.849	68.3	.....
June.....	147.3	147.7	106.4	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	147.1	149.1	106.4	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....
August.....	147.6	.....	.....	9.8113	.....	63.1	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1887-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

*Revised figures.

per cent. Coal rose 61.5 per cent. Loaf sugar advanced only 10.2 per cent, and moist sugar 7.5 per cent. Meats advanced only from three to six per cent.

Prices of food in Denmark, as reported by the Danish Statistical Office, showed increases from the end of July, 1914, to June, 1915. The greatest advances occurred in flour, hulled oats, bread, lard, and coal.

A report by the Finnish Board of Industry for March, 1915, shows prices at Helsingfors, the capital, slightly higher

than a year before. The more important increases were in butter, potatoes, flour, hulled oats, bread, coffee, and petroleum, and decreases occurred in smoked mutton and pork and in fish.

The accompanying table, including the latest findings of the most authoritative index number of wholesale prices in Great Britain, the United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

DURING the month of August the Department received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 16 contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals. Of these nine were awarded by the former Department and seven by the latter. One of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained a fair wage schedule. In the 15 other contracts no fair wage schedule was inserted, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Harbour and river improvements, being the extension of wharfs, Fort William, Ont. (entrance of Mission River). Name of contractor, The Thunder Bay Contracting Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, August 23, 1915. Schedule of prices.

Trades or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Foreman carpenter.....	50c. per hr., 10 hrs., per day.
“ mixing concrete....	40c. “ 10 “ “
“ stone crusher.....	30c. “ 10 “ “
“ laying concrete.....	40c. “ 10 “ “
Carpenters.....	40c. “ 10 “ “
Blacksmiths.....	46c. “ 10 “ “
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	30c. “ 10 “ “
Quarrymen.....	22½c. “ 10 “ “
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. “ 10 “ “
Driver with 2 horses & wagon.	55c. “ 10 “ “

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clause providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom

of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clauses were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Post office fittings, public building, St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1915. Amount, \$13,161.

Supply and erection of six (6) sluice gates and checkered plate walk in connection with works at St. Charles River, Que. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 9, 1915. Amount, \$9,527.

Electric wiring and fittings in Customs House, London, Ont. Name of contractor, Benson-Wilcox Electric Company, London, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1915. Amount, \$1,450.

Electric wiring and fittings in Post Office and Carling Block annex, London, Ont. Name of contractor, Benson-Wilcox Electric Company, London, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1915. Amount, \$2,825.

Structural changes in public building, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, Herrington, Bryan & Healy, Colling-

wood, Ont. Date of contract, August 13, 1915. Amount, \$1,900.

Post Office interior fittings in public building, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1915. Amount, \$1,500.

Fittings in Post Office, Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, August 27, 1915. Amount, \$2,843.

Dredging channel between piers at Buctouche Beach, N.B. Name of contractor, Felix Michaud, Buctouche, N.B. Date of contract, August 3, 1915. Contract price: Class "B," 36 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction, erection and completion of a number three (3) standard station at Humphrey's, N.B., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, McLaggan, McBean & Bell, of the Province of New Brunswick. Date of contract, August 7, 1915. Amount, \$1,835.

Construction and completion of a spur line of railway from a point on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway about 1.8 miles east of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, N.B., to a point at or near the Bathurst Lumber Company's mills at Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractor, John W. McManus Company, Limited, of Memramcook, County of Westmorland, N.B. Date of contract, August 14, 1915. Schedule rates.

Construction, erection and completion of a freight house at St. Apollinaire, Que., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, J. A. Boulay, of Sayabec, County of Rimouski, Que. Date of contract, August 17, 1915. Amount, \$1,890.

Construction, erection and completion of a number two (2) standard station at Trenton, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, of Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, August 24, 1915. Amount, \$4,546.

Construction, erection and completion of a station at Derby Junction, N.B., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, McLaggan, McBean & Bell, of New Brunswick. Date of contract, August 27, 1915. Amount, \$5,139.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructure of the Main street subway at Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, N.B. Name of contractor, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, of Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, August 28, 1915. Schedule rates.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructure of the Grand Narrows bridge on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the furnishing and installing of gasoline engine and machinery (accessories) for operating swing span; the removal of the old superstructure; the connecting of temporary track on new spans with track and old spans. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, of

Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 28, 1915. Amount, several prices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.	\$ 654 94
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.	64 95
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.	1,615 49
Repairing Post Office scales.	249 20
Supplying new mail bags.	5,506 31
Repairing mail bags.	6,921 08
Supplying mail bag fittings.	4,278 01
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.	28 15
Repairing steel portable letter boxes.	20 55
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.	1,368 30

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1915.

FOUR new disputes were reported to the Department of Labour during August, two more than during the preceding month and four more than during August, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during August.

Number and Magnitude. — Eleven strikes were reported in existence in Canada during the month of August, two more than during the previous month, and the same number as in the

corresponding month of 1914. Twenty-four firms and 2,571 employees were involved in these eleven disputes, including six firms and 2,435 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month. During August, 1914, twenty-seven firms and 1,371 employees were involved in disputes. No new disputes were reported during August, 1914.

Time Losses.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during August was approximately 13,401 working days, as compared with 6,740 working days lost in July, and 24,057 days

lost in August, 1914. The new disputes of the month accounted for a loss of 11,465 working days.

Trades Affected.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Mining		350
Metal	2	2,065
Food and tobacco preparation.....		20
Total.....	4	2,435

Localities Affected.—Three of the new disputes occurred in Nova Scotia and one in Alberta.

Causes.—The new disputes were for the following causes: (1) demand for an increase in wages; (2) demand for a minimum wage scale; (3) the result of a misunderstanding; (4) against a reduction in wages.

Results.—Six of the 11 disputes in existence during August were settled during the month, two by reference to Boards of Conciliation, two by compromise, and two by strike being declared off.

Disputes beginning before August.

Trade disputes existing August 31, and continued from earlier months were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (2) Boiler makers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.
- (3) Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.
- (4) Brewery workers, Montreal, Que.

(5) Cigar makers, Edmonton, Alta.

The brewery workers' strike was still in progress at the Frontenac Breweries, Ltd., Montreal, eight men receiving strike pay at the end of August. Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to the other strikes mentioned above.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Port Arthur and Fort William.—This strike which occurred on June 1, as a result of the refusal on the part of the employers to sign a new agreement on the expiration of the old one, terminated on August 6. On that date the employers agreed to the new schedule drawn up by the union and the men returned to work.

Moulders, Smith's Falls.—The dispute at the Malleable Iron Works, Smith's Falls, which began May 11, 1914, as the result of a reduction of wages by the company, reached a conclusion at the end of July. Most of the former employees are understood to have left the locality and financial support from the international union has ceased.

Iron Moulders, Peterborough. — The strike of ten employees of the Peterborough Lock Works, which occurred on July 12, owing to disagreement in regard to a proposed change from piece work to day work, was terminated August 18. On this date an arrangement was arrived at which was satisfactory to both parties concerned and the men returned to work. Piece work was resumed on a readjusted basis satisfactory to employers and employees. Hereafter thirty days' notice must be given by either side if a change in prices is desired.

Sheet Metal Workers, Toronto. — On June 25, 1914, a strike occurred in the establishment of the A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, between the carpenters and sheet metal workers as to which class should do certain work. At the time the strike took place, there were about 120 men affected. The strike con-

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE AUGUST.								
<i>Building:—</i> Plumbers & Steam-fitters.....	Victoria, C.B.....	Against reduction in wages.....	5	31	.....	Feb. 16, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month
Plumbers & steam-fitters.....	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont....	Employers' refusal to sign a new agreement on expiration of old one.....	8	20	.....	June 1, 1915....	August 6, 1915.	Employers signed new agreement and men returned to work.
<i>Metal:—</i> Moulders.....	Smith's Falls, Ont..	Against reduction in wages.....	1	40	.....	May 1, 1914....	July 31, 1915..	Most of former employees understood to have left locality and financial support from International Union ceased.
Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont..	Readjustment of piece-work prices involving reduction in wages...	1	10	.....	July 12, 1915..	August 18, 1915	Compromise arrangement mutually satisfactory reached and strikers returned to work.
Sheet Metal Workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jurisdictional—between carpenters and sheet metal workers...	1	15	.....	June 25, 1914..	August 31, 1915	Men secured work elsewhere; strike pay discontinued.

<i>Clothing—</i> Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages and for a union shop.....	1	12	..... June 20, 1915.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Brewery Workers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union.....	1	8	..... June 15, 1914.....	" " "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING AUGUST.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.....	For increase in wages.....	1	350	..... August 24, 1915.....	August 28, 1915 Conciliation Board under Industrial Disputes Act agreed upon and men returned to work.
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Demand for a minimum wage scale	2	65	..... August 2, 1915.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
Metal workers.....	New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.....	Result of misunderstanding, &c.....	2	2,000	..... August 16, 1915.....	Matter referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strikers returned to work.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	20	..... August 6, 1915.....	Unsettled at end of the month.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

tinued during the year, the number of men affected varying from time to time as men secured work in other places. During the last few months the number affected was about fifteen. During August all of these men secured work elsewhere and strike pay was discontinued.

Disputes beginning during August.

Four new disputes occurred during August, coal miners at Westville, N.S.; boiler makers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.; metal workers, New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S., and cigar makers at Edmonton, Alta.

Coal Miners, Westville.—Friction between the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, and a number of its employees in the Drummond Colliery at Westville, N.S., caused a brief interruption to work in the mines during the last week of August. The grievance appears to have related chiefly to the payment of overground men, about 350 being affected. The matter was brought immediately to the attention of the Minister of Labour and a Board of Conciliation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the men resuming work pending the enquiry. County Judge Wallace is chairman of the Board.

Boiler Makers, Iron Workers and Helpers, Halifax.—Sixty-five employees of two shipbuilding firms at Halifax struck work, August 2, because the company refused to recognize the union and

also to have a minimum wage scale fixed. Five firms and some 100 employees were affected the first day but three of the firms signed up with their employees. The strikers demanded a minimum wage of 32 cents per hour for mechanics and 23 cents per hour for helpers. At the end of the month the strike remained unsettled.

Metal Workers, New Glasgow and Trenton.—Employees of the New Glasgow Steel and Coal Company at New Glasgow, N.S., and those of the Eastern Car Company at Trenton, N.S., the two concerns being associated companies, ceased work August 16 on account of what appears to have been chiefly a misunderstanding with the management of the respective companies. Both parties brought the dispute to the attention of the Minister of Labour, and it was arranged to have the points of difference referred for adjustment to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the employees returning to work on August 20. About 2,000 employees were directly affected.

Cigar Makers, Edmonton.—On August 6, a strike took place of 20 cigar makers employed by H. V. Shaw & Company at Edmonton, owing to the company giving notice that the prices for making all grades of cigars would be reduced. The men refused to agree to this reduction and stopped work. At the end of the month the strike remained unsettled.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour 77 workpeople were killed and 243 seriously injured during the month of August, 1915. The record for the month of July was 58 killed and 254 injured, while that for the month of August, 1914, was 88 killed, 454 injured. Comparing the record for August with that for July of this year it will be seen that there were 19 more killed and 11 fewer injured in August and a comparison of the August record with that for the same month of 1914 shows there

to have been 11 fewer killed and 211 fewer injured during August, 1915.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	10	18	28
Lumbering.....	2	4	6
Mining.....	12	22	34
Railway construction.....	3	1	4
Building Trades.....	4	17	21
Metal Trades.....	13	63	76
Woodworking Trades.....	1	4	5
Printing and allied trades.....		3	3
Clothing.....		1	1
Textile.....		8	8
Food & tobacco preparation.....		3	3
Leather.....		1	1
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service...	11	17	28
Electric Railway Service..	1	6	7
Navigation.....	7	9	16
Miscellaneous Transport..	1	11	12
Public Employees.....		20	20
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	9	23	32
Unskilled Labour.....	3	12	15
Total.....	77	243	320

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1915

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Forfar, Ont.	Aug. 6	1	Fell from wagon.
".....	Mooshorn, Man.	" 4	1	Mangled by mowing machine.
".....	St. Claude, Man.	" 3	1	Fell from a wagon.
".....	Glen Smail, Ont.	" 19	1	Mangled by mowing machine.
".....	North Lancaster, Ont.	" 20	1	Buried in cave-in of gravel.
".....	Ancaster, Ont.	" 16	1	Blood poisoning—bitten by a horse.
".....	London, Ont.	" 26	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
".....	Kincardine, Ont.	" 20	1	Struck by a hay fork.
Farmer and farm hand.....	Langley, B. C.	" 24	2	Asphyxiated in a well.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1915.—(Continued.)

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Gaspé, Que.....	Aug. 24	1	Crushed by a log.
	Chatham, N. B.....	" 22	1	Cremated in mill burner.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 4	1	Mangled by machinery.
	Silverton, B. C.....	" 25	1	Suffocated by smoke as the result of fire in mine shaft.
".....	Extension, B. C.....	" 30	1	Fall of rock.
".....	(No. 15 Col.), New Waterford, N.S.....	" 5	1	Fall of rock.
".....	(Dom. No. 1 Col.), Sydney, N. S.....	" 17	1	Fall of coal.
".....	(Dom. No. 2 Col.), Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 21	1	Crushed by loaded mine car.
Cement works employee.....	St. Mary's, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fall.
" " ".....	Hull, Que.....	" 5	2	Electrocuted.
" " ".....	St. Samuel, Que.....	" 18	1	Falling derrick boom.
Quarry workers.....	North Vancouver, B. C.....	" 24	2	Drowned—boat capsized.
<i>Railway and Canal Construction—</i>				
Foreman.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted.
Construction hands.....	Bear Creek, B. C.....	" 15	2	Asphyxiated.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 3	1	Run over by cars.
Carpenter, (Military Camp.).....	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell from a building.
Bridge Carpenter.....	St. John's, Que.....	" 5	1	Drowned—fell from a tug.
Painter.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 9	1	Fell from a scaffold.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Steel plant worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
" " ".....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 3	1	Run over by cars.
" " ".....	Lachine, Que.....	" 13	1	Crushed by a falling piece of machinery.
" " ".....	".....	" 14	1	Crushed by machine falling upon him.
Boilermaker.....	St. Joseph Que.....	" 10	1	Struck by falling piece of metal.
Power Plant employee.....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 16	1	Crushed by machinery.
Pump-house engineer.....	Kerr Lake, Ont.....	" 4	1	Mangled by machinery.
Machinist's helper.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 1	1	Drowned, fell from scow on which he was working.
Bridge worker.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	1	Struck by a falling bolt.
Lineman.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 9	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Calais, N. B.....	" 14	1	Shocked and fell from pole.
Machinist.....	Penetanguishene, Ont.....	" 26	1	Fell from a ladder.
Rifle factory employee.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 4	1	Accidentally shot.
<i>Woodworking trades—</i>				
Boxmaker.....	Roblin, Ont.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Engineer.....	Hartland, N. B.....	" 23	1	Fell from and run over by locomotive.
Fireman, (M.P. 188—C.N.R.).....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 14	1	Deraiment of locomotive.
Fireman.....	Golden, B. C.....	" 18	1	Deraiment—due to rock slide.
Brakeman.....	Eagle River, Man.....	" 5	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
".....	Greenfield, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell from moving train.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Run over by cars.
Sectionman.....	M.P. 191, Hudson Bay Rly.....	" 3	1	Hand car struck by locomotive.
Bridge and building men.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 20	2	Drowned—precipitated into swollen creek.
Painter.....	Derby Jet, N. B.....	" 13	1	Struck by a train and knocked off bridge.
Station agent.....	Shelburne, N. S.....	" 9	1	Fell on station platform.
<i>Electric Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor.....	Fraser Mills, B. C.....	" 6	1	Run over by a car.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	1	Drowned—fell into water while painting vessel.
".....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 23	1	Drowned—fell overboard.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	"
Steamer cook.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 5	1	Drowned—fell from gang plank.
Longshoreman.....	Westport, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell into hold of steamer.
Dredgehands.....	Chambly, Que.....	" 16	2	Electrocuted.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Rural mail driver.....	Port Stanley, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by an electric railway train.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Explosives factory employee.....	Windsor Mills, Que.....	" 13	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Oil plant employee.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell from an oil still.
Tent factory employee.....	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 3	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Well driller.....	Mimosa, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by a falling derrick.
Match factory employee.....	St. Casimir, Que.....	" 17	3	Explosion of chemicals.
Retail clerk.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 24	1	Crushed by a freight elevator.
Domestic servant, (female).....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5	1	Burned—explosion of an alcohol lamp.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Laborer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Merriton, Ont.....	" 8	1	Mangled by a stone crushing machine.
".....	Westville, N. S.....	" 28	1	Run over by a car.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published, except where otherwise indicated, by courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of July, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
July.....	1,098	5,591	5	66	279	1,165	71	372	1,453	7,194

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF JULY, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	July, 1915.		July, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	1	160.00	7	1,283.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	14	1,626.40	6	987.06
British Columbia sales.....	3	.71	2	.....
Coal surface sales.....	1	5.75	.....	.....
Homesteads.....	1,113	185,143.79	1,548	260,706.69
Hudson's Bay Co.....	19	16,247.29	.....	.....
License of occupation.....	1	1.03	1	.92
Mineral rights (319.21 acres).....	1	.....	.....	.....
North West half-breed grants.....	2	160.00	.....	.....
North West half-breed grants, Peace River Block.....	2	160.00	.....	.....
Parish sales.....	1	119.48	.....	.....
Pre-emption sales.....	63	9,950.46	38	6,060.60
Purchased homesteads.....	39	6,105.92	26	4,036.50
Quit claim, special grants (132.53 acres).....	3	.....	6	.....
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	6	2,069.60	5	1,440.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	67	1,608.57	7	109.34
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	.....	.....	3	15.26
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....	.....	.....	4	26.75
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.....	1	6.10	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	16	3,835.00	.....	.....
Sales.....	50	2,421.04	77	2,638.69
School lands sales.....	21	2,906.05	31	3,738.27
Special grants.....	15	689.84	14	629.40
Yukon territory sales.....	2	51.65	.....	.....
Total.....	1,441	233,265.08	1,775	281,666.48

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....	95	193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brandon.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calgary.....	108	110	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	156	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton.....	386	638	.....	.....
Estevan.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Prairie.....	106	132	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	59	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops.....	24	43
Lethbridge.....	31	52	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	96	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine Hat.....	43	57	.....	.....
Moose Jaw.....	107	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	22	13
Peace River.....	94	152	.....	.....
Prince Albert.....	152	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regina.....	5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Deer.....	56	100	.....	.....
Revelstoke.....	7	10
Saskatoon.....	48	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	77	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weyburn.....	37	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg.....	249	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....	64	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	413	397	724	1,178	824	1,241	53	66

Number of entries for July, 1914..... 2882

Number of entries for July, 1915..... 2032

Net decrease for July, 1915..... 850

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	52
June.....	425	384	756	1262	630	1275	54	99
July.....	413	387	742	1178	824	1241	53	66
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2350	2092	3525	6479	4079	7081	325	470

Net decrease for seven months - 5,813.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	19	81	75	3	178
“ Quebec.....	5	18	27	.....	50
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	3	8	.....	11
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	4	4	.....	8
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	2	7	.....	9
“ Manitoba.....	112	13	6	2	133
“ Saskatchewan.....	1	32	5	.....	38
“ Alberta.....	1	.....	50	2	53
“ British Columbia.....	.....	1	4	2	7
Persons who had previous entry.....	62	135	153	6	361
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Americans.....	24	120	168	9	321
English.....	55	101	116	17	289
Scottish.....	19	26	32	1	78
Irish.....	8	14	21	2	45
French.....	4	7	3	.....	14
Belgians.....	4	6	3	1	14
Swiss.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Italians.....	.....	1	4	.....	5
Roumanians.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Syrians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germans.....	3	10	9	.....	22
Anstro-Hungarians.....	46	70	43	.....	164
Hollanders.....	5	2	5	.....	7
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	5	1	6	2	14
Icelanders.....	12	.....	1	.....	13
Swedes.....	5	16	9	2	32
Norwegians.....	5	27	18	.....	50
Russians.....	22	41	32	3	101
Turks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Servians.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mexicans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	413	742	824	53	2032

Number of souls represented by above entries 4,834.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING AUGUST, 1915.

	August, 1915.	August, 1914.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—	\$	\$	\$
Sydney.....	37,180	14,375	(+) 22,805
Halifax.....	51,977	20,600	(+) 31,377
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	25,950	29,800	(-) 3,850
Moncton.....	125,597	27,250	(+) 98,347
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	75,062	272,560	(-) 197,498
Three Rivers.....	8,260	6,800	(+) 1,460
Maisonneuve.....	45,350	180,150	(-) 134,800
Montreal.....	309,763	1,114,745	(-) 804,982
Westmount.....	7,835	61,625	(-) 53,790
Lachine.....	18,750	20,440	(-) 1,690
Outremount.....	14,500	84,200	(-) 69,700
Longueuil.....	500	3,500	(-) 3,000
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	141,885	228,500	(-) 86,615
Smith's Falls.....	Nil.	2,000	(-) 2,000
Kingston.....	24,782	17,034	(+) 7,748
Peterborough.....	15,325	16,020	(-) 695
Toronto.....	432,918	1,336,105	(-) 903,187
St. Catharines.....	42,882	34,869	(+) 8,013
Niagara Falls.....	4,925	34,500	(-) 29,575
Welland.....	12,147	13,625	(-) 1,478
Hamilton.....	79,530	198,700	(-) 119,170
Brantford.....	13,070	5,000	(+) 8,070
Paris.....	160	2,500	(-) 2,340
Galt.....	23,520	92,500	(-) 68,980
Guelph.....	7,148	28,605	(-) 21,457
Berlin.....	21,575	81,275	(-) 59,700
Woodstock.....	7,942	2,260	(+) 5,682
Stratford.....	23,407	11,390	(+) 12,017
London.....	81,280	111,890	(-) 30,610
St. Thomas.....	21,185	21,250	(-) 65
Chatham.....	20,600	12,550	(+) 8,050
Windsor.....	34,325	22,808	(+) 11,517
Owen Sound.....	1,550	700	(+) 850
Cobalt.....	4,100	1,500	(+) 2,600
Haileybury.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sudbury.....	11,250	3,130	(+) 8,120
Port Arthur.....	16,750	72,340	(-) 55,590
Fort William.....	6,625	84,700	(-) 78,075
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	151,600	343,350	(-) 191,750
Brandon.....	5,225	63,150	(-) 57,925
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	354,185	78,200	(+) 275,985
Moose Jaw.....	2,500	6,290	(-) 3,790
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	29,500	211,050	(-) 181,550
Lethbridge.....	1,535	5,280	(-) 3,745
Red Deer.....	Nil.	465	(-) 465
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
New Westminster.....	2,325	5,725	(-) 3,400
Vancouver.....	55,320	229,381	(-) 174,061
Point Grey.....	26,275	19,839	(+) 6,436
North Vancouver.....	23,765	8,600	(+) 15,165
South Vancouver.....	5,097	21,723	(-) 16,626
Victoria.....	81,410	102,520	(-) 21,110
Nanaimo.....	1,260	3,700	(-) 2,440
Oak Bay.....	Nil.	600	(-) 600
Prince Rupert.....	2,750	4,300	(-) 1,550

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Carpenters at Thorold, Ont.

THE following agreement has been made between the Confederation Construction Company of Thorold, Ont., and the Frontier District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ARTICLE 1.—*Hours of Labour.* Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, commencing at 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Whenever it may be necessary to employ a night shift, nine hours shall constitute same, to be worked between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m., but no employee shall be allowed to work two consecutive shifts.

ARTICLE 2.—The rate of pay for all carpenters shall be 40 cents per hour. Overtime shall only be worked when necessary as mentioned in the Government Fair Wage Clauses, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for all hours in excess of those mentioned in Clause 1, excepting any time worked on Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, which shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

ARTICLE 3.—The United Brotherhood agrees through its officers and members to assist in every way possible, to supply the company with a sufficient number of competent carpenters.

ARTICLE 3.—The Confederation Construction Company agrees to employ only carpenters carrying membership card of United Brotherhood whenever available, and if at any time they have men on their work who are not Brotherhood men, these men can be retained in their employ if they are of special value to the company.

ARTICLE 5.—The business agent or agents of the United Brotherhood shall be privileged to visit the job at any time, but not to delay or interfere with the progress of the work, for the purpose

of assisting in the carrying out of Clauses 3 and 4.

ARTICLE 6.—Any grievance arising which cannot be adjusted by the representative of the company and the organization, shall be referred to an Arbitration Board of five, two to be elected by the aforesaid company, two by the Frontier D. C. of the U. B., and they to choose the fifth arbitrator, and the decision of this Board to be binding on both parties to this agreement, and the decision to be dated from the date of filing of the complaint.

This agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1915, to July 31, 1917.

Signed for the Confederation Construction Company,

(Sgd.) HUGH DOHERTY,

Mang. Director.

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Frontier District Council,

(Sgd.) TOM MOORE,

J. F. MARSH.

Thorold, Ont., Aug. 12, 1915.

Agreement between Toronto Typographical Union and Newspaper Publishers.

ON June 30, 1915, an agreement between the Toronto Typographical Union and the publishers of various Toronto newspapers expired, and an attempt was made between the parties to arrange a new agreement. The Typographical Union asked for a one-year agreement, an increase of \$3 per week and a reduction of half an hour in time for morning and evening newspapers. The employers asked for a five-year agreement with no increase in wages. The matter was submitted to an arbitration committee composed of Mr. J. F.

MacKay and Mr. Atwell Fleming as arbitrators for the publishers and Mr. Hugh Stevenson and Mr. Wesley Williams for the printers. Mr. J. E. Atkinson acted as counsel for the publishers and Mr. James Simpson as counsel for the men. Chief Justice Sir William Meredith was chosen as fifth and independent arbitrator.

The settlement arrived at was on a compromise basis. The award of the Board, which was accepted by the parties at the end of July, 1915, but which is to date from the first of that month, provides for a one-year agreement with no increase in wages or reduction in hours, but Sir William Meredith recommended that an arrangement be made between the men and foremen in the six newspaper offices concerned, whereby as many men as possible can get the Saturday afternoon holiday; the men still being required to work 48 hours day work and 45 hours night work, but the Saturday afternoon holiday being brought about by an extension of their time on other days of the week. The hours at the time the agreement was made were eight a day for six days on evening newspapers and seven and a half hours a night for six nights on morning newspapers. The union, for the first time, obtained a scale for apprentices, which grants \$7 a week in the

third year of the apprenticeship, with an increase of 50 cents a week every six months until the end of the apprenticeship. Apprentices were also given the right to appeal to their chapels in the fourth year of their apprenticeship should they feel an injustice was being done them.

Men working during the day on morning newspapers will receive a reduction in their working time on public holidays and in future will receive a full day's pay for five hours work or for six-hours, if necessary to get out the work. Morning newspaper men asked to work during day hours after working during the night will receive wages at the rate of \$23 a week instead of \$21 a week. No member of the union shall be compelled to work more than five hours continuously without time for lunch. The rule in regard to matrices which obliges publishers to have all type reset where matrices, type or blocks of certain specified advertisements are used was left as it has operated under the previous agreement. The appointment of a local committee to settle disputes arising out of the interpretations of the agreement was agreed to by the representatives of the union and the publishers. Minimum wages on evening papers remained at \$21 per week and on morning papers at \$23 per week.

NOTES ON OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Immigrant Aliens.

Massachusetts.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Bureau of Statistics, Labour Bulletin No. 108. Immigrant Aliens Destined for and Emigrant Aliens Departed from Massachusetts, 1914. (Being Part V of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for 1915.)

THE number of immigrant aliens destined for the State of Massachusetts during the year ending June 30, 1914, was 93,200, which was less by over 8,000 than the number so destined in 1913, despite the fact that the number admitted to the United States, 1,218,480,

was greater by over 20,000 than the number admitted in 1913. The percentage of the total destined for Massachusetts was 7.6. the smallest percentage since 1908. In point of numbers, the Italians and Polish rank first and second and the Hebrews third, these three alone comprising more than one-third of the entire immigration to the State. Of the 303,338 emigrants who departed from the United States during the year, 15,983 or 5.3 per cent departed from Massachusetts. The net increase in alien population for the year in the United

States was 915,142, while the net gain for Massachusetts was 77,217.

Idleness of Wage Earners.

New York.—State of New York, Department of Labour Bulletin. Whole No. 73. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the first half of 1915. Pages, 14.

According to this report the mean percentage of idle wage earners in representative trade unions for the first six months of 1915 was 30.6, the highest percentage since 1908, when the figures were 34.7. For the corresponding period of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, the percentages were 19.7, 26.7 and 27.2 respectively. While the mean for the half year was 3.4 points higher in 1915 than in 1914, idleness by the end of June declined to the same percentage—25.5, as at the end of June, 1914.

Practically all this idleness—29.1 per cent—was due to unemployment in which lack of work was the chief factor, idleness caused by labour disputes and disability being quite insignificant.

As to unemployment by industries, the mean percentage of idleness for the first six months of 1915 exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1914 in ten of the thirteen divisions. In building, stone working, etc., the percentage for 1915 was 44.4 as against 42.0 in 1914; in transportation the percentages were 16.3 and 13.0, idleness in this division occurring chiefly in teaming and cab driving; in clothing and textiles, 42.3 and 33.3, idleness here being concentrated in the garment trades, while there was a marked decrease in idleness reported in the hat, cap and fur trades. In metals, machinery and ship building, there was an increase from 16.1 in 1914 to 21.0 in the present year, although decreases were reported in May and June. The membership of these four industries constituted more than three-fourths of the total number represented in all. Only in public employment, woodworking and tobacco, was

there a decrease in the number reported as unemployed.

Idleness due to unemployment in the city of New York at the end of June was 4 per cent (28.3 against 24.0) higher than in the State as a whole. This, however, was largely due to the concentration in New York City of the clothing industry, in which idleness was greatest.

Factory Inspection—Child Labour.

Illinois.—Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the Chief State Factory Inspector of Illinois for the years. July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913; July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914. Pages, 256.

The Department of Factory Inspection of the State of Illinois is charged with the enforcement of the Child Labour Law, the Women's Ten Hour Law, the Garment Law, regulating the manufacture of clothing, the Structural Law, protecting persons in and about the construction of buildings, the Blower Law, compelling the use of blowers on metal polishing, and other Acts relating to the manufacture of butterine and ice-cream, and to the provision for the health, comfort and safety of employees. In both these reports the text of these statutes is reproduced and a detailed account of the activities of the Department in connection with their enforcement is given.

The child labour section of the report for the year ended June 30th, 1914, states that the percentage of child labour in Illinois is 1.9 per cent, but adds that in view of the number of working permits issued during the year and the inability of the inadequate number of factory inspectors to visit every establishment in the State, this statement must be considered conservative. The affirmation of the constitutionality of the Child Labour Law of the State by the United States Supreme Court is also noted. "The decision of the Supreme Court in substance states that a minor employed contrary to the provisions of the "Child Labour Law," if injured in

the course of such employment, even if the employer acted in good faith, relying upon the representation of the minor that he was over sixteen, has a right of action and may recover damages without any defense on the part of the employer." The decision of the Supreme Court embraces the entire act. This section also has a draft of a new Child Labour Law, the principal features of which are: raising of the minimum working age for all children from fourteen to sixteen years, securing working permits for children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and granting of special summer vacation working permits to children over the age of fourteen years.

There is also included in the report a historical survey of factory legislation in Illinois from the first Factory Act passed in 1877, entitled "An Act to Prevent and Punish Wrongs to Children," to the present time. "Results" of inspections under the various laws are recorded and a plea is made for the amendment of the Compensation Act to include within its scope the occupationally diseased employee. There is a convenient table summarizing the work of the Department since its incep-

tion in 1893, and a number of illustrations of safety devices, improved machinery and sanitary arrangements are given in the concluding pages.

Manufactures—Prices and Wages—Accidents.

New Jersey.—Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of New Jersey for the year ending October 31, 1914. Pages, 240.

Part I of this Report, devoted to Statistics of Manufactures, is a record of increased investment of capital and production for 1913 as compared with 1912. In Part II dealing with the Statistics of Steam Railroads, Retail Prices and the Canning Industry, it is noted that while the cost of food increased 28.07 per cent from 1898 to 1914 the average earnings in factory and workshop industries increased 31.5 per cent. Part III, Industrial Chronology of New Jersey, records a total of accidents to workpeople while on duty for the year ending September 30, 1914, of 4,087, of which 2,723 were reported by steam railroads. Of the remainder 45.8 per cent took place in factories and workshops and 23.2 per cent in building and construction. The number of labour disputes for the same year shows a marked decrease as compared with recent years.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Capacity and Earnings.

AN appeal was heard in the Montreal Court of Review to put aside a judgment given in favour of a workman who had been awarded a life pension of \$112.50, because of a permanent par-

tial incapacity brought about as a result of an accident occurring whilst the workman was engaged in the employ of the defendants. The evidence showed that the plaintiff workman had been engaged on a floor in a shed and that it was whilst he was in the act of mounting to another floor that the accident happened. The defendants claimed that since the plaintiff returned to work that he had earned as much, if not more, than he had earned previous to the accident. The Court held that it mattered not what the man earned after the acci-

dent. The fact remained that the injury had brought about a partial and permanent incapacity, which in turn induced a diminution of working capacity and earning capacity. The Judge claimed that it was quite possible that a man suffering from a permanent partial incapacity might put forth more strenuous efforts and might attain just as much success as before, but that the permanent partial incapacity existed just the same. The Court of Review upheld the former judgment given in favour of the plaintiff. (*Dupuis v. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.*)

A woman car cleaner in the employ of a railway company was walking alongside of a track on which three Pullman cars and an engine were moving. She was walking close to the rails and was struck by a passing locomotive, knocked down and sustained such injuries as necessitated the amputation of a part of her hand.

The company on being sued submitted proof that it had complied with every statutory obligation, but the jury, finding common fault, assessed the damages at \$4,800 and deducted \$1,200 on account of plaintiff's contributory negligence, the verdict thus being for \$3,600 against the company. The trial Judge handed down judgment in accordance with the verdict.

On appealing to the Court of Review, the company submitted that the evidence did not establish fault or negligence on the part of the company, but that the accident was caused by the failure of plaintiff to exercise that reasonable care and prudence required of her by law when about to cross a railway track, and there was absolutely no evidence that the mishap had been due to the combined fault of the plaintiff and the defendant. The jury had found that the company's fault consisted in its failure to have a man on the lookout on the foot board of the locomotive and in not keeping a proper lookout in the cab

of the engine. The company took exception to the charge of the trial Judge, to the effect that whilst it was doubtful whether, under the Railway Act, the defendants were obliged to have a man on the foot board of the locomotive, such a duty might exist at common law.

After hearing all the evidence the decision of the trial Judge was quashed, the plaintiff, however, being given the option of accepting a smaller amount than that which was awarded her by the jury. (*MacGuckin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Negligence—New trial where no evidence to support express findings.

Action was brought by a street car conductor for damages for injuries received while in the employ of the Regina Electric Street Railway. That portion of the street over which the plaintiff's car operated passed under the tracks and yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company through a subway. On the morning of the accident the plaintiff was informed that instead of using the east track through the subway when going north he was to turn over at a point just about the beginning of the subway and use the west track, the reason being that the engineering department of the city was paving that portion of the street where the east track was located. The cars were run by electric motive power applied through overhead wires, and on the street in question there being a double track, the wire was supported by standards placed in the middle of the street, and at equal distance from the street car tracks. The entrance and steps of the car were at the rear right-hand side, so that as the cars were ordinarily run, this portion of the car would be farthest away from the standards. On the day of the accident, in view of the temporary change in opera-

tion, the entrance and steps of the car going north through the subway were on the side next the standards. On the evening of this day as the car was being operated by the plaintiff, and as it was approaching the grade of the subway going north, the trolley pole left the wire, with the result that the car stopped. The trolley pole was operated by a rope from the rear end or platform of the car, it being part of the work of a conductor, when a car is switching from one line to another, to stand on this platform and by means of the rope guide the trolley pole along the wire upon which it is required to go, and if the pole gets off the wire to guide it on again. On this particular trip the car, including the platform, was crowded to capacity with passengers. The plaintiff, finding it difficult because of the crowded condition of the platform, to adjust the trolley pole, took what was apparently the more convenient method, and got off the car for that purpose. Immediately the pole again came in contact with the wire the car started. The plaintiff ran and jumped on the steps, but before he could get into the car his head came in contact with one of the standards, and he was thrown to the ground and severely injured. Judgment was entered in the plaintiff's favour for the sum of \$2,000 damages assessed by the jury. The city appealed from this judgment and pointed out that it was negligence on the part of the plaintiff which had caused the accident. The appeal was allowed with costs, the judgment for damages set aside and judgment entered in favour of the city with costs. (*Schell v. City of Regina.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Master and Servant—Common Law Action—Workmen's Compensation Act.

A plasterer while engaged by a sub-contractor on work on an apartment house fell from a temporary stairway

of boards erected for the use of the workmen and had his leg injured. The sub-contractor had requested that the stairway should be removed from its original position to enable him to do certain work, and the plaintiff, in the course of his duty using the stairway while it was being moved by the general contractors sustained injuries and brought action for damages.

The trial Judge held that no action lay at common law against the general or sub-contractor, but awarded compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The plaintiff was a man of about 45 years of age. In his occupation as a plasterer he said he had been earning about \$33 a week, that for a time he had slightly increased this by taking work by contract. His leg had to be amputated just below the knee joint as a consequence of the accident. The hospital bill was \$142, the doctor's bills \$325, and an artificial limb was said by a doctor to cost about \$165. These sums amounted to \$633. He had been unable to work at all up to the time of the trial. He claimed that even then the wound was not healed. The Judge, on appeal, was of opinion that the plaintiff would be unable to do very much, if any, work as a plasterer, or in any ordinary employment involving physical strength and exertion, although he would be able to do work of superintendence and contracting. He was also entitled to something for the pain and suffering. Having taken all these things into consideration the plaintiff's appeal was allowed with costs and damages awarded in the sum of \$5,500. (*Klukas v. Thompson et al.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant—Breach of Con- tract by Servant—Cause—Damages.

The plaintiffs were employed as surveyors by the defendant for their board, the agreed wages per month and their

fares to and from the place they were to work. The plaintiffs refused to continue work after having worked a certain period, on the ground that the food supplied was of an inferior quality and poorly cooked, and that the cook was unclean. The day they quit they refused to go to work unless the cook was dis-

charged. This the defendant refused to do.

In an action for one month's wages and their return fare, it was held on appeal that the complaint as to the food was not borne out by the evidence or the facts and the action was dismissed. (*Pratt v. Idsardi.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1915.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE month of September witnessed the amicable adjustment of several difficult industrial disputes, chiefly under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Reference was made in this page last month to the critical situation which had developed in the Pacific coast cities with reference to the street railway and longshore industries. It was during the first week in September that in both these cases a peaceful solution was found after long and difficult negotiations. The street railway dispute had gone before a Conciliation Board; the longshore case did not reach this stage. Concurrently almost with the dispute between the British Columbia Electric Company and its street railway employees was a dispute between the same company and its electrical workers, which went also before a Board. The Board, under the chairmanship of Judge W. A. Macdonald, who was chairman also in the case of the street railway dispute, reached a unanimous award, which appears to have been effective in ending the dispute. Two other Conciliation Boards sat in Nova Scotia; one, under the chairmanship of Judge Wallace of Halifax, adjusting a dispute between the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company of Westville and its employees; a second, under the chairmanship of Judge Coatsworth of Toronto, effecting an agreement between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company of New Glasgow and the Eastern Car Company of Trenton and their respective employees, engaged on important munition

contracts. The reports of these several Boards of Conciliation appear in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The only incident of the month causing more than a trifling cessation of work was a coal handlers' dispute at Halifax, an adjustment being, however, effected in the course of a few days.

* * *

THE United States Commission on Industrial Relations completed its work on August 23 and has recently issued its report. The statute creating the Commission was passed by Congress in 1912, and required that three members of the Commission should represent the employers, three the employees, and three the general public. In June, 1913, President Wilson appointed Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, an attorney, chairman of the Commission, and to serve with Mr. Walsh as representing the general public, Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York City; as representing the employers, Frederic A. Delano of Chicago, a railroad president; Harris Weinstock of San Francisco, a merchant, and S. Thurston Ballard of Louisville, a manufacturer; and as representing the employees, John B. Lennon of Bloomington, Illinois, treasurer of the American Federation of Labour; James O'Connell of Washington, representative of the metal trades and third vice-president of the American Federation of Labour, and

Austin B. Garretson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, president of the Order of Railway Conductors. On March 17, 1915, Richard H. Aishton was appointed to serve the unexpired term of F. A. Delano, who resigned. The Commission organized just before the end of the year 1913 so that its work has occupied less than two years. The expenditure involved was about \$500,000. Accompanying the report of the Commission is a report on The Colorado Strike by George P. West, and another on The National Erectors' Association and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, by Luke Grant. The report of the Commission, in which wide divergence of opinion is indicated, will be the subject of further notice in a subsequent number of the *Labour Gazette*.

* * *

SOME weeks ago negotiations were opened between representatives of unemployed coal miners in the Nanaimo (B.C.) district and various authorities in Great Britain as to the possibility of arranging for the transfer of certain of the unemployed to England, where, at some points, an inadequate supply of coal mine workers was reported. Most of the men concerned were British-born, and in view of the slackness of the coal mine industry in recent months on Vancouver Island, welcomed the proposed transfer. The negotiations resulted in the arrival in Canada towards the end of September of two agents of the British Government, authorized to take definite action in the matter, the agents being Mr. R. Baird, a British colliery proprietor, and Mr. Thomas Richardson, a labour member of the British Parliament, and an officer of the coal miners' union of Durham County. Messrs. Baird and Richardson proceeded immediately to the Pacific coast and placed themselves in touch with the miners. The number of those out of employment is estimated at between two and three

thousand. The conditions under which the British agents will be able to arrange for the transfer of any of the men concerned have not been yet made public.

* * *

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BOWSER of British Columbia has announced the intention of the Government of that province to appoint a Commission to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation with a view to legislation at an early date. As outlined in press reports of Mr. Bowser's statement, the Commission will consist of three members, two representing the respective interests of employers and workmen, with a third who would no doubt be chairman. The Commission will be appointed, it is stated, in time to permit its work to begin early in October. The announcement is of special interest in view of legislation on this subject during recent years in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Quebec.

* * *

IN the last issue of the *Labour Gazette* appeared the text of the draft bill amending and consolidating the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act, together with some explanatory notes. Copies of the draft measure were distributed in pamphlet form in considerable number during the month. The draft bill, it will be understood, is not necessarily in the form in which it will go before Parliament, but is being circulated, by the Minister's instructions, for consideration and discussion by those specially interested. Copies of the draft were freely distributed at the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress at Vancouver. The Minister of Labour, also, in the course of a visit to the Congress, discussed in some detail the features of the proposed legislation.

THE feature of chief public interest perhaps of the proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the annual convention of which was held during September at Vancouver, B.C., was the decisive defeat of a motion asking for the repeal of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the vote standing 97 to 55. The election of officers resulted in the reinstatement of Mr. J. C. Watters as president and Mr. P. M. Draper as secretary-treasurer; Mr. Watters has been president for four years, while Mr. Draper has held the office of secretary-treasurer since 1905.

* * *

DURING September continued activity in the manufacture of munitions of war, as well as general improvement in lumbering and coal mining, resulted in an increased demand for labour, although dullness in the building trades continued except at a few points in the Maritime provinces. Eastern cities generally reported conditions steadier and were looking forward to the winter more confidently than at the same period of last year. While the local demand for labour in the Western provinces showed no improvement it was expected that the British Commission which is enlisting miners for employment in the United Kingdom would absorb most of the unemployed coal miners of the West.

* * *

PRICES during September showed a somewhat lower level, and in many commodities which enter largely into the family budget, considerable decreases were noted. Lower prices for grain and

flour were reflected in the price of bread, which was reduced in practically all parts of the Dominion. Meats also in some instances were lower. Rents showed a downward tendency. The cost of a week's supply of the staple foods in the average family budget was slightly lower than in the preceding month. The Department's index number of wholesale prices also showed lower tendencies as compared with the preceding month, though still considerably higher than for the month of September last year.

* * *

THE annual report of the Department of Labour, recently printed and distributed, gives details of the Department's work during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, in regard to trade disputes, the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Combines Act and the Fair Wages Regulations, the collection of statistics respecting Prices, Labour Organizations, etc., and the publication of special reports on these matters. In the introduction to the report attention is directed to the increased disposition on the part of both employers and employees, in view of conditions brought about by the war to amicable arrangement of their differences, as a result of which fewer trade disputes are reported. The report of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which is published as an appendix to the annual report, shows that with one exception, in all cases dealt with under the Act, working arrangements were effected without recourse to strikes or lockouts. The two volumes contain a total of 478 printed pages.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN September the improvement in general labour and industrial conditions noted during August was sustained, and in a number of industries additional progress was shown. As against continued activity in the manufacture of war munitions and military supplies resulting in a demand for metal workers and also for leather workers in some localities, together with a general improvement in lumbering and coal mining, there remained continued dullness in the building trades although improvement in this respect was reported from different points in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The larger centres, however, did not share in this improvement; Halifax, St. John and Montreal experienced quietness in building and Montreal reported an increase in the amount of distress. Ontario, the most highly industrialized province, reflected the improvement through the manufacture of munitions of war to the greatest degree, many factories working night and day shifts on these lines and most cities reporting the outlook for the winter better than at the same period of last year. Toronto reported a general improvement in all lines except the building trades although the Civic Employment Bureau was able to place about 400 carpenters outside of the city. There was also improvement in the demand for unskilled labour.

The Western cities reported temporary improvement through harvesting, the threshing operations extending over a longer period than usual. The building trades were very dull but the manufacture of war munitions, while not such an important factor as in the East, had absorbed practically all the labour qualified for such employment. Manitoba and Saskatchewan cities reported that

most of the unskilled labour had been temporarily absorbed in harvesting; the Free Employment Bureau of the City of Winnipeg stated that marked improvement had taken place at that point. Alberta cities had still a number of unemployed despite the demand for farm help, and while all points in British Columbia reported no improvement in the local demand for labour it was expected that the British Commission, which is enlisting miners for employment in the United Kingdom, would absorb a large number of the unemployed coal miners of the West.

By the end of the month harvesting was practically over, except in some late districts. Threshing also was completed in some localities, but in other parts, wet and variable weather delayed operations. Crops on the whole were above the average of other years. Potatoes, however, in Ontario and Quebec were a poor crop on account of too much rain. Fishing on the Atlantic coast showed more activity with the return of the autumn season. On the lakes fishing was quiet. Salmon fishing on the Fraser River continued poor, though this was offset by good catches and packs in northern waters. Prince Rupert showed satisfactory returns. Lumbering showed improvement in British Columbia and continued active in Eastern Canada, though preparations for logging were not so extensive as at the same time last year. Coal mining was active in Nova Scotia and in Alberta and British Columbia fairly so, with considerable improvement in lignite fields, colder weather improving the domestic demand. Metal mining showed activity in practically all metaliferous districts in Canada. Manufacturing was more active than in the previous month, not only in connection with

war orders, but also in staple lines owing to the improved demand from the West. Railway construction on the whole was quiet, a number of smaller undertakings being discontinued pending an easier money market. Railway and steamboat freight traffic showed marked improvement with the commencement of the movement of grain. Passenger traffic also was improved owing to the large attendance at the various fall fairs held throughout the country. Trade and commercial conditions also reflected the general improvement.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices stood at 147.2 for September as compared with 147.6 for the preceding month and 141.3 for September, 1914. Grain showed the chief decreases while spelter and zinc declined from the abnormal levels of July and August. Cattle and beef were lower; dairy products, fish and some fruits and vegetables were higher. In retail prices the cost of a week's supply of certain foods was \$7.736 as compared with \$7.781 in the preceding month and \$7.826 in September, 1914. Rents averaged slightly lower.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There was little in the way of changes in wages and hours of labour. Earnings in some cases were affected by an increase or decrease in the number of hours worked per day or per week owing to increased or diminished activity in some establishments, but only one change in rates was reported to the Department during September, that of freight handlers at Halifax, who as the result of a strike, secured an increase of 3 cents an hour, bringing their rate up to 33 cents on day work and 38 cents an hour on night work. Some 200 men were affected by the change.

Agriculture.

Harvesting and threshing operations continued to give employment to large bodies of unskilled labour in practically

all parts of the Dominion. There was a particularly active demand for men in the West, which in some districts was hardly met. The weather on the whole continued favourable, though in some parts of the East heavy rains interfered with harvesting, and in the West delayed threshing. An indication of successful farming operations in Canada this season was the extent to which the fall fairs in different parts of the country were attended. A great many of these exhibitions were more successful and were more largely attended than those of previous years. Wheat was beginning to move and elevators were busy. Despite the high ocean rates and shortage of tonnage the question of securing adequate facilities for transportation was expected to be satisfactorily arranged.

On Prince Edward Island crops were gathered in good condition, with a fair average yield, though fruit was reported not up to the average. In Nova Scotia harvesting was in progress, with good weather conditions. In New Brunswick farmers were busy harvesting, though a scarcity of help retarded the active progress of work on many farms. In parts of Quebec the grain cut was about over and in the case of all crops the year was expected to be above the average. In Ontario farmers were actively engaged in fruit picking, root gathering and in harvesting and threshing. Heavy rains in some districts interfered with the work and with fall plowing in some localities. Potatoes in nearly all districts were reported seriously affected by rot, and on the whole a light crop was expected. Exceptional activity was reported from the sugar beet districts at Berlin and Chatham, and more employees than in former years were given work. At Niagara Falls orchard labour was in great demand. In this district it is reported that there is more or less fruit lost each year for lack of hands to gather it at the proper time. In the Hamilton district, also, farm help was not as plentiful as last year, and as a result wages for experienced farm hands

were higher. In a few Ontario districts good second clover crops made up to some extent for a shortage in hay.

Harvest and threshing operations in the West were active. Harvesting in some districts was completed about September 20. Inclement weather interfered to some extent with threshing. At Brandon, while crops near the city were early and threshing was done before the rains set in, in the district round about variable weather delayed threshing. In the Moosejaw district it was estimated that at the end of the month nearly 10 per cent of the threshing had been completed. In this district, also, a shortage of hands for threshing outfits was reported and wages continued fairly high. In the Regina district, wet and unfavourable weather delayed threshing. In the Saskatoon district wheat was reported threshing out better than expected. In the district west of the city 38 and 40 bushel crops were common, even averaged over large acreages. East of the city wheat ran between 20 and 25 bushels to the acre. Threshing weather in this district also was wet and variable. No inconvenience was reported from lack of harvest help. At Medicine Hat rain and snow the first two weeks in September delayed harvesting and threshing, but excellent weather in August resulted in most of the grain being cut. At Calgary a good demand for harvest help was reported and the Civic Labour Bureau sent out 600 men during the month. The new Government elevator at this point was tested and taken over. The elevator is accessible to three railways and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. At Edmonton demand for harvesters and threshers continued. Farmers who at first had demanded experienced hands were willing to take on men with little or no experience.

In British Columbia good harvesting weather and good crops were reported. Potatoes in the Fraser Valley were a heavy yield and were selling at low prices. From New Westminster 250 harvest hands went to the prairies. Large

numbers of men for harvesting and threshing were also sent out from Vancouver. A special fare of one cent per mile going and one and a half cents per mile returning was given by the railway companies. At Victoria an association was formed for the purpose of seed culture on a commercial basis, owing to the interruption of the seed industry in Europe on account of the war.

Fishing.

At some points on the Atlantic where fishing is usually carried on in a desultory manner during the summer months, many fishermen dividing their time between fishing and agricultural pursuits or in repairing their boats and gear, the month of September witnessed a revival of activity. At Yarmouth dogfish were reported less troublesome and fishermen had a fair month so far as the quality was concerned, though prices were reported fluctuating and uncertain. Shipments from this port, however, were fairly heavy, large quantities of sword fish and mackerel being among the shipments. Sword fish were also reported plentiful at Sydney, N.S., though otherwise fishing was quiet. At Digby, N.S., the main haddocking fleet was getting in shape for the fall and winter fishing. The demand for fish at this point was reported good, though curers had difficulty in preparing and holding their stocks owing to the prevailing humidity during the season. Lunenburg fishing vessels were arriving from the Newfoundland banks, most of them with full fares. The season on the north shore of the Bay of Fundy side of Nova Scotia was about closed for fishing, few fish coming into the bay after September. Large quantities of hake, however, were caught during the month. From St. John, N.B., it was reported that the storm of September 26 did considerable damage to the fishing weirs along the shore.

On the Lakes fishing was only fair. Along the shores of Lake Erie fishermen were reported to have had a poor season. At Port Arthur fishing was brisk

and considerable whitefish and lake trout were being shipped east. At Selkirk, Man., summer fishing was at an end. The winter season will commence about the second or third week in November, when nearly 1,000 men will be engaged in the industry. About 75 men were employed in the freezers and cold storage plants at this point. Whitefish were reported being shipped in large quantities from the Lesser Slave Lake in Northern Alberta to Chicago, the lake having been rendered accessible by the construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway running northward from the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

On the British Columbia coast salmon fishing in northern waters was good, and canners put up a large pack. On the Fraser River, however, the season was disappointing. Few sockeye were caught and not enough cohoes or humpbacks to keep busy the canneries which were getting most of their supply from other points. Prince Rupert returns for the month were satisfactory. Large shipments of halibut continued to go forward over the Grand Trunk Pacific for eastern markets. There was also an increase in the number of American vessels shipping their catches from this port. At Nanaimo fishing was reported quiet. Owing to the dense smoke caused by forest fires off the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands, the whale fishing season in that district was not as successful as in other years. On the west coast better catches were made, with indications of fair returns for the season.

At the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, an address was delivered by the Minister of Naval Service in which attention was directed to the extent and value of Canada's fishing resources and to the need for a greater extension of home and imperial markets. In connection with other steps taken to advertise Canada's fishing resources, the Department of the Naval Service conducted a fish restaurant at the Exhibition, at which different kinds of fish were served and booklets distributed describing the

various kinds of fish caught in Canada and the proper methods of preparing the same for food.

Lumbering.

Lumbering continued fairly active in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario. Operations in British Columbia, also, showed continued improvement, particularly in the manufacture of shingles. In Ontario and Quebec there was an active demand for box material, to be used in the manufacture of shell boxes, and many inquiries for the lumber required for this work—mostly birch and spruce—were being received from the United States and from various parts of the Dominion.

Reports from Pictou, N.S., stated that more lumber was being shipped this season than ever before in the history of the port. At St. John, N.B., very little stock was moving and trade was expected to remain in this condition until winter sailings. While business was said to be fair in the United Kingdom, freight rates were high and transportation facilities limited. Unless a change for the better took place it was considered likely that logging operations this winter would not be extensive. Up to the middle of September little had been done in this connection, while in previous years work was well under way at that time. Logs, it was reported, would cost more to cut this winter owing to the price of supplies being higher, though labour, it was expected, could be procured somewhat cheaper than last year. Seven mills were sawing at St. John, two for the United States market and two for the British market. At Newcastle, lumber mills were all working steadily with full crews, and it was considered likely they would continue to operate for at least another month. Men were being engaged for the woods, and in this district it was expected the cut would be quite as good as in former years. On September 22 the Bathurst Lumber Company of Bathurst, N.B., suffered a severe loss by fire, the company's dock and lumber yards, including about 15,000,000 feet of

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —								
1—Amherst.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
2—Halifax.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Truro.....			Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V active	
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —								
7—Fredericton.....			Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	V active			
10—St. John.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Quebec</i> —								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
13—Quebec.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—St. John's & Iberville.....			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario</i> —								
19—Belleville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Quiet	
22—Brockville.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
23—Chatham.....			Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.....		Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair	
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Active	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
28—Kingston.....			V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.....			V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
30—Niagara Falls.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
32—Ottawa.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
34—Peterborough.....			V quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			Quiet	Fair	Active			
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Quiet	Active	Fair		Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair			
40—Toronto.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....			Quiet	Fair	V quiet			
<i>Manitoba</i> —								
43—Brandon.....			V quiet	Fair	V active		V quiet	
44—Winnipeg.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....								
47—Regina.....			Fair	V active	Active	Fair	V quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
<i>Alberta</i> —								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
<i>British Columbia</i> —								
53—Ferne.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	Quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.				Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1—	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair		Active		Fair	Fair
2—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet			Fair	Fair
3—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4—	V active	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active		Fair	Fair
5—	V active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V active		Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair		Active	Active
7—	Active	Fair		V active	V active	Fair	Active			Active	Active
8—	V active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active				V active	Active
9—	V active	V active		V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
10—	Active			Active	Active	Active	V quiet			V active	
11—	V										
12—	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
13—	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair
14—	Fair			Active	Active	Active	V active			Quiet	Quiet
15—	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
16—	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
17—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
18—	Active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
19—				V active	V active	Active	V active			V active	V active
20—	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active					
21—	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair		V quiet	V active
22—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
23—	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
24—	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
25—	V active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active		Active	Active
26—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
27—	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29—	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				V active	Fair
30—										Quiet	Active
31—	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
32—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
33—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	Fair		V quiet	V quiet
34—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	
35—				Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active	V active		Active	Active
36—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
37—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
38—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Active	Active
39—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
40—	Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
41—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
42—	Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
43—				Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
44—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Fair
45—											
46—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
47—											
48—				Fair	Fair	Fair					
49—				Active	Active	Active					
49—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Active
51—				Active	Active	Active					
52—	Active	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
53—	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet				V quiet	
54—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
55—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
56—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
57—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	
58—											
59—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
		Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service
									Operating Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
4—Truro.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	.....	Active	V active	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	Active
10—St. John.....	.....	Active	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
13—Quebec.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	Fair	Fair	V active	V quiet	.....	Active	Fair	Fair	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
22—Brockville.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	.....	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
24—Cobalt.....	.....	Fair	Active	V quiet	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair
25—Galt.....	V active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
26—Guelph.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Fair	.....	V active	Fair	Fair
28—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair
30—Niagara Falls.....	.....	V active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
31—Orillia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	.....	.....
32—Ottawa.....	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	Fair
35—Port Arthur & Fort William	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37—Stratford.....	.....	V active	V active	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	.....	.....
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V fair	V fair	Fair	Fair
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47—Regina.....	.....	Active	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active
48—Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fornie.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
54—Nanaimo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55—Nelson.....	.....	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....	.....	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT					Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	
2— V active	Active	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active	
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet	
4—			V active	V active	Fair	V active		Fair	V active	
5—	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	V active		Quiet	V active	
6—	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
7—	Active		Active	Active	V active	Active		Fair	Active	
8— V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	V active	V active	
9—	V active	V active	V quiet	Active			V active		V quiet	
10—										
11— Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Fair	V quiet	
13— V active	V quiet	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		V active	Quiet	
14— Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Quiet	V quiet	
16—			Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active	
17— Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
18— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
19—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	
20— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
21— Fair			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	
22—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
23— Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Active	
24— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	
25— V active			Active	Fair	V active	V active		Active	Fair	
26— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
27— Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair	
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	
29— V active			V active		V active	V active			Active	
30— V quiet			Quiet		Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active	
31—									Active	
32— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
33—	Active		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair	
34— Fair				Fair					Active	
35—	Fair	V quiet							V quiet	
36—									Quiet	
37—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	
38— Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	
39—			Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet	
40— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
41— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet	
42—			Active	Active				Active	Active	
43—	Fair		Fair	Fair					V active	
44— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	
45—										
46— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
47—										
48— Fair			V active	Fair	Active			Fair	V active	
49— Active				Active				Fair	Active	
50—										
51— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	
52— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active	
53—										
54—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	
55—			V quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
56— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	
57—	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet	
58—									V quiet	
59— Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	

lumber valued at \$250,000, being destroyed. The loss, however, was well covered by insurance.

In Quebec most of the mills were still cutting. At Three Rivers sawing was active, with prospects for a good logging season. Mills in the vicinity of Quebec City were still cutting, and likely to continue until frost set in. At Montreal it was reported that the only section of the lumber market showing activity was that concerned with the supply of material for making shell boxes. Shipments to the United Kingdom were reported satisfactory, though exporters were in a position to use more tonnage than was available.

In Ontario the demand for box lumber was active, but little demand was apparent for lumber used in building operations, outside of a slight demand for material for alterations and repairs. Along the north shore of Georgian Bay successful operations were carried on. Sawmills in the district had a good demand from the United States. Preparations for the logging season were well under way in this district, and while it was not expected that operations would be on an extensive scale, most manufacturers were counting on fairly good cuts. At Ottawa a considerable increase in the demand for box lumber and spruce was reported. There was also an improvement in shipments to the United States and to Great Britain. Supplies for camps in the bush were reported, in this district, cheaper than at the same time a year ago. Oats were cheaper by 25 cents a bushel, and hay by \$3 per ton. Prices for pork, flour and sugar were also lower than in the fall of 1914. The Booth mills closed at the end of the month, about 500 men being affected, but most of these it was expected would be used in the shanties and in making repairs to the mills.

In the West the demand for lumber was somewhat stimulated by the result of the harvest, and at Regina more lumber was sold during the month of Sep-

tember than during the previous eight months of the year. An increased demand was also reported at Prince Albert. At Calgary the Eau Claire lumber mills were compelled to shut down owing to floods having changed the channel of the river.

On the Pacific coast improvement continued, particularly in shingle mills, for which there was a lively demand from the United States. Lack of transportation facilities hampered the lumber output. At New Westminster a large shingle mills was in partial operation with orders for months ahead, which were expected to keep the mill running for some time at full capacity. In the Nelson district, also, improvement was reported, and a number of mills were working on orders from the Prairie Provinces. Sawmills in the Nanaimo district worked steadily, but not at full capacity, and the same applies to logging camps in this district. It was reported at a Board of Trade meeting in New Westminster that large orders for lumber had been placed by British authorities in British Columbia, of which 40 per cent would go to Fraser Valley mills.

Under the direction of the British Columbia Minister of Lands a booklet has been prepared by the British Columbia Department of Lands entitled "British Columbia Timber," for distribution among buyers in foreign markets. It is intended to draw the attention of importers overseas to the various products of the province, and especially to the facilities for exporting British Columbia lumber.

Mining.

Coal mining in the Sydney district continued active. A large amount of coal was shipped from the heaps, and it was expected that long before the banking season returned coal would be shipped away. The large number of young men leaving the collieries for active service was beginning to tell on the

output, which dropped 4,000 to 5,000 tons per day. At Westville the demand for coal continued, and all the mines in the district worked full time. The output of the Acadia Coal Company was about the same as the previous month, but the Interecolonial Coal Mining Company increased its output about 25 per cent.

In the Edmonton lignite fields, coal mining was active on account of domestic demand due to colder weather. There was a shortage of experienced men owing to the demand for farm labour. In the Fernie field the improvement noted during August was not general. Manufacturers of coke continued to find a ready market for their product. At Lethbridge coal mining was active, some of the mines working to full capacity. Lignite fields, which supply coal for domestic purposes, were active, and as in the Edmonton district, the supply of labour was not equal to the demand, though this condition was expected to right itself when the harvest was over. At Coalhurst the mine was running to almost full capacity, and a large number of miners were hired on. Coal mines at Nanaimo were working steadily, and mines in the district from half to three-quarters time. A number of additional men also found employment at the Extension Mines and at South Wellington. Some additional men were also given work at the old and new Cumberland Mines.

Metal mining showed continued activity. In the Sherbrooke, Que., district considerable mining of chrome iron was being carried on in Black Lake, about 150 to 200 men being employed. Mining at Cobalt showed practically no change from the satisfactory conditions of last month, though an advance of about three cents an ounce in silver about the middle of the month gave promise of an increase in the monthly output. Considerable work was being done in a new camp about 120 miles west of Cochrane on

the Grand Trunk Pacific. About thirty outfits with approximately 100 men in all were doing prospecting work at this place. At Kowkash, also a new camp on the Grand Trunk Pacific, there were about 250 men doing assessment work and prospecting. Gold mining in the Porcupine district was being carried on with increased activity. The monthly output was larger than for the same month last year, while several of the leading gold companies were expected to increase their milling capacity, necessitating the employment of a greater number of men. The Buffalo mine at Cobalt Lake was closed down, but most of the men, it was expected, would be taken to Kirkland Lake and given employment there by the same company.

In British Columbia reports from various metaliferous districts of the province continued to indicate progress, with production being well kept up. Shipments of ore from the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Rossland, which was reported to be employing more men than in recent years, to the Trail smelter, continued to increase. Several small mines that had not been on the list of producers for some time, made shipments of ore to Trail. At the last mentioned point, activity continued. Quite a number of carpenters and labourers were working on the construction of houses and additions to the smelter. The question of the production and refining of zinc continued to occupy public attention. The British Columbia Government decided to extend some financial assistance to the French Complex Ore Reduction Company of Victoria in order to permit the company to establish a demonstration plant at Nelson. The Granby Consolidated Company's plants were running at full capacity, the smelter at Grand Forks having eight furnaces in operation and that at Anyox, four furnaces. The working forces at the latter place numbered between 850 and 900 men.

Manufacturing.

From practically all manufacturing districts in Canada an improvement over the previous month was reported, and while the bulk of this activity was due to war orders other industries also showed improvement. The effect of the harvest was being felt in many industries. The opening up of two large beet sugar companies at Berlin and Chatham, Ont., gave employment to a number of men. Manufacturing in the West and in British Columbia also felt the effect of the general improvement, but not to the extent noticeable in the East, except in the case of flour mills, which were becoming active in the milling of new wheat.

The steel trade at Sydney and Sydney Mines continued brisk, most of the departments running to almost full capacity. At Westville various plants engaged in the making of war munitions were very brisk and worked three shifts per day. Large woollen mills at the same place were busy on a contract from the Italian government for woollen goods. At Halifax some lines of manufacturing were reported very active. A large clothing establishment was advertising for female help, and bread and biscuit manufacturers wanted more bakers.

At Fredericton, N.B., most of the manufacturing establishments experienced a busy month, particularly foundry, machine shops and shoe factories.

At Montreal, continued improvement was shown. Cotton mills were working to within 85 per cent of capacity as compared with 60 and 70 per cent at the same time last year. Knitting and woollen mills were busy on military supplies, including an order from the Italian government. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company was busy on large orders for freight cars and other articles. Shoe factories were not busy, except in the case of those working on military orders. Outside of firms engaged in the making of munitions, foundrymen were quiet, a few working at two-thirds capacity. At Three Rivers and Quebec most establishments were busy. At Sorel during the early part of the month, some industrial establishments were obliged to reduce the number of their employees and others ran very moderately. Towards the end of the month, however, an improvement was noticeable.

Most of the Ontario industrial districts were active. At Toronto overall and blanket factories and knitting mills were particularly busy on work for soldiers. Knitting mills were working overtime, and blanket factories were expected to be busy to their full capacity for the winter on orders from the Italian and Russian governments, in addition to Canadian orders. Candy factories, also, were commencing work on Christmas orders, which in turn meant improvement in box factories. At Berlin factory conditions were excellent, and practically all industries with the exception of furniture factories and a few shirt factories were busily engaged. Many large factories were working overtime, and in some cases running two or three shifts. At Galt in the same industrial district manufacturing establishments were for the most part busy. At Hamilton manufacturing was reported fairly brisk and showing considerable improvement over the corresponding period of a year ago. Factories on war orders continued busy, with the exception of those working on leather goods. One leather manufacturing company laid off 75 hands as the result of a falling off in orders. At Niagara Falls an improvement was also reported. Cutlery and silver-plating establishments—an important factor in manufacturing at this place—reported business stimulated by good orders from Western Canada. At Peterborough, Belleville, Brockville, Owen Sound and St. Thomas, manufacturing continued to be fair, with activity in establishments working on war orders. At Brantford manufacturing generally was reported quiet, although

some factories which had been closed down resumed work. Woollen mills at this place were fairly busy and had vacancies for learners in some departments. At Kingston the works of the Canada Locomotive Company were busy; also textile mills. At Stratford busy conditions were reported, particularly in the manufacture of clothing and woollen goods. At Woodstock, where conditions in wood-working establishments had been dull, an improvement was reported. In wagon and sleigh factories, and in piano and organ factories also conditions were fairly good. Furniture factories, however, continued decidedly dull. Foundries also were slack. At London the McClary Manufacturing Company laid off a number of moulders and was working only four days a week in the stove and furnace plants. Hours per shift in the tinware department were also reduced. At Chatham a considerable improvement in manufacturing conditions was noted, a number of large establishments working overtime.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction in Canada on the whole continued quiet, a number of smaller constructions being delayed on account of the state of the money market. In addition to several large constructions being carried on in Alberta and British Columbia, maintenance and repair work on various lines throughout the Dominion furnished employment to a considerable number of men. The Civic Relief Department of Vancouver sent out about 400 men to do track work on sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in British Columbia.

Work on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway was progressing, and it was expected that track-laying on the section from Lac la Biche to Fort McMurray would be completed by December 31. The line from Carbondale, the junction with the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, to Lac la Biche was reported practically

ready for traffic. Grading work on the Central Canada Railway was also continued, and on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway track was laid on the temporary bridge across Big Smoky river at mileage 290 from Edmonton, and was being continued to Spirit river, a further distance of 67 miles. The permanent bridge over the Big Smoky river was in course of erection. On the Kettle Valley lines in British Columbia track was being laid and work on snow sheds was well advanced. On the Pacific Great Eastern Railway operations were carried on, and it was expected to have track laid and the line completed from Squamish, the seacoast terminal, as far as Clinton, B.C., this autumn. From Fort George about 50 miles of grading had been completed southerly, though it was reported early in the month that work on this section had come to a standstill.

Ballasting and improvement work was continued on portions of the Intercolonial Railway in Cape Breton between Point Tupper and Sydney, and bridges were overhauled and repaired. Work was progressing rapidly on the new bridge at Grand Narrows. This and other bridge work on the Intercolonial Railway furnished considerable employment.

At Montreal it was reported that the Southern Counties Railways was expected to be completed to Granby by the winter, but that further work would be delayed, pending better arrangements in regard to finances.

Work on the Lake Erie and Northern roadbed within the corporation limits of Galt, Ont., was nearly completed, and at Brantford good progress was reported on the electrification, ballasting and straightening of the same line. Plans were completed for a station at Brantford. After considerable delay, due to financial reasons, work was started on September 28 on the new union railway station at Toronto. It was expected that a force of several hundred

men would be employed, and that foundation laying would be carried on during the winter. At the end of the month 11 miles of the Toronto-Hamilton highway had been graded and were ready for use.

Under the Act passed at the last session of the New Brunswick legislature, the charter of the Quebec and St. John Railway has been taken over by the Provincial Government and a new board of directors appointed to complete the construction. The uncompleted section of the line extends from Centreville to Grand Falls, and from Gagetown south-erly to St. John. On this latter section three large bridges will be required.

General Transport.

General transport conditions, both in railway and steamship lines, showed considerable improvement, owing largely to the movement of wheat from the West. At many points railway services were augmented and additional crews put on. The general improvement in manufacturing and the large attendance which characterized the holding of the various fall fairs throughout the country, also had an influence upon both passenger and freight traffic.

At Montreal conditions on the water front were brisk and a great many steamships were in the harbour during the month—greater than at any time previous to the beginning of the war. Plenty of vessels were reported for the amount of grain offering at the end of the month and despite the shortage of tonnage, it was expected that when the heavy movement of new wheat set in, arrangements could be made to transport the grain. Inward cargoes were comparatively small, but outward cargoes were large enough to give considerable work to longshoremen. Passenger steamers of the Canada Steamship Lines between Montreal and Toronto were put into winter quarters, and east-

ward the same company reduced its service.

At St. Thomas employment on railways showed improvement. A number of men who were laid off earlier in the year were returned to service. Conditions in the shops were also better, and Pere Marquette shop men were working 55 hours per week. Conditions on the railways and in shops were also reported better at Port Arthur.

At Winnipeg and Moose Jaw railways were reported busy getting ready for handling the wheat and taking on a great many new crews. Reports from other points also indicated greater activity in railway circles.

Trade and Commercial Conditions.

Trade and commercial conditions in the Dominion showed an improvement. Increases were shown in exports and in the revenue of the country. Bank clearings for August also were greater in Eastern Canada than in the same month last year. Wholesale and retail trade also showed improvement.

Canada's foreign trade during August showed a decrease in total imports entered for consumption as compared with the corresponding month in 1914, the amounts being \$41,645,713 and \$55,843,322 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. Exports, however, showed an increase of \$9,583,422 as compared with the same month in 1914. During August increases were shown in the products of the mines, the fisheries, the forests, animals and their produce, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, though a decrease was shown under agricultural products.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

Canadian Trade, August, 1915.

TOTAL IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	Month of August.		5 months ending August.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	29,497,076	24,205,170	136,008,385	102,075,678
Free goods.....	14,893,527	16,627,652	79,112,130	73,486,521
Total.....	44,390,603	40,832,822	215,120,515	175,562,199
Coin and bullion.....	11,452,719	812,891	12,764,520	3,244,799
Grand Total.....	55,843,322	41,645,713	227,885,035	178,805,998
Duty collected.....	8,358,948	8,431,565	36,840,480	36,514,037

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

	EXPORTS.							
	Month of August.				5 months ending August.			
	1914		1915		1914		1915	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
The Mines.....	4,667,558	14,188	6,090,379	3,776,549	21,289,124	87,196	24,496,114	6,437,890
The Fisheries.....	1,324,351	20,070	1,810,572	2,578	5,770,074	58,986	6,682,760	18,690
The Forest.....	4,256,635	3,398	5,846,897	391	19,036,143	94,022	22,044,376	4,457
Animals and their produce.....	8,780,787	92,260	9,193,103	146,655	26,063,884	433,041	34,745,406	1,434,037
Agriculture.....	7,425,227	10,924,673	6,985,726	3,448,795	50,040,469	21,922,400	48,207,048	9,585,880
Manufactures.....	5,059,472	591,655	10,690,464	378,123	26,728,965	2,867,566	62,231,845	2,389,517
Miscellaneous.....	6,702	903,378	567,013	151,239	148,627	1,752,759	1,854,864	528,316
Total Merchandise...	31,510,732	12,549,622	41,094,154	7,904,330	149,077,286	27,215,971	200,262,419	19,398,787
Coin and Bullion.....	.....	471,208	.....	4,754,398	100	3,104,869	.....	68,577,303
Grand Total Exports.	31,510,732	13,020,830	41,094,154	12,658,728	149,077,386	30,320,840	200,262,419	87,976,090

CANADIAN TRADE.

	Month of August.		Five months ending August.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915
Merchandise entered for consumption.....	44,390,603	40,832,822	215,120,515	175,562,199
" " domestic—exported.....	31,510,732	41,094,154	149,077,286	200,262,413
Total merchandise, for consumption and domestic exported.....	75,901,335	81,926,976	364,197,801	375,824,612
Coin and bullion, entered for consumption.....	11,452,719	812,891	12,764,520	3,244,799
" " exported.....	471,208	4,754,398	3,104,969	68,577,303
Merchandise, foreign—exported.....	12,549,622	7,904,330	27,215,971	19,398,787
Grand total canadian trade.....	100,374,884	95,398,595	407,283,261	467,045,501

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for August, 1915, with increase or decrease over August, 1914:

	1915	1914	Change.
Halifax.....	\$8,725,491	\$8,808,297	— \$82,806
St. John.....	6,638,508	6,437,732	+ 200,776
Montreal.....	224,452,501	190,434,006	+ 34,018,495
Quebec.....	13,949,741	13,517,193	+ 432,548
Brautford.....	1,917,414	1,978,287	— 60,873
Fort William.....	1,512,064	2,896,673	— 1,384,609
Hamilton.....	13,095,120	11,422,751	+ 1,672,369
London.....	7,358,661	7,016,338	+ 342,323
Peterborough.....	1,629,557	1,601,808	+ 27,749
Toronto.....	140,624,050	143,924,791	— 3,300,741
Brandon.....	1,764,203	1,766,876	— 2,673
Winnipeg.....	66,444,845	87,424,502	— 20,979,657
Moose Jaw.....	2,560,706	3,247,255	— 686,549
Regina.....	5,785,215	6,832,267	— 1,047,052
Saskatoon.....	3,104,738	4,041,977	— 937,239
Calgary.....	10,433,985	15,880,301	— 5,446,316
Edmonton.....	7,950,764	11,693,266	— 3,742,502
Lethbridge.....	1,454,382	1,618,364	— 163,982
Medicine Hat.....	726,910	1,462,861	— 735,951
New Westminster.....	1,029,261	1,553,791	— 524,530
Vancouver.....	24,246,715	33,598,185	— 9,351,470
Victoria.....	5,979,244	9,824,821	— 3,845,577
Total.....	\$566,042,056	\$583,943,112	— \$17,901,056

Canadian revenue for August, 1915, amounted to \$14,240,844 as compared with \$14,196,104.31 in August, 1914. The expenditure on capital account for August, 1915, was \$4,657,996.96 compared with \$4,964,249.35 in August, 1914. The expenditure on capital account for August, 1915, comprised \$4,

447,305.47 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$210,691.49 on railway subsidies.

The August, 1915, bank statement shows the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,984,747, an increase of \$259 compared with the figures for the previous month. De-

posits payable on demand amounted to \$334,022,174 in August compared with \$340,950,215 in the previous month, a decrease of \$6,928,041. Notes in circulation amounted to \$99,610,962 in August as against \$100,412,424 in July, a decrease of \$1,801,462. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts and other current loans amounted to \$804,368,465 as against \$802,378,963 in July, an increase of \$1,984,502.

Canadian bank clearings for August, 1915, showed a total decrease of \$17,901,056 as compared with the same month in the previous year. In some cities, however, noticeable increases were shown. Montreal, for example, showed an increase of \$34,018,495, Toronto, \$3,300,741, and Hamilton, \$1,672,369. St. John, N.B., Quebec, London and Peterborough also showed increases. Western

cities showed the largest decreases, Winnipeg heading the list with a falling off of \$20,979,657 from the figures of the same month in 1914. Vancouver also showed a large decrease—\$9,351,470. Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Victoria also showed large decreases. In every city west of Winnipeg for which figures are reported decreases were shown. With the exception of Halifax, Brantford and Fort William, increases were shown in all eastern cities.

Domestic trade on the whole showed some improvement. The harvesting of the crops, increase in transportation and better conditions in mining and manufacturing had the effect of stimulating wholesale and retail trade in many districts. Collections also were reported better in rural districts though slow in some of the cities.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The labour market remained the same as last month and there were very few unemployed men as compared with the same month last year.

Something in the vicinity of \$3,000 is being spent on improvements in the barns at the Experimental Farm at Nappan. A number of German prisoners were being used to good advantage at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, preparing the land for next year. Some 150 men were employed at the work.

The month has been an ideal one for the farmers, allowing them to harvest their grain crop, which is considerably better than last year, and a little better than the average.

In the town of Amherst the piano factory has again resumed operations after being closed for over a month. Other industries were about the same as in the previous month, except in shell manufacturing which has increased materially.

Halifax.

During September conditions were fair with men employed in the building trades. Work on the new public school building, of brick and stone construction, has made things a little better for bricklayers and masons and there was plenty of house construction under way, but not sufficient to give employment to the number of carpenters resident in Halifax. Plumbers, pipe-fitters, electricians, lathers and plasterers were all well employed.

In waterfront work other than coal handling conditions have been quiet, as is usual at this time of the year.

Some branches of manufacturing have been very active. A large clothing establishment has been advertising for female help and bread and biscuit manufacturers for bakers.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active during September, and employment of some

kind could be obtained by classes that were not busy in their own trade. The basic industries such as coal and steel were active, all workmen being well employed, and prospects for a fair winter's work were good. The large numbers of young men who have left the collieries for active service was beginning to tell on the coal output which has dropped 4,000 to 5,000 tons per day. The fever for enlistment was still on and if continued it was expected a further drop of coal output would take place.

Weather conditions were favourable to all classes of outdoor work, and labour generally had the best month of the year.

The steel trade at Sydney and Sydney Mines continued brisk, as most of the departments were running almost up to capacity.

The coal trade both in Cape Breton and Inverness county continued active. A large amount of coal was shipped from the coal heaps and long before the banking season returns all coal will have been sent away. The wood factories were not busy and carpenters with other tradesmen failed to find full employment in their trades. There was, however, sufficient of other classes of work to keep all men employed. Unskilled labour was in demand.

Transportation by rail and by water was fairly heavy and a fair volume of trade was done by the wholesale and retail traders.

The annual convention of the Provincial Workmen's Association was held in Halifax. The report of the secretary showed that over 500 of the English-speaking members had enlisted for active service, while many of different nationalities had gone home to fight with the Allied forces. Resolutions were passed asking the members of the organization to work in peace and harmony with workmen of alien nations, and asking the Government to give soldiers free transportation while going home to see their friends before leaving for Britain. A resolution was also passed asking that soldiers be permitted to send and receive

all parcels from their friends free of postage. Other business of a local nature was transacted.

Sword fishing was carried on successfully throughout the month, but otherwise fishing was quiet.

Work was progressing rapidly on the new bridge at Grand Narrows. When this and other bridge work is completed the Cape Breton end of the Intercolonial Railway will be in fairly good condition.

Truro.

All branches of labour were well employed during the month, skilled and unskilled, but quite a few were seeking work toward the end of the month, mostly lumbermen.

The outlook for the lumbering industry was not as encouraging as a year previous, yet quite a few firms were making ready.

All the local industries were running full time, with bright outlook for continuance.

Westville.

The demand for labour still continued, and was probably greater than at any other time in the history of the locality. Eureka Woollen Mills have closed a contract with the Italian government for the supplying of 12,500 dozen suits of underwear which, along with their other contracts, will tax their capacity for several months.

Railway traffic was very heavy and showed a decided increase over last month and the corresponding period last year.

The unusually large number of men employed in the district and the remunerative wages being received make the wholesale and retail trades particularly busy and the volume of business was much greater than for the corresponding period last year.

The demand for coal continued and all the mines in the district worked full time. The September output from the Acadia Coal Company was about the

same as in August, while the Inter-colonial Coal Mining Company working full time increased their output about 25 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The month was a busy one for all classes. Extensive building operations have been carried on and carpenters, stonemasons and artisans of all classes have been well employed.

Lumbering was active, all mills doing a brisk trade.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

The industrial situation in this district was little changed from August. Conditions on the whole were fairly satisfactory. Employment in the building trades was rather better than during August, but hardly as good as in August of the preceding year. Most of the manufacturing industries experienced a busy month, this being particularly noticeable in the foundry, machine shops and at the shoe factory, where large orders were being filled.

Moncton.

Practically all the various classes of labour have been actively and extensively employed during September and the volume and output were considerably in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

Steady active conditions were reported in all the manufacturing circles with the exception of the Record Foundry which has closed its moulding department.

Lumber operators reported that the prospects of a large cut during the coming winter were not encouraging and preparations usually under way were not yet commenced.

Newcastle.

The labour market remained unchanged during September, all branches of labour being well employed. Special activity was noted in the building trades. There was a scarcity of carpenters and advertisements for this class of labour were appearing in the local papers.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Board of Trade, held September 21, it was decided to erect a flour mill at a cost of about \$10,000 and a committee was appointed to organize a company and issue shares at \$10 per share. It is proposed to run the mill on a co-operative basis. A similar project is also under consideration by the citizens of Campbellton.

Lumber mills were all working steadily with full crews and it was considered likely they would continue to saw for at least a month yet. Men were being engaged for the lumber woods and it was expected the cut this year would be as large as in former years.

St. John.

The labour market remained inactive, but in some trades business was reported brisk, especially with machinists.

The storm of September 26 did considerable damage to the fishing weirs along the shore.

Harbour revenues for the month of August were \$5,784.32; August, 1914, \$3,936.17, an increase of \$1,848.15. Customs revenue for the month of August amounted to \$241,597.27, and for the corresponding period last year \$149,907.88, an increase of \$91,689.39. The inland revenue receipts for August were \$18,234.52, and for the corresponding period last year \$24,870.70, a decrease of \$6,636.18.

A number of members of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association had a conference at the Royal Hotel, St. John, September 15. It is expected that the cut next winter will be small owing to the limited facilities for transportation.

QUEBEC.**Hull.**

Labour conditions in this locality showed some further improvement, due to the large number of men leaving for the lumber camps. The lumber mills worked full time and were likely to continue. Recruiting for active service showed considerable decrease. Business in general was fair.

The city has awarded contracts for the construction of sewers and cement sidewalks which will give employment to a number of men. The city also received from the Provincial Securities Company of Quebec an offer to take up its debentures to the amount of \$251,000.

Montreal.

September reports from various companies show a better business than there was at the same time last year. War orders still played a large part in the work being done, but outside these the demand throughout the country seemed greater. Collections were reported good although there are still complaints of city collections.

Both the Dominion Textile Company and Canadian Cottons, Limited, report their mills working within 85 per cent of capacity as compared with 60 and 70 per cent at the same time last year. The higher price of raw cotton and the scarcity of dyes has brought an advance in the price of cotton goods, but at present prices there is an excellent inquiry from all over Canada, prompt remittances being made even from Pacific Coast buyers. The complete cessation of Austrian and German imports is believed to have operated in favor of Canadian-made articles. The prices for certain dyes have risen as much as 1,500 per cent over the pre-war value, and the Dominion Textile Company has had to restrict its range of colored goods. The company has had British and Canadian Government orders, but none of these are being worked on at present. Local cotton mills making a specialty of dyed

goods, linings, foulards, silesias, etc., have advanced prices $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Orders for spring prints were being booked in goodly volume.

Wholesale dry goods firms do not have the same volume of business although there is a steady demand, but the reason given is that it has been very difficult to get imported goods from the usual sources abroad of the kind demanded by buyers.

Owing to the shutting-off of supplies of woollen dress goods formerly obtained from France the demand is greatly stimulated for velveteens and corduroys. Knitting and woollen mills were busy on military supplies, including a large order from the Italian government for blankets.

Fall orders for boots and shoes are comparatively light although the western demand has improved, and local manufacturers are not busy except those working on military orders.

Construction work was still far below normal, and demand for builders' material and tools and hardware used in building was slack in sympathy. Country business in these materials and in hardware was, however, much nearer the normal.

Foundrymen were only fairly employed. Some few were working at two-thirds capacity, but these were the exception.

At the annual meeting of the Southern Counties Railway it was indicated that their line would extend to Granby before winter, but further extensions will await a better money market. The Dominion Railway Commission has permitted the Grand Trunk Railway to delay the raising of its tracks in the city for a similar reason.

A large staff of men have received employment in making repairs to the Princess Theatre, which was badly damaged by fire.

The Charity Organization Society reports that during the summer the number of families receiving relief each month ran from 467 to 492 whereas in

other years 100 has been the highest figure. These high figures have been reached in spite of the fact that the society has not been giving assistance in cases where the man of the family was fit to enlist and thus serve the empire while earning money for his family at the same time. One visitor alone stated that she had influenced 70 men to join the colors in this manner. Of the 492 cases on the books in August, 13 were in destitute condition on account of intemperance, 115 because of loss of employment and 72 because of reduction to partial employment. Sickness was the determining cause in other cases. The society expects that many skilled artisans who have been living on savings carefully husbanded will have to apply to them during the winter.

The Trades and Labour Council are considering the establishment of a workingman's club at the Building Trades headquarters at 417 Ontario street east, after November 1. The idea is that all sections of the labour movement should have a common centre for meeting and recreation, reading and hearing lectures to help develop the solidarity of the movement. The council has expressed regret at the civil actions against the city of Montreal which have had the effect of holding up paving and other municipal work, and passed a resolution asking the civic authorities to see that contracts for municipal work and for the supply of asphalt should be placed earlier in the season to avoid a recurrence of such delays as have been caused this year.

At the water-front more ocean ships congregated than for any time in the history of the port previous to the beginning of the war. Thirty-three steamships were here at one time, and up to the end of the month there have been enough vessels for the grain offering. The lake steamers have not brought the new crop down quite as quickly as ocean steamships arrived for it. Other vessels are quitting the lake trade shortly but the railways were bringing down more than usual. Congestion of grain space in Great Britain is also interfering with

the usual orders from there, but the situation was expected to adjust itself before long. Inward cargoes have been comparatively small, but outward cargoes have been large enough to give considerable work to longshoremen although not so much as in years when cargo was coming as well as going. The wheat received in September through the Lachine canal was less than half of the same month in 1914. The passenger steamers of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, between here and Toronto have been sent into winter quarters, and eastward the same company has reduced the service. Work on the addition to Elevator No. 1 was proceeding quickly.

The city's revenue for the coming year will be affected by a decrease in the assessments and by a falling-off in the receipts from the water and business taxes. It is estimated by Controller Hebert that 30,000 shops and houses are vacant, and by others that the decrease in the revenue will be anywhere from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. An increase in the property tax is proposed to meet the expected deficit. The amusement tax returns for hospitals and charities indicate that \$60,000 will be received by the end of 1915. It costs ten per cent to collect the tax.

Mr. E. O. Champagne, city boiler inspector, advocates the passing of a law for the inspection of all hot water furnaces in the city when commenting on the injury to five persons when a hot water furnace boiler burst on September 28 in the premises of the St. Henry syndicate, Notre Dame street west. His department only looks after steam boilers.

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one. In the building trades conditions were active, the Provincial Exhibition helping materially. In the first week the attendance exceeded that of past years and the surplus of receipts over expenditures exceeded \$20,000.

In the lumbering industry the outside sawmills were still cutting and were ex-

pected to continue until stopped by frost.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were about the same as during last month. The Sherbrooke High School was nearing completion, but it was expected some other building would be started. There was also a demand for men on the construction of the new Roman Catholic cathedral which is to be a very large building. Work on the Bell Telephone building, as well as repairs to private houses also gave employment to a number of men. Quite a few men from Sherbrooke have gone to Rock Island to work on the large addition to the Butterfield Company plant lately purchased by the Union Twist Drill Company for their products in Canada.

The Government road built by the Quebec Government from Sherbrooke to Stanstead was expected to be finished this fall.

Manufacturing establishments, especially those working on munitions of war were busy.

The asbestos mines at Thetford Mines were all busy. Considerable mining of chrome iron was being done at Black Lake, from 150 to 200 men being employed.

Sorel.

There has been no important change or modification in the condition of labour and the labouring classes since last month. Some industrial establishments have been obliged to reduce the number of their employees, others have been running very moderately, especially at the beginning of the month. In the latter part of the month some establishments took back a number of their old employees but a good many men, between 150 and 200, have been left without work, thus increasing the number of unemployed, which was already about 200.

Farmers had an exceptionally good month.

Trade was about as active as in the previous month and the cost of living remained about the same.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was fair. There was an improvement in some industries, but no demand for additional hands. Building operations were quiet. The city had considerable work going on, employing a large number of men. A majority of the taxpayers have approved the construction of gravitation filters for the water works at a cost of \$75,000, which will give employment to a number of men during a part of next winter. A new modern theatre with a seating capacity of about 1,200 has been started and is to be ready for occupation about the first of the year.

The annual county fair was held on September 14 and was visited by large crowds.

Wholesale business was normal, with excellent prospects for the next season. The retail trade was much better than during the previous month.

The cost of living underwent but little change. The price of bread was lowered one cent for a 6-pound loaf, and a new decrease is expected. Eggs and butter were a little higher. Rents continued high, with hardly any vacant houses in the locality.

The general condition of agriculture was excellent. The grain crop was plentiful and of a good quality. Farm and dairy products sold at good prices. Work on the farm was plentiful and wages good.

St. John's and Iberville.

There was little change in labour conditions during September as compared with the previous month. Building operations were practically at a standstill. Manufacturing generally was fair.

The returns of operations on the Chambly canal from the opening of navigation to August showed a fair amount of activity in the harbour of St. John's,

the total tonnage of goods carried by boats being 54,559 tons above that of last year.

Business, wholesale and retail, was rather quiet. The cost of living was about the same; eggs and milk increased in price, while flour, bread and potatoes were cheaper.

The condition of agriculture was fair. Farmers were busy threshing grain and pressing hay. Fishing was quiet. Lumber dealers reported a quiet month.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during September was very satisfactory. Manufacturing was everywhere active, railway men fairly busy and general traffic good.

The lumbering industry was very active with prospects for a good season.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

There were no perceptible changes in the condition of the labour market as compared with the previous month. Many labourers were still employed on a general sewerage system being installed in the western part of the city.

Manufacturing establishments were fairly well engaged, with pronounced activity noticeable in factories executing war orders.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin for September were away ahead of last month and in certain lines better than the same month of last year. The two large rubber factories were working overtime two and three shifts and Sundays on hip boots for the army. The Buffalo Forge Company was working day and night on shells. The Dominion Tire Company was working double shifts and were contemplating putting on three shifts of eight hours each. The Robe and Clothing Company has started on an order for

3,400 army greatcoats and was working overtime. The trunk and bag factories were busy, as well as all the shoe factories. Button factories were working full time as well as some foundries. The interior hardwood factories were busy, one working overtime. Wholesale meat and sausage factories were busy. Some shirt factories were slack while others were very busy.

The \$85,000 contract on the sewage disposal plant has been awarded to G. Mogk of Brampton and work commenced, a large number of teams and men being employed. The union scale of wages must be paid and local men employed, according to the contract.

The Dominion Sugar Company's factory started on September 29, between 200 and 300 men being employed, two shifts of 12 hours each.

The furniture factories were slack, some working 40 hours per week; one closed down and two working full time.

The building trades seem to be hit the hardest, quite a number of bricklayers and carpenters being out of work. There were still a number of houses to be finished and some were being only started. However, work along these lines did not compare favourably with last season.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair during the month and the cost of living remained about the same. Flour and bread dropped during the month, while butter, eggs and potatoes went up. The latter sold at \$1.30 per bag last Saturday, an increase of 30 cents per bag, due to rot.

Custom returns for the month of August were \$43,237.09, compared with \$32,494.07 the same month last year, an increase of \$10,743.02.

Farmers in this district were busy with fall ploughing and cutting corn for silage, as well as taking up and hauling sugar beets to the factory. The beets are testing about the same percentage as last year and are a good crop. Other root crops looked good and a number of farmers have taken off the second crop of clover hay. This will make up for the

bad crop earlier in the season, which was spoiled by the continuous rains.

Brantford.

Labour conditions remained about the same as last month. The supply of labour was more than equal to the demand, but the numbers of unemployed remained low considering the times. The usual fall repairs to buildings and homes have found work for a considerable number of men, and some of the factories have been able to employ more men. Two factories resumed work.

The woollen mills are fairly busy and had vacancies for learners in some departments.

During the month the Trades and Labour Council have issued a weekly paper, in which it is intended to publish and advocate the principles for which organized labour stands, and also discuss current questions from the workers' point of view.

Brockville.

There was no particular change in the general condition of labour during September. There were a number of unemployed among the building trades, also among unskilled labour.

The brass and steel trades were exceptionally active, working day and night on war munitions.

Manufacturing was fair in some lines and active in others.

Chatham.

There was considerable improvement in labour conditions so far as manufacturing was concerned. Woollen mills were working night and day on war orders and flour mills were running eighteen hours per day. Planing mills were on full time with the usual number of mechanics.

Corporation work was plentiful up to the end of the month.

Wallaceburg.—Conditions were quiet in the building line, but the sugar com-

pany was busy preparing for the season's sugar beet crop, which will require the largest number of employees in the history of the company.

Thamesville.—Business was fairly active. The Canning Company was unable to secure sufficient help for picking and canning.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions in the district showed practically no change from the satisfactory conditions prevailing during the past month throughout the northern part of Ontario. Although the Buffalo mill at Cobalt closed down the men employed there have practically all been given positions at the Teek-Hughes mine at Swastika, in the Kirkland Lake district. Considerable work was also being done in a new camp about 120 miles west of Cochrane on the Transcontinental railway. About thirty outfits, approximately about one hundred men in all, were doing prospecting work at this place. No sensational finds have been made as yet but the formation is good and the district was being well trenched and prospected. At Kowkash there were about 250 men doing assessment work and prospecting and at Sesikinika and Boston Creek, on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway, much activity prevailed. Many prospectors were on their claims doing assessment work and encouraged by new finds prospectors were staking more claims in the vicinity.

There were practically no idle men in the camp. Tradesmen, especially carpenters, reported conditions in their line somewhat improved over last month but in no case has there been any change in the scale of wages in any line.

Gold mining in the Porcupine camp was being carried on with increasing activity. The output monthly was very much greater, taking the mines collectively, than the average monthly output last year, while several of the leading gold mining companies were expected soon to increase their milling capacities,

necessitating the employment of a greater number of men. The Schumacher mine was employing a large number of tradesmen in the erection of mine buildings, which include a compressor and a refinery. The capacity of the Hollinger mill, it is understood, is also to be considerably increased.

The Buffalo mill at Cobalt has closed down but most of the men will be taken up to Kirkland Lake to the recently purchased Teck-Hughes property which the Buffalo Mining Company is operating.

The price of silver having advanced around three cents an ounce within the last two weeks of the month, the situation improved greatly for the Cobalt silver mines and tended towards an increase in the monthly output.

Heavy rains at intervals, with almost daily showers which have fallen between, have done considerable damage to crops throughout Northern Ontario. At the end of the month there was still a small percentage of grain in the fields which had been cut for over a month. Reports too have come in from various places around Englehart and northward of frost having caused some damage to late oat and wheat crops. Taking the harvest on the whole, however, the yield has been heavy and the percentage of loss will not be at most over 15 per cent. Threshing commenced about the middle of the month and the outfits had enough grain to keep them working for six weeks or longer.

Galt.

Looking at the situation from all sides, the prospects for a busy winter were very promising. Of course, there will no doubt be some workmen out of employment, but nothing in comparison with last winter. The fact that Galt has sent over 600 to the front and that quite a few families have returned to the Old Country, will diminish the number usually unemployed during winter. The building trades were pretty busy during the season. The big machine shops were still working day and night.

After a lull of about two weeks the two large knitting mills were again running full force and working overtime on Government orders. The same is true of the Galt Robe Works, which was employing day and night shifts, and of Newlands & Company, who were also working overtime.

The union printers of Galt were still working short hours, losing about three hours a week.

The Getty & Scott shoe firm has purchased a plant in London, Ont., and contemplate in the near future to erect a large addition to their factory here, when they will move the London plant to Galt. This will enable the firm to employ 150 more hands.

The new Hurlbut shoe factory in Preston was under roof and nearing completion. In fact the building trades in Preston have been doing better than in Galt, several large buildings having been erected in Preston recently.

Saw mills and lumber yards were pretty active.

Manufacturing establishments were very busy. Work on the Lake Erie Northern was almost completed near Galt.

Guelph.

Conditions in the labour market were practically the same as last month. The number of unemployed has been relieved somewhat by enlistments for overseas service. The building trades continued very quiet, but re-shingling and repairs gave work to quite a number of men. With the exception of the employment of more men for the making of war munitions, no new work has developed.

Little change was apparent in manufacturing industries.

A large force of labourers were still employed on the construction of the new reservoir and in laying the new pipe line. Street paving and sewer construction also provides work for many more.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Guelph Co-operative Association, the directors presented their balance sheet

which showed total business done amounted to \$58,513.97, with a net profit of \$1,475.24. A dividend of three per cent was declared to shareholders.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions generally during September showed an improvement over the previous month, due largely to a great number of men from the city and the surrounding neighbourhood having enlisted for active service abroad, many of them giving up good jobs. It is estimated that at least 350 Italians will return to their native land from here to participate in the European struggle.

The civic works department had enough work on hand to continue the employment of a considerable number of men until the end of the regular construction season, which ends about the middle of November.

Under the stimulus of the active demand for shell operatives, an unusually large number of pupils have enrolled for the evening class in machine shop practice at the Technical School. A number of pupils who took this course last winter were engaged at shell-making.

Owing to the continued wet weather and the consequent delay in securing sand and stone, the completion of the Toronto-Hamilton highway will be considerably delayed.

Work on the large \$35,000 addition to Arcade Limited store on James street was well under way and was giving employment to a large number of men. Work on the immense manufacturing building of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, on John street, which is to cost \$110,000, was progressing rapidly and it was expected that the building would be completed before the end of the year.

The Hamilton City Planning Commission has taken up the question of providing a practically inexhaustible supply of factory sites in order that manufacturers may be offered cheap sites, in addition to cheap power, water, etc., and good shipping facilities.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, held here on September 8, the directors were authorized to issue bonds to the extent of \$1,000,000. The money raised by the sale of bonds, it is understood, is for the proposed ferry service across Lake Erie and for extensions.

Custom receipts at the Port of Hamilton for the month of August amounted to \$411,982.40, an increase of \$238,405.33 over the corresponding month of last year. The increase for the first eight months of the calendar year 1915 over 1914 was \$1,052,670.67.

Manufacturing was fairly brisk and showed considerable improvement over the corresponding period of a year ago. Factories working on war munitions continued busy with the exception of those working on leather goods. One large manufacturer of leather goods reported having laid off seventy-five hands as a result of the falling off of war orders.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during September changed very little as compared with those of the previous month. Building operations were confined to the erecting of a few residential houses and more or less jobbing work was going on, but on the whole building was practically at a standstill.

All factories with war munitions contracts were active and liable to be so for the winter at least.

Retail business, owing to trade with the Barriefield military camp, was good.

London.

Conditions among the workers continued very much the same as during last month. The supply of labour was equal to the demand and it was expected that as soon as the winter weather sets in there would be a lot of men idle. The city was continuing its programme of sewers, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, asphalt roads, etc., and was giving work to a large number of men.

The Western Fair held during the month was the largest from the point of attendance ever held here and gave work to a large number of people for ten days.

The four new schools under construction were far enough advanced to give work to a considerable number of bricklayers, carpenters, building labourers, etc., and will continue to do so for some time.

The Canada Carton Company, a local folding box concern, assigned towards the end of the month, throwing about 25 hands out of employment.

* The Grand Trunk Railway have put on some large 500 class engines for hauling freight and now carry 125 cars from here to Windsor with them.

The McClary Manufacturing Company have laid off a number of moulders and were working only four days per week at the stove and furnace plant. At their tin shop, in the enamel department, they have shut off some of their fires and instead of laying off the men, have reduced the shifts from three of 8 hours each per day to four of 6 hours each.

Over 4,000 soldiers were encamped in the city and the enlistment of these has relieved the unemployed condition to some extent. The feeding and clothing of the men also was making a lot of extra work.

Bread was reduced from 7 cents to 6 cents for a 24 oz. loaf, owing to reduction in price of flour.

Niagara Falls.

There was a visible improvement in labour conditions in September as compared with August. The activity, however, did not approach that of the same month in other years and it was, partly at least, a temporary improvement.

The harvesting of heavy crops of all sorts, activity in public works and increased employment in certain lines of manufacture were all important factors in this improvement. Also, labour is adjusting itself to new conditions, particu-

larly in the building trades, which remained dull. Mechanics who had been long idle and who see no prospect of improvement in their own trades, were seeking other employment.

Paving, sewer, water-main and sidewalk construction continued. A small planing mill was erected. A considerable number of dwellings were under erection. A number of men were engaged in building the aerial railway across the whirlpool. On September 20, sixty were working, in day and night shifts.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission have completed a survey for a Government power-house on the Smeaton farm between Queenston Heights and Niagara Falls, and plans for this power station were being prepared. It is planned to use the surplus waters of the Welland canal to develop 300,000 horsepower, carrying the water to the generating station through a canal running from the Chippawa creek.

Manufacturing improved. The cutlery and silver-plating business, which is important here, was stimulated by good orders from Western Canada. Two large factories here were busy. Activity prevailed in all metal trades. Woodworking trades were quiet.

Chippawa. — The Norton Company (abrasives) is spending \$50,000 on improvements to its plant.

Fort Erie.—Paving was commenced.

Dunnville. — A paving contract was awarded and work begun.

Port Colborne. — The flour mill was busy on new wheat. A contract was let for a new rink.

Welland.—The Canadian Steel Foundries plant was about to reopen. Seven months' work on shell steel was secured. The plant will run night and day and employ a hundred men at the beginning. The car-coupler plant of the same company will also reopen at once and will engage 150 men. The rolling mill may also be placed in operation. Bakers reduced the price of bread a cent a loaf.

Orillia.

Labour conditions continued reasonably satisfactory. There was very little unemployment. Unskilled labour has been in demand and difficult to get.

The Canada Smelting and Refining Company has gone into liquidation. The smelter is, however, being carried on by the Orillia Smelting Company.

The National Hardware Company has begun the manufacture of iron toys, to help replace the German product, which has been cut off.

Some machinists have been thrown out of work in one of the establishments engaged in the manufacture of war munitions by failure to get repeat orders.

Ottawa.

Civic works, several more of which will be started at once; a better demand for bushmen in the woods; the need of farm help at harvest time and the lessening of unemployment through the enlistment of a comparatively large number of foreigners, combined to improve the labour situation in the Capital during September. A number of civic works—pavements, sewers and sidewalk construction—which had been planned or inaugurated in the previous month, supplied employment to at least several hundred men. The western harvest, too, claimed its share of workers.

As in the previous month, machinists, moulders and leather workers were busy on war contracts, though the latter were not as busy as in August. A number of plasterers and plasterers' labourers found employment on the new Customs building, and with the exception of the building trades and the printing trades, conditions were described as fair.

The Booth saw mills closed at the end of the month, about 500 men being affected, but most of these will be used in the shanties or in making repairs to the mills.

An interesting development in the effect of the war on trades unionism is shown in an incident affecting the local

Journeymen Barbers' Union. This organization, several members of which have enlisted, is in favour of maintaining the death benefit dues of these members and pay the death benefit should they die on active service. But the United States unions, with which the local is affiliated, while prepared to support the death benefit should a member die while in the barbering trade, object to the payment of the death benefit if the member dies as a result of the war. The matter will likely be submitted to a referendum of the affiliated barbers' unions.

Retail merchants pronounce business good during September and financial brokers declare there was no scarcity of money to loan for commercial purposes at slightly increased interest rates.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions have improved somewhat since last report. A cement mill which had been closed opened up again, thus giving regular employment to those in Owen Sound north who were thrown out of work by its closing.

Building was still quiet. Factory employment was little changed since last report.

Farmers had good weather during the last part of the month and fruit-picking and root-gathering was progressing.

Retail business generally was reported satisfactory.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during September showed some improvement as compared with last month. There has been a good demand for unskilled labour and all trades with the exception of the building trades were well employed. Some manufacturing establishments were busy. There was considerable civic work going on, a number of streets being paved and sidewalks constructed.

There was a heavy movement of grain from Midland passing through this city over the Grand Trunk for the seaports.

Merchants reported business better than it has been for some months.

Fort William and Port Arthur.

General employment improved in September on account of the movement of grain from the West. Elevator employees have been set to work and railway employees in the construction shops. This work has absorbed many of the unemployed and compared with the previous month the situation was improved.

Work has become brisk in the railway repair shops, owing to the grain movement and also to the fact that the railways have economized to a perilous state as far as their rolling stock is concerned.

Fishing continued brisk and much white fish and lake trout were being exported east.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions during September were about the same as the previous month; in fact, the entire summer through there has been but little change. There was some improvement during the last few months in the iron and steel manufacturing industry, but outside of this industrial conditions remained quiet. There was comparatively nothing being done in building and the prospects were not hopeful for lumbering, though it was expected there would be some activity a little later in the getting out of pulpwood.

The cost of living was slightly lowered owing to the marketing of the new crops.

Stratford.

The condition of the labour market during September showed considerable improvement over the previous month. Owing to the vacancies left by men enlisting for war there were very few idle men in the city. Orders for gloves and woollen coats for soldiers will keep three knitting factories busy for several weeks. The factories will increase their staff of workers and run night and day shifts.

The machine shops were busily engaged in the manufacture of shells, some of them with day and night workers.

A number of men and teams were engaged in the paving of streets, laying of cement walks and other civic work.

A good business was reported by the wholesale and retail merchants, especially the wholesale fruit dealers.

Customs returns for the month of August showed a decrease of \$4,000 as compared with the same month of last year. The returns were \$16,585.03.

All manufacturing industries were active.

Milverton.—The Hydro-Electric Commission were getting material on the ground for the construction of the line from Sebringville to Harriston, via Milverton, Listowel and Harriston. Workmen's camps have been erected at Wattburg and a carload of poles has arrived at Milverton. It is expected that the work will be completed as far as Palmerston by January 1.

St. Catharines.

The condition of the labour market for September showed very little improvement from that prevailing during the previous month, though a number of the factories were working two shifts on war munitions.

Work on the canal was going on steadily. Pt. Weller was the scene of great activity, and operations here were going on to a great extent.

The new forge shop of the Whitman-Barnes factory was almost completed. Mechanics were busily engaged installing some of the new machinery, which includes two thirty drop hammers.

The new storage house adjacent to McKinnon's chain factory is progressing towards completion. The steel frame work has all been erected, and work on the reinforced concrete roof has been commenced.

Merritton.—Labour generally was fair during the month.

Pt. Dalhousie. — Labour conditions continued fair.

Thorold.—Work on the new Grand Trunk station has been started. The new building will be 64 feet by 22 feet, and will have all modern conveniences.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during September was better than during the previous month. It was the first month that the supply of labour appeared to be short of the demand, although the demand for labour was not great.

There was a steady demand for machinists. The large number of enlistments from the city and district was responsible for the betterment in the unemployment situation. The building trades were not busy, but the railroads showed an improvement over the previous month. A number of men who were laid off earlier in the year were returned to service.

Local industries showed an improvement. The Monarch knitting plant was busy on a large war order; the Just Wright Shoe Company reported a normal month with good prospects; local mills were well employed; the munition plant was busy and showed a decided improvement in equipment and in output. Railroad shop conditions were better; Pere Marquette shopmen were working 55 hours a week.

Local markets were well attended. There was a large supply of peaches and plums. The price of flour was reduced. Potatoes showed the effect of the heavy rains and will be scarce in this district.

Manufacturing showed an increase over the previous month.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during September showed little change as compared with the previous month. The building trade continued very quiet and the manufacturing industry was generally inactive,

excepting as regards war orders. Unemployment will, however, be a much less serious problem during the coming winter than last year, on account of the large number of enlistments and departures for other localities.

Ore metal and engineering trades continued generally quiet. The wood working and piano making trades had also a quiet month. Leather and harness workers were active. The printing, book-binding, electrotyping and stereotyping trades were quiet. The clothing trades were actively engaged on war orders, but otherwise quiet. Boot and shoe workers were fairly well employed. The provision trades were steady. Brewers were fair and cigar makers quiet. Hotel and restaurant help, barbers, and laundry workers were active during the earlier part of the month, but quiet later on. Railway and street railway men, expressmen and others engaged in transportation were fair.

The new Technical School has a registered attendance of 1,300. Registration for night classes has been very heavy and a night class attendance of over 4,000 is anticipated.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not been better than last month; in fact in many lines conditions were not so good, especially in building, most of which has been confined to alterations and houses, there being only two large buildings under construction at the end of the month. Tenders, however, have been called for the construction of numerous other buildings upon which work was expected to start in October. Two store and apartment buildings, to cost \$11,000 and \$12,00 each, have started excavating.

The manufacturers of munitions, etc., were busy, but other industries did not have a very good month. Planing mills were busier in September than in any month this year.

Farmers had a fair year. Fruit growers had a heavy crop with good market

demand. Tobacco growers also reported a good crop. Apples and grapes are only fair this year.

The Ontario bricklayers and masons held a convention at Windsor during the month, receiving reports from every locality in Ontario. Windsor and Ottawa were reported to be practically the only two cities to keep up under the strain of depression. Other cities reported conditions fair while the most inland and smaller places have been very quiet.

Woodstock.

There was not much change in industrial conditions. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs reported conditions fairly good, and the same applies to pianos and organs. The furniture business was still decidedly dull. The foundry business was also slack. There was not a good deal being done in the building line. Nevertheless there was little evidence of unemployed labour, and it was still true that there was work of some kind for nearly everybody. This was due in part to special war orders, to enlistments, to municipal work and to the demands for farm help. There was a good deal of complaint of short time and irregular employment, but there were very few idle men.

Shopkeepers reported business fairly good, and very nearly, if not quite, up to the standard of a year ago. There was evidence, however, of a shortage of money, but the trade in staples was not far from normal.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the past month labour generally was fairly well employed. The demand for harvesters was barely met and wages were about normal.

There has been little change in the cost of living. Flour has decreased in price and eggs and butter have increased slightly.

Harvest and threshing operations have been delayed considerably in the district

owing to excessive rains. In the immediate vicinity of Brandon the crop was early and threshed before the rains commenced and a good yield of excellent quality is the result. The surrounding district has not been so fortunate and much grain is still on the stook.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally was employed to about the same extent as in August. Not more than forty per cent of the entire building trades were working at any period during the month. The engineering trades were not as busy as expected and machinists engaged in making shells were not fully employed. The printing trades did not experience a busy month. Clothing trades were fairly well employed, as were miscellaneous trades. Those engaged in transportation work were fully employed.

There was little unemployment among the unskilled, harvesting having provided ample work for this class of labour. In spite of much inclement weather the movement of grain was very satisfactory, and the grain was of a high standard. The amount of grain that passed through Winnipeg during September was as follows: Wheat, 22,050,400 bushels; oats, 825,400 bushels; barley, 1,041,300 bushels; flax, 125 bushels.

Some time ago the provincial fair wage schedule was, for a considerable period, violated by the contractor for the erection of the new Parliament Buildings. Labourers were the ones mostly affected and, through the efforts of Mr. F. J. Dixon, the contractor has been obliged to pay the shortages due the men and the total amount runs into hundreds of dollars. The fair wage schedule is now being adhered to on all Government work.

The City Free Employment Bureau filled 761 applications for help in the city and 160 for out of the city.

Selkirk.—The summer fishing is at an end and the winter fishing does not start until the second or third week in November when nearly 1,000 men will be

engaged in the industry. Seventy-five men are employed in the freezers and cold storage plants at this point.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

Harvest operations gave employment to all surplus labour during September. Cutting was completed about the twentieth, but owing to inclement weather during the latter part of the month very little threshing was done. It has been estimated that only ten per cent. of the threshing has been completed. There appeared to be a shortage of hands for threshing outfits and wages continued fairly high.

The railroads were getting very busy with the handling of the wheat crop and were taking on a great many new crews.

Prince Albert.

Labour was fairly well employed during the past month owing to an increased demand for men during threshing operations, but this was only a temporary relief from the quiet which has marked the labour market during the year. There was a slight improvement in the building trades owing to the erection of two new stores.

There has been no marked change in the cost of living except a drop in flour, which however has not at present caused a corresponding decrease in the price of bread.

Lumbering was fairly active, points outside of the city demanding an increased supply.

Regina.

Labour was fully employed during September. Harvesting took up all the idle men that were around, and the Provincial Bureau of Labour at the end of the month could have placed several hundred more men had it been able to secure them.

The building trades were fairly busy, especially carpenters, who were all employed.

Implement firms have been very busy this fall. Harvesting and threshing machinery has been in great demand.

Wholesale firms in general have had a fairly good fall. Lumber companies reported more material sold during the past month than during the previous eight months of the year.

Saskatoon.

Labour conditions were decidedly better on account of the demand for men on the farms. There was a revival of the lumber trade to some extent on account of rural demand. City work of course was quiet, except in lines which supply rural districts.

There was no great shortage of labour, and where a shortage appeared it was only of a temporary nature.

Freight business was increasing steadily.

Some rural telephone lines were in course of erection.

A great deal of the crop was threshing out better than expected and high averages per acre were reported. No car shortage was reported and little inconvenience from lack of harvest help.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

The number of unemployed in the city has been reduced considerably owing to the continued recruiting and demand for harvest help. Labour conditions showed a decided improvement over the preceding month. Soldiers who were granted permission to go harvesting were gradually returning to the camp, but there was still a demand for men to complete the threshing in the district. There was practically no building. Mechanics in the building trades, however, have either enlisted or were at work harvesting, or in other employment.

The city is confronted with a large amount of delinquent taxes which will undoubtedly result in a further reduction of civic employees. A special committee of the city council has been appointed to investigate and report on a retrenchment scheme proposed by the city comptroller. In spite of the financial situation the city was carrying out quite a large amount of street repairing, etc., and was still proceeding with the construction of the Centre Street bridge.

Improvement was shown in wholesale and retail trade and in business generally as the result of the harvest. It was expected the bulk of the threshing would be completed before winter set in.

Owing to the state of the finances the evening technical classes will be discontinued and will be supplemented by a course of lectures.

The Eau Claire lumber mills, which usually employ quite a number of men, have been compelled to close down owing to the recent floods having diverted the channel of the river.

The Civic Labour Bureau reports sending out 600 men this month to various jobs, there still being a demand for more men.

The Associated Charities have relieved 119 families in distress to the 24th of this month, which shows a decided decrease from previous months.

The official test of the Government terminal elevator was made by the members of the Grain Commission September 9. The tests were found satisfactory and the elevator accepted as complete. It is accessible to three railways and has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, with three loading and three unloading tracks.

Edmonton.

The condition of the labour market during September showed considerable improvement over the previous month, due to the heavy demand for harvesters and threshers. When harvest operations first started, farmers were asking for men who were experienced in this class of work, but during the latter part of

the month they were quite willing to engage men regardless of previous experience. The demand for extra teams in the country also provided work for a large number of team owners who found it difficult to procure steady employment in the early part of the summer.

A few cold days the first part of the month created a demand for miners which remained greater than the supply throughout the month. While there was a good demand for domestic help wages remained low, \$18 to \$20 per month being the highest offers for experienced help with the average price much less. The demand for labour in the city remained quiet and with the exception of a sewer disposal plant and a small paving contract no new work was started.

Lethbridge.

Labour was well employed and there was a great improvement over last month. Owing to the harvest being on and the coal mines getting active the unemployment situation was relieved and opportunities for labour were fully equal to those of the corresponding month of last year. Lines other than harvesting and coal mining, however, were dull. Transport conditions were improving. Wholesale trade was increasing in the neighbouring districts, but retail trade in the city remained about the same as last month.

The cost of living remained the same as last month with the exception of bread which stands at the 1-lb. loaf for five cents or 20 loaves for a dollar, the former price being 10 cents single or 16 loaves for a dollar.

Farmers were reaping the heaviest crop ever raised in the district. Garden crops were equally good, better than any former crop. Fruit growing has shown success and home-grown fruit was being retailed in the stores.

Coal mining was getting very active and some of the mines were working at full capacity.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions showed some improvement over last month on account of the harvest fields taking a large number of the unemployed. Munition factories were still working day and night. The Pottery Works which had been closed for the past year were getting ready for business again under new management.

Cost of living remained about the same as last month, with the exception of flour which dropped to \$3.20 a hundred, about where it was before the war.

Excellent weather for harvesting prevailed during August, resulting in an early grain cut. Threshing was well advanced and wheat on the move to the flour mills. Rain and snow storms delayed harvesting the first two weeks in September. There has been considerable fruit growing this year in Medicine Hat, with good success.

The Ornamental Iron Works of Redcliff had prospects of a busy fall and winter and were figuring on the iron work on huge buildings in several western cities. If successful in securing this work a full outfit of men will be required to run it out.

The Redcliff Brick and Coal plant has been overhauled and put in shape to start operations at short notice. A gang of men will start work in the coal mine shortly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.**Fernie.**

The general extent of the employment of labour in this district remained practically the same as during the previous month.

Owing to the exceptionally large yield in the prairie provinces there has been a considerable demand for labour which has taken a portion of the surplus labour from this district, the class particularly affected being teamsters, although other classes have accepted this opportunity for at least temporary employment.

Commercial activity in both the wholesale and retail trade for the current month has shown a slight improvement over August. This had the effect of slightly improving transportation traffic.

The improvement in the coal mining industry which was noticeable during the month of August has not been general. There was, however, in the lignite fields, which supply domestic demand, quite an improvement. In some of these fields the supply of labour has not been equal to the demand, but this feature will undoubtedly right itself after the harvest has been reaped. Manufacturers of coke continue to find a ready market for this commodity.

Nanaimo.

The past month has shown a slight improvement over last August as regards the number of idle men in the district. A number of men obtained work towards the end of the month at different collieries, and a good many left the Island for other countries. There were, however, still a large number of destitute men in the city and district.

Coal mines in the city worked steadily and the other mines in the district worked from half to three-quarter time. During the latter part of the month some men were started at the Extension mines and at South Wellington. A number also started at the old and new mines at Cumberland.

Nelson.

Labour conditions during September were somewhat improved. The city was doing considerable street grading, which gave employment to quite a number in need of work. The majority of labourers and carpenters have gone to Trail where considerable building operations were in progress.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Rossland had more men employed than ever before.

The Provincial Government has decided to extend financial assistance to a

smelter prospect which promises to exert an important influence upon the problem of zinc production in British Columbia, and which will as an immediate development have the effect of placing in operation at Nelson a demonstration plant.

The mines at Sandon were active, from 500 to 600 men being employed. The old Eureka mine at Nelson has opened again and was expected to ship ore soon.

New Westminster.

There was little if any improvement in labour conditions during September, although about 250 harvest hands went to the prairies. The city furnished employment for over 100 men on sewer, reservoir and street work.

The Shull shingle mill a few miles down the north arm of the Fraser from the city was in partial operation. When all the 24 saws are running the output is estimated to be a million shingles a day and the firm had orders for months ahead.

Fishing in the river has been poor, very few sockeye being caught and not enough cohoes or humpback to keep the canneries busy, they for the most part getting their supply from outside points.

The lumbering industry was in the same condition as during last month, a lively demand, principally in the United States, for shingles, while lack of transportation facilities hampered the lumber output.

Prince Rupert.

The fishing industry showed another increase over last month. Many American boats have landed fish and a demand has been made by some of the fishing companies for sites for wharfage, but no agreement has been reached. Negotiations were on foot with the Grand Trunk and the Provincial Government, also the City Council.

The mining industry is improving considerably in this vicinity. The Granby Company is increasing its capacity and development work was underway at dif-

ferent points along the Skeena river on a much larger scale than before.

Trades in practically all lines were very quiet.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation was still a very unsatisfactory one from the standpoint of employment. Although recruiting was brisk and some men left the city, there was still far more labour available than there was demand for.

Through the civic relief department, 2,500 men, of whom 400 were married, have been sent to harvest work on the prairies. They were drawn from Vancouver, North Vancouver, South Vancouver and Burnaby. The portion which went from Vancouver city was 1,500. By special arrangement with the railway company they were granted a fare of one cent per mile going and one and one-half cents return. Besides these, the relief department has sent 400 men out to do track work on the Canadian Pacific Railway sections in British Columbia.

The actual relief being given out by the city was to 449 families and 135 single men. At the end of August the number of families was 501. The single men referred to are chiefly old age and hospital cases. The fathers of the families receiving relief are required to work on relief work twelve days each month. The total sum being spent by the city in relief was \$1,000 per month.

In the building trades employment was practically at a standstill. During August, 50 building permits were issued, valued at \$55,320, as compared with 78 valued at \$229,381 for August last year.

Bread was reduced in price September 4. It is now 16 ounces for 5 cents and 20 ounces for 6¼ cents, as against 14 ounces for 5 cents and 18 ounces for 6¼ cents. The reason given by the bakers for the change is that flour has fallen in price.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met in annual session here September 20.

Victoria.

There has been little or no change in labour conditions during September. Owing to the fact that about 475 men have gone to the prairie harvest fields and a considerable number have enlisted, there were fewer unemployed than there were a month or two ago. The opportunities for work in the city have not improved during the month, and among some of the skilled trades employment has been unsteady.

Between 200 and 300 men, labourers and mechanics, were employed at the new plant of the Canadian Explosives, Ltd., on James Island. Labourers were being paid 20 cents per hour; mechanics 35 cents, the day's work consisting of 11 or 12 hours, and board 90 cents per day.

After giving the matter due consideration the Provincial Government has notified the Citizens' Unemployment Committee that they find themselves unable to give the financial assistance asked for by the committee as they did not consider the scheme practical at the present time. The Citizens' Unemployment Committee has been dissolved owing to inability to secure financial assistance for the scheme of vacant lot cultivation for the relief of the unemployed, both the City Council and the Government having declined to give financial assistance.

A short-lived strike of 'longshoremen took place on the fifteenth, which was settled to the satisfaction of all parties on the following day. The trouble arose from conflicting orders from two different foremen, the members of the union contending there was discrimination against one of their workers, and ceased work until the matter was settled next day.

As a result of a complaint made by a delegation of the Trades and Labour Council, instructions have been issued to the superintendent of the Municipal Labour Bureau not to interfere by secur-

ing labour to take the places of men who may have gone on strike.

Beginning on October 1, all outside employees of the city (wherever practicable) will be employed alternately 15 days on and 15 days off in each month, in order that the work may be divided among as many men as possible.

The Provincial Attorney-General has announced that the new Workmen's Compensation Act would be delayed until a Commission consisting of one representative each from the Government, labour unions and employers, could visit the chief cities of the United States and Canada to gather information which would help to make the measure more perfect.

The British Columbia lumber manufacturers have united in one central association for the purpose of mutual marketing of the output of British Columbia mills.

Owing to the large amount of money sent out of the country annually to purchase field and garden seeds, an association has been formed for the purpose of seed culture in this locality on a commercial basis. Owing to the cutting off of the seed industry in Europe, owing to the war, it is claimed the scheme will prove to be a profitable one from the start.

The grain crops in this district have been harvested in good condition; the yield being good. Roots, vegetables and fruit gave a fair average yield. Second crop Vancouver Island strawberries were on sale at 10 cents per box. Considering the season the yield was fair and the fruit of good quality.

Owing to the dense smoke caused by forest fires off the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands, the whale-hunting season in that locality has not been as successful as in other years, one of the vessels having already returned to her home port. On the west coast of Vancouver Island better catches have been made, with indications of fair returns for the season.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

Conditions affecting the employment of women may be said to have improved when compared with those of September, 1914, a time at which industrial establishments in particular were much disorganized.

The Montreal Housewives' League is continuing its investigation into the supply and delivery of food in Montreal. The first part of the league's winter programme was spoken of at the meeting held on September 17; it will deal with an exhaustive enquiry into the manufacture of bread in Montreal and the methods used in putting up flour in the mills. The league hopes to obtain a regulation similar to the law that has been passed in the United States and which requires flour bags to be either made of or lined with paper in order to prevent the waste that invariably occurs through cotton.

La Fédération Nationale-St-Jean-Baptiste.—The various working women's associations affiliated to "la Fédération" resumed their monthly meetings since the beginning of September. The Factory Employees' Association has arranged for an extensive programme of lectures to be given during the coming year. The first was delivered at the meeting of the association on September 19. Such subjects as: the duties of working girls as employees; Canadian legislation *re* accidents occurring during working hours; advantages of association; labour organization, and other subjects. The same series of classes as last year will be held at different centres where the members of the association can avail themselves of these advantages free of charge.

Public assistance.—The Charity Organization Society was approached by an unusual number of persons in need of assistance during the past summer. As

a rule the society has no more than 100 families each month on its registers, the contrast with the present year is alarming. During July 476 families applied, in August 472, and 467 in September. Expenses amounted to between \$400 and \$700 each month, as against \$100 in previous years.

In order to make its work as effective as possible during the coming winter the Charity Organization Society will open a branch in the north end of the city. This office at 473 Mount Royal avenue east will look after cases in the north end of Montreal. Trained workers will be connected with the office.

A new free dispensary has been opened in the southern part of Montreal and is intended for the sick poor of St. Ann's, St. Gabriel's and Verdun wards. The Sisters of Providence are in charge of the dispensary and some 25 of Montreal's best doctors have volunteered their services.

This new medical centre is greeted with great satisfaction in this district, none of the city hospitals being in the vicinity.

Toronto.

The general condition of female labour in September was more normal than that of the corresponding month last year. Greater activity than last month was noted in factories engaged on war contracts. Some firms were employing more women, especially experienced operators, and many girls who went to their homes in neighbouring towns last winter have returned to positions, and others who have come for the first time have been able to get work.

The overall and blanket factories and knitting mills were particularly active on work for the soldiers. The knitting mills were working overtime every day and the blanket factories will be busy to

their full capacity for the winter on orders from the Italian and Russian Governments in addition to their Canadian orders.

Whitewear firms were still busy, working three nights a week, and candy factories were commencing their Christmas work, which means new orders for the box factories. Milliners have had a busy month and in the larger firms were working overtime.

Business in the bag factories, each of which employs 30 girls, has been much the same as at the same time last year. The ill effects from depression in ordinary trade has been largely counterbalanced by extra work on war orders. The lack of building makes small demand for cement bags, but large numbers of ham bags, etc., have been required by the William Davies Company and the Harris Company for their supplies for the soldiers. The increase in the price of jute has affected the firms, but not the employees, as the work must be done.

There was still a great demand for trained domestics and less than 25 per cent of the number could be supplied. Knox College and Burwash Hall are opening with a new staff of maids, about 15 each. A number of maids have gone to England lately to work on munitions. Classes arranged for the special benefit of domestics were commencing for the winter at the Y.M.C.A.

Among the garment workers and tailoresses the month has been a busy one because of military work which was expected to last for the first three weeks in October. In spite of this fact, conditions were reported bad because of a reduction in wages, which made overtime work necessary to average in many cases \$4.50 a week on piece work. A large number in this trade were out of work and no improvement for the future was evident.

The Executive of the District Labour Council is investigating the matter of firms engaged on war contracts violating

the law to the extent of having the girls work 12 hours a day on less than a living wage.

Winnipeg.

Very little change was apparent in the situation as compared with a month ago. A small increase in store help and better openings in office help were noted, however. The demand for domestic help was far in excess of the supply.

Work in the factories has kept up fairly well. Contracts for army commodities have kept garment makers and tent and awning makers busy. Laundries were busy. The number of girls in cigar factories was not very large. While there was not a great demand for factory helpers, neither was there much slackness in this class of work. Bookbinders were the exception, as they continued to work short handed, and in many cases were working short time as well.

Dressmakers and milliners were well employed, as were also telephone girls.

The Nurses' Registry waiting list numbered 50, and cases were reported as being somewhat longer. There was an adequate supply of teachers.

The August report of the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau showed that 729 positions were offered, of which 530 were filled.

The Associated Charities gave relief in 332 cases during August, 41 of which were new. General sickness, death of husband, men away, desertion and old age were the chief causes. Only one case was given relief on account of unemployment.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women remained unchanged during the past month, increased activity in one branch of work being balanced by a falling off in another. The demand for female help of any kind was less than the supply, the

seasonal trades of dressmaking, tailoring and millinery not having commenced for the fall trade, while the demand for domestic help was less than during the previous month.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convened during September in the Labour Temple, 180 delegates being seated. Matters concerning the interests of women dealt with by the Congress were the amending of the section of the platform of principles which stood for exclusion of women from factories, workshops and mines to read:

“Abolition of child labour by children under sixteen years of age and the establishing of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women.”

Also resolutions unanimously passed urging:

- (1) The enfranchisement of women throughout the Dominion of Canada.
- (2) That all provinces which have not already done so prohibit the employment of white women or girls in Chinese restaurants, laundries or other places of business, nor even permit women to lodge in them.
- (3) That the Executive of the Congress press the question of Mother's Pensions upon the members of the Dominion Parliament asking that a pension system be inaugurated as soon as possible.
- (4) That legislation be passed compelling employers in factories and workshops to furnish suitable rooms for the use of their employees as lunch rooms.
- (5) The passage of federal legislation making the publishing of spurious advertising for workmen or women a punishable offence.

- (6) The establishment by the various Provincial Governments throughout the Dominion of free labour bureaux.

In particular employments reports showed that the demand for domestic help had fallen below that of the previous month. The report of the Free Civic Employment Bureau shows that some 104 women had been placed in positions during the past month, leaving on the books over a hundred names of those seeking positions as domestic help unable to find positions.

In addition between 80 and 100 women registered as seeking “day work,” but the demand for this kind of help was very small indeed.

Garment workers were fully employed during the earlier part of the month; trade falling off a little towards the end, however, resulted in short time in some cases. Tailoresses, dressmakers and milliners were either out of employment or working short time.

Waitresses and chambermaids were also seeking employment. Some of the waitresses had been employed in tea rooms and ice cream parlors for the summer months, the closing of which had thrown them out of employment.

In department stores the sales clerks continued to work three weeks out of four, each one taking her turn for a week off. Telephone girls also have a similar arrangement, and although voluntary vacancies have not been filled, which leaves the staff somewhat reduced as compared with a year ago, there have been no dismissals and no reduction in wages for the girls.

The women employed in the only boot and shoe factory in Vancouver were fully employed during the month owing to the firm having received an army contract for shoes.

The demand for stenographers and office help of any kind remained, as dur-

ing the previous month, much less than the supply, and reports show that the women and girls following those occupations have been more severely hurt by the prevailing financial depression than those engaged in any other kind of business.

While teachers in public schools have not been thrown out of employment owing

to dull time, those teaching music, languages, etc., privately, find it very difficult to get pupils.

Nurses also found it difficult to get engagements. Nurses of the Victorian Order, however, reported an increase in the number of patients under their care and from whom no payment was received.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—REPORTS OF CONCILIATION BOARDS IN IMPORTANT DISPUTES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, NOVA SCOTIA AND ALBERTA.

DURING the month of September four reports were received of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with certain disputes, namely:

- (1) Report and minority report of Board in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and street railway employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
- (2) Report of Board in dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and electrical workers, members of Local Unions No. 213 Vancouver, No. 230 Victoria, and No. 558 New Westminster, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
- (3) Report of Board in dispute between the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, N.S., and employees.
- (4) Report of Board in dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, Trenton, N.S., and employees engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war.

In addition to the foregoing, two other reports are also presented in this issue of the *Labour Gazette*, having been overlooked at the time of their receipt in the Department, namely:

Report of Board in dispute between the Corporation of Calgary and electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 348 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Report of Board in dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and employees in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway shops at West Edmonton, Alberta.

Application Received.

An application was received on August 30 from the street railway employees of the Corporation of Edmonton, being members of Local Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 250. It was stated in the application that the dispute grew out of a notice by the Corporation of Edmonton to the effect that the existing agreement would be terminated on August 31. Whilst steps were being taken looking to the establishment of a Board to deal with this matter, the Department was informed that the differences had been amicably adjusted, an agreement having been drawn up and executed between the parties concerned. No further action was therefore taken.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND EMPLOYEES
AT VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**

Early in September the Minister received the report of the Board to which had been referred for adjustment the differences between the B. C. Electric Railway Company and its employees at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, being members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The report was accompanied by a minority report from Mr. J. H. McVety.

The employees had requested of the Minister of Labour that the Board's award might be handed out in Vancouver, thus avoiding delay incident to the distance of Vancouver from the Capital, and the Minister had agreed to this course subject to the Board regarding the same as being in the public interest. The report was accordingly issued by the Board and the question of its acceptance was immediately taken up by the respective parties. The company had called for a reduction of fifteen per cent on its total wage roll, as also for relief with respect to certain working conditions. The award conceded a reduction of about eight per cent, with little change in working conditions. Neither party seems at first to have regarded the award favourably, but after consideration the company expressed its willingness to accept the recommendations made. The employees stated their inability to accept the award and for a few days it was not certain that a strike would not follow. Direct negotiations, however, followed, Mr. H. H. Stevens, M.P., and Mr. J. D. McNiven, the Vancouver resident officer of the Department of Labour, using their good offices for conciliation. It appears also that the international officers of the union used their influence in favour of further efforts at settlement. As a result of the negotiations during the few following days, the Board's award became a basis of a working agreement effective until

six months after the close of the war, the award being modified at one or two points.

The text of the Board's report and of the minority report appears in the following pages, and appended to these statements will be found particulars of the modifications in the award whereby a working agreement became possible.

Text of Board's Report.

Following is the text of the Board's findings:

IN THE MATTER of "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Canada, represented by Local Division No. 101 of Vancouver, British Columbia, Local Division No. 109 of Victoria, British Columbia, and Local Division No. 134 of New Westminster, British Columbia, comprising employees of various departments of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation, constituted in this matter, and consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour; Mr. A. G. McCandless, the representative of the company, and Mr. J. H. McVety, the representative of the employees, begs to report as follows:

The company was represented before the Board by J. G. Murrin and William

Saville, and the employees were represented by F. A. Hoover and William Yates.

In 1913 a Board of Conciliation dealt with differences between the company and its employees as to wages and working conditions. While the report of such Board was not unanimous upon the question of wages, it resulted in an agreement, covering all points in dispute, being entered into between the parties for a period of two years, and thereafter from year to year. It was provided that either of the parties desiring to change the agreement should notify the other party in writing of the desired changes, giving 30 days' notice. The company, on May 27, 1915, availed itself of this provision and gave notice to the employees of its desire to change the agreement by cancelling it altogether. The company at the same time expressed its willingness to enter into a new agreement, subject to a reduction in the wage schedule and certain changes in the working conditions. Negotiations for settlement took place, but without result, and eventually the company applied for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation.

As soon as the Board entered upon its duties, the members felt that, in addition to furthering the intent of the legislation under which they were acting, at this period in the history of the country, an extra effort should be made to secure an amicable settlement. It immediately became apparent that the great bone of contention between the parties was the question of wages. Every effort was made to settle this matter, in the hope that if it could be adjusted, then there would be little difficulty in making necessary changes in the working conditions, acceptable to both parties.

The company sought a reduction of 15 per cent. in the wages, while the employees submitted that there should not be any reduction. They were thus very far apart, and it was found impossible to bring them together, or to reach any solution of the matter by way

of compromise. Each side was determined to adhere to its position, so it was decided to proceed with the enquiry. We should add that subsequent efforts along the line of settlement were made, but they also proved fruitless.

Before proceeding with the evidence it was shown that the conductors, motor-men and trainmen on the Lulu Island Branch of the railway, and the Fraser River Valley Line had withdrawn from the Street Railway Employees' Association and joined another association, so it was fully understood that their rights were not considered nor dealt with upon the enquiry.

Contentions of Company in Support of Reduction in Wages.

The company shortly contended that it was entitled to the proposed reduction in wages on the following grounds:

1. That a general depression in business exists in the districts in which the company is operating; that this condition has led to almost universal reduction of wages in such locality;
2. That the financial position of the company and continued falling off in business showed an inability to longer continue the current rate of wages;
3. That if the rate of wages is to be affected by the cost of living, then that such cost has decreased since wages were fixed in 1913;
4. That the wages paid by the company were in excess of wages generally paid by other street railway companies;
5. That the wages paid to the employees had, by virtue of the sliding scale, risen 8 per cent. since 1913, and thus increased the outlay in the face of decreased business.

The company also generally, in support of its position, submitted that the wages paid should depend upon the demand and supply of labour.

'Employees' Defence.

The employees outlined their defence opposing the reduction, broadly on the ground that the wages now paid were already too low, and would not be designated as a "living" wage. They submitted that the wages should have been higher in previous years when the districts affected were enjoying an era of prosperity in which the company received its full share, and also that the cost of living had increased since 1913, which would render it unfair to now make a reduction in wages.

The evidence adduced was lengthy, and was supported by carefully prepared and exhaustive statements. At the close of the evidence, after due consideration, the Board found it impossible to come to a unanimous decision as to the wage question. A majority of the Board were, however, satisfied that a reduction in the rate of wages was warranted and should in justice and fairness be recommended. They submit the following reasons for arriving at such conclusion:

It is almost needless to say that it was our duty in recommending a wage scale not to be swayed by sympathy, but to consider the matter, bearing in mind that we were dealing with a question involving business interests. At the same time, we should not overlook the fact that the onus rested upon the company of satisfying us by proper evidence that there were good reasons to support a reduction.

It was argued on behalf of the employees that the company was operating under franchises conferred by the people, and in the fixing of the rate of wages it should be dealt with on a different principle from that which would be adopted with respect to a company carrying on its business without such franchises. This argument appears to us as quite untenable. While it is true that the company has limited franchises to use, to a certain extent, public property in the districts affected, still such privi-

leges have not attached to them the condition that the company should pay its employees on a different basis from the rate that would prevail with respect to other companies carrying on business without similar franchises; in other words, the undertaking in which millions has been invested, was not subject to the condition that the determination of the rate of wages to be paid should be beyond the control of the company and be fixed by a third party. We were convinced that our conclusion on this point was correct, and that this company should be dealt with on the same basis as any other company coming within the purview of the legislation creating the Board. At the same time, we felt that our recommendation should be what might be termed "conciliatory." We should endeavour, if possible, not to favour any such radical change as would lower materially the present standard of living of the parties affected, beyond the curtailment prevalent generally in the community.

Speaking generally, wages are dependent upon the universal law of supply and demand, but this definition is elliptical. It has only a limited application to the employees of this company. It may be true that there is an over-supply of labour outside the association that might be utilized for the operations of the company. The company is, however, apparently willing on a fair basis to curtail the limits of the source from which it will obtain its employees. It proposes to agree for such supply not with workmen generally, but with a particular union or association as representing the employees necessary for its purposes. Under these circumstances, the question of supply and demand to a great extent loses its force in determining the rate of wages. We were well aware, also, that there is no fixed standard for determining wages. The best directed efforts in this direction would not produce an accurate result. All that can be done is with proper information and conscientious application to approach as near as possible to a reasonable conclusion.

As to the grounds taken by the company in support of its contention for a reduction:

Dealing first with the question as to whether there is a depression in the locality affected. There is no doubt that such depression has existed, and we fear may continue for some considerable time. The labour market has become congested and resulted in the reduction of wages generally. Aside from our own knowledge in this respect we were afforded evidence that wages in mercantile and industrial establishments had been reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. In some instances employers anxious to retain the services of their employees, have outlined the condition of affairs and a reduction has been readily accepted under the circumstances. We do not think it necessary to give details as to such reductions, but refer, as an important example, to the action of the City Council of Vancouver, in recently lowering the standard rate of wage 25 per cent, viz., from \$3.00 to \$2.25. Another instance of the recognition of the lowering of wages occurred in the wage scale attached to the new drill hall in Vancouver. These wages are based upon the current rate of wages in the locality in which the work is being performed. It appears that the previously stipulated carpenters' wages had been reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.60; painters from \$4.50 to \$3.60; plumbers from \$5.00 to \$4.50; bricklayers' labourers from \$3.50 to \$3.00; labourers from \$3.00 to \$2.40. It was urged that temporary changes of this kind would not have been recognized, and would only have taken place if a settled condition existed in the city, involving such reduction of wages.

Present Cost of Living.

As to the present cost of living, as compared with 1913:

A large amount of oral and documentary evidence was adduced. In determining this question we cannot overlook the personal equation that is bound to occur. In order to obtain fairly ac-

curate information from time to time as to the increase or decrease of the cost of living in Canada, the *Labour Gazette* has, for years, by means of correspondents throughout Canada, obtained information upon a uniform basis from which statistics are prepared and issued to the public. In our opinion they form as reliable a guide as can be obtained. It appears from statement based on this source of information, that with respect to a typical family of five, the cost of living in Vancouver, including all foods, fuel, light and rent, per week, in the month of March, 1913, was \$16.28 $\frac{1}{4}$, and that it fell to \$13.22 $\frac{1}{4}$ in March, 1915. It also appears that this latter cost was lower than in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg and Toronto. We suggested that there should be a more extensive comparison, as the month indicated might not be a fair test. A statement was prepared based upon the retail prices tabulated in the *Labour Gazette* for the months of January, March and May of 1913, as compared with similar months of 1915. It covered such prices in the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and thus minimized the risk of error that might attach to accepting the indicated prices for one city alone. This statement showed that for the typical family referred to, during the months mentioned, the cost per week in 1913 for Vancouver was \$16.48 $\frac{3}{4}$ as compared with \$13.36 $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1915; in Victoria it was \$17.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1913 as compared with \$14.31 $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1915; while in New Westminster it was \$16.89 $\frac{3}{4}$ in 1913 as compared with \$14.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1915, thus showing decreases in each of these cities. The statement also contained the compounded averages, according to the number of the company's employees in the respective cities, and this showed a decrease in cost between these two periods of 18.92 per cent for Vancouver, 19.89 per cent for Victoria and 13.80 per cent for New Westminster, or making a compounded average decrease for all the cities of 18.17 per cent. We think the mode thus adopted by the company to

show a decrease during the period mentioned is as accurate as possible in a matter of this kind. We then sought particular evidence outside the *Labour Gazette*, as to the increase or otherwise of the cost of food stuffs. Retail grocers supplied from their books valuable information and also gave general evidence on the point. We became satisfied that as between 1913, when the wage scale was last fixed, and the present time, the cost of living had on the whole slightly decreased in the community affected by the enquiry, and this decrease is fairly reflected in the above short excerpts from the statements filed. This result has been brought about by the fact that while the cost of food stuffs has risen to some extent, this has been offset by a considerable reduction in rent and an appreciable decrease in the cost of fuel. As to clothing, the cost of cotton goods has fallen, and the present retail cost of woollen goods is less than it was two years ago. This may be due to depression and because the community has not yet felt the effect of the increased wholesale cost of articles manufactured from wool, due to the war. In this connection, the opinion of merchants was that in the near future the cost to the consumer of all woollen goods was bound to increase.

Wages Paid by Other Street Railway Companies.

The company contended that its employees were receiving a higher rate of wages than was paid by any other company carrying on a like business under similar conditions. It sought to support its contention by a mass of evidence dealing with all the trades affected by the enquiry, and showing the rate of wages paid in a large number of cities on the continent. It was stated that, with reference to motormen and conductors, amongst over one thousand street railway companies, only a small number could be found paying a higher rate of wages, and that these exceptions could, in most cases, be accounted

for by peculiar local conditions. We found that this statement was substantially proved. At the same time, the conditions prevailing in one city are not likely to be the same in another, especially when you compare our local conditions with those pertaining at distant points. It was also contended that the wages thus paid should not form any criterion as being fair and proper wages, but might be accepted as proof that they were too low in those cities. We think, however, that it can be presumed these wages are generally fair and based on the usual rules governing the rates paid. In Canada, it appears that in the cities of the Prairie Provinces, except Winnipeg, Moose Jaw and Brandon, the street railways are almost entirely operated under municipal management. They do not, therefore, form a fair test as to the rate of wages to be paid by the company. Should a deficit occur upon the lines operated in Calgary, Edmonton, Regina or Saskatoon, it would be borne by the municipality. Recently a reduction of wages has taken place in these cities with a view of decreasing the expenditure. In the city of Winnipeg the maximum rate paid to motormen and conductors is 34 cents per hour. There the cost of living is higher, the climatic conditions unfavourable, and the concessions to the employees far less than those received by the employees of the company. There are only a limited number of agreements between street railway companies and their employees in Canada. A statement filed showing the maximum rate paid in some of the cities gave the following information: Peterborough, 20 cents per hour; Hull, 23 cents; Hamilton, 25 cents; Montreal, 25 cents; Ottawa, 27 cents; Toronto, 27½ cents, as compared with the existing rate paid by the B. C. Electric Railway Company of 35 cents in the cities and 36½ cents per hour on the interurban lines. Without referring to the information affecting a large number of cities throughout the United States, we considered particularly the rates paid in the neighbouring coast cities. In

most cases the length of service, in order to reach the maximum rate of pay, is greater than in this province. The rates supplied were as follows: Tacoma, 21 cents per hour; Stockton, 27½ cents; Everett, 28 cents; Los Angeles, 30 cents; San Francisco, 33 cents; San Francisco (Municipal), 37½ cents; and Oakland, 40 cents per hour. We were not afforded evidence showing the different agreements with their employees under which the railways in these cities were operated, nor whether the employees had the benefit of privileges and concessions as liberal as those granted by the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The nearest city to which we might look for comparison was Seattle. There, however, the 32 cents maximum rate is only reached after 6 years' service. It was contended that the cost of living in Seattle was less than in Vancouver, and that this should militate against adopting the Seattle rate for the cities affected in our province. Considerable evidence was given upon this point by both sides. It was contradictory, and different prices had apparently been quoted by the same store for the same kind of goods. The error probably arose from their carrying different grades of the same commodity, and the quotations not being applied to the same grade in each instance. Rents appeared higher in Seattle than in Vancouver. From the evidence we were satisfied that on the whole there was no appreciable difference in the cost of living between the two cities. The climatic and general conditions of operation would be practically the same for the employees, but those working for the company in British Columbia have not only the benefit of an agreement guaranteeing permanent employment with reasonable working conditions, but also receive valuable concessions, in the form of half rates for electric lighting, reduced charges for gas, free installation of meters, free transportation for themselves at all times, and also for their families to a limited extent.

Rates of Wages Increased by Eight Per Cent Since 1913.

The company then sought to support its position by claiming that the rate of wages paid its employees, especially motormen and conductors, had risen eight per cent since 1913. This was not controverted, and was due to the sliding scale by which length of service entitled an employee to a higher rate of wages. During the time the agreement was in force the company, as in duty bound, adhered to this provision, but it is now invoked as an argument to support the lower rate, sought to be established. We do not think it should be so considered. We believe in the principle of advance in wages through length of service. The point might be worthy of consideration to this extent,—these employees were presumably satisfied to work for the company in 1913 at the then rate of wages and cost of living, and it would not now be unjust under the changed conditions to have them revert to the rate of wages then being paid. In other words, if the rate of wages to motormen and conductors be decreased by eight per cent, they would, in these times of depression, receive the same wages as in the period of prosperity.

Company's Financial Position.

The company presented statements in detail showing its financial position and inability to pay the present rate of wages. The extent of its business is judged from the fact that it operates 334.02 miles of track, as compared with 119.07 in Toronto and 212 miles in Montreal, though it serves a population less in extent than either of these cities. The company in addition to operating a street railway, also, through its franchises, held in its own right or possessed by subsidiary companies, supplies electric light and gas throughout the cities of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, and adjoining districts, and also furnishes power in the same territory. In exhibiting its financial position it did

not separate its street railway operations from those of a profitable nature, such as electric lighting and the supply of gas. Even on the entire business of the company there would appear to be only a small surplus of gross earnings over operating expenses.

For example, the total gross earnings of the company for the month of June 1915 were \$498,093.00, and working expenses and maintenance, \$494,315.00, leaving a surplus of \$3,778.00.

A statement was also submitted exhibiting a falling off in the net profit of 1915 as compared with 1914. An extract shows that while such profit for May 1914 was \$162,674.00, it had fallen to \$23,745 in May of 1915, and other months showed a corresponding decrease. It was shown that the whole capital investment in all undertakings of the company, on June 30, 1914, amounted to \$45,935,669 and that the net profit for the year was \$2,156,585, giving a net profit of 4.69 per cent on the capital invested, while with the same amount invested, the net profit up to June 30, 1915, was \$1,273,603, representing 2.67 per cent profit.

Dealing separately with the gross revenue received from the street railway, it showed a great falling off between 1912 and the present year.

The total receipts for the entire system for the year 1912 were	\$4,008,644
For Vancouver City alone	2,007,953
For the year 1913 for the entire system they were	4,158,025
For Vancouver City alone	2,021,681
For 1914, over the entire system	3,620,736
For Vancouver City alone	1,848,591
For the 6 months ending June 30, 1915, the receipts were for the entire system	1,173,924
For Vancouver City alone	549,513

Another comparative statement showed the proportion of the gross earnings absorbed by wages of motormen and conductors had increased from 1913 to 1915. For example, the earnings in the city of Vancouver in June, 1914, were \$161,589 and the wages to motormen and conductors amounted to \$48,402.00, being 29.95 per cent of the gross earnings, while in

June, 1915, the gross earnings were \$84,023.00 and the wages of motormen and conductors were \$41,488, being 49.37 per cent of the gross earnings. As to the entire system for the same period, it did not show disproportion to the same extent, viz., in June, 1913, the gross earnings were \$315,205, and the wages of motormen and conductors were \$81,638, being 25.89 per cent; while in June, 1915, the gross earnings were \$186,586 and the wages were \$71,707, being 38.43 per cent of the gross earnings. In a statement showing the "operating expenses ratio" it appeared that it was 81.03 per cent in the city of Vancouver and 94.75 per cent on the entire system in January, 1914, while in May, 1915, it had risen to 140.94 per cent on Vancouver city and 135.21 per cent on the entire system; the latter figures represented approximately a 40 per cent loss in the city of Vancouver and a 35 per cent loss on the entire system. Inquiry was made as to the cause of this falling off in business, and it was stated to be due to decreased population, depression and jitney competition. There is no doubt that the latter has contributed materially to the result, but that on some portions of the line not affected by this competition the same marked decrease in business existed.

We do not think it advisable to deal further with the financial aspect of the question, as in our opinion it should not be a governing or controlling factor in our recommendation as to the rate of wages. Whatever course a company might see fit to pursue of its own accord, we do not think it should be "recommended" to carry on its operations by paying its employees less than a fair wage, based on proper conditions. We, however, thought it well to outline the financial position to show that the company is not in a position to deal liberally with its employees. The presentation of the financial position of the company is also important as a strong argument in favour of our using extreme care in making our recommendations.

Recommendation.

The majority of the Board feel satisfied that for the reasons thus stated we are warranted in recommending the adoption by the parties interested, of the agreement enclosed herewith containing reductions as shown by the wage schedule. After due consideration we trust that it will be deemed satisfactory to both sides. In the working conditions, the seniority clause remains intact. This protection, when coupled with efficiency, creates permanency of employment, more especially to those who, by length of service, have secured to themselves an advantageous position under this privilege. It appeared to us of even greater benefit at this time, when so many men are waiting to fill any vacancies that might exist in the service of the company.

In fixing a rate of wages, we have not attempted to capitalize in dollars and cents the concessions above referred to, but have not overlooked their consideration. They have in the past, and doubtless will in the future weigh considerably with the employees, especially those having families dependent upon them. We have also, in making our recommendations, borne in mind the permanency of employment that will be guaranteed to the employees by the execution of an agreement covering a definite period.

In fixing the time during which we recommend the agreement to exist, we thought it well that it should expire within the same period of time as the current agreement.

Various changes in the working conditions of the existing agreement were advocated by both sides. The "seniority clause" already referred to, was vigorously attacked by the company, and it was strongly contended that its operation interfered with the proper carrying on of the work, especially in the shop and barn department. This point was fully considered before the last Board, and we see no reason to interfere with the decision then arrived at. The company then, as now, submitted that the

practice infringed upon the principle of control that should be usually exercised, untrammelled, by the employer. What the company doubtless desired was good results from the workmen. For that purpose, in order to safeguard the company, a clause was inserted and still remains, providing that the company had the absolute right of dismissal in case of inefficiency. The other matters in the working conditions considered were not of vital importance. We suggest some changes, but in the main we deemed it advisable not to interfere to any extent with the arrangements that had already been in force between the parties for a lengthy period, with little apparent friction. The Board unanimously recommends the adoption of the working conditions as changed.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 25th day of August, A.D. 1915.

W. A. MACDONALD,
Chairman of Board.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
Representing the Company.

Agreement Recommended.

AGREEMENT entered into (in duplicate) this day of, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifteen, between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, hereinafter called "The Company," and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the employees of said company affected by this agreement, hereinafter called "The Association."

Witnesseth, that the following wage schedule and working conditions shall take effect and be binding upon the parties hereto and shall govern all employees of the company referred to therein except the conductors, motormen and trainmen employed on Districts 2 and 3 (Lulu Island Branch and Fraser River Valley Line).

Clause 1. This wage schedule and the working conditions submitted herewith shall be binding on the company and its employees for at least 22 months from the first day of September, 1915, and thereafter from year to year, unless changed by the parties hereto. Either of the parties desiring to change the same or open up the agreement or wage schedule shall notify the other party in writing of the desired changes at least 30 days before the expiry of same.

Clause 2. The following rates of wages shall be paid during the continuation of this schedule:

(a) On city and suburban lines, motor-men and conductors shall receive:

First year	26	cents per hour.
Second year	27½	" " "
Third year	29	" " "
Fourth year	30½	" " "
After fourth year	32	" " "

(b) Motormen and conductors in work train service shall receive 1½ cents per hour in addition to the above rates.

(c) On interurban lines, being District 1, New Westminster (Central Park) Line, District 4, New Westminster (Burnaby Lake) Line, and also on Saanich Line:

First year	27½	cents per hour.
Second year	29	" " "
Third year	30½	" " "
Fourth year	32	" " "
After fourth year	33½	" " "

(d) Brakemen, trolley-men and bag-gagemen on those lines shall receive:

For the first six months	25	cents per hour.
For the second six months	26	" " "
For the second year	26½	" " "
For the third year	27½	" " "
For the fourth year and after	28½	" " "

(e) Shop and barn wages:

Car cleaners	25	cents per hour.
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Motor car repairers, armature winders' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers—

First year	26	" " "
Second year	27½	" " "
Third year	29	" " "
Fourth year	30½	" " "
After fourth year	32	" " "

Freight car repairers	28	cents per hour.
Freight car repairers' helpers	25	" " "
Freight car inspectors	30	" " "
Painters	39	" " "
Freight car and rough painters	29½	" " "
Brush hands	26	" " "
Carpenters	39	" " "
Freight car carpenters	33	" " "
Machinists	42½	" " "
Babbiter	33½	" " "
Trolley retriever repairer	35	" " "
Blacksmiths	42½	" " "
Car wire men	38	" " "
Air brake fitters	34	" " "
Armature winders, first class	42	" " "
Armature winders, second class	40	" " "
Armature winders, third class	38	cents per hour.
Leading hands, while so acting, to receive beyond regular pay, 3 cents extra, per hour.		

Apprentices—

First year	15	cents per hour.
Second year	18	" " "
Third year	22	" " "
Fourth year	27	" " "

(f) Freight shed department:

Checkers	28	cents per hour.
Truckers	26	" " "

(g) Maintenance of way men:

Track maintenance men—		
First nine months	24	cents per hour.
After nine months	25	" " "
Track groovers	25	" " "
Blacksmiths, same rate as shop blacksmiths.		

(h) Meter men:

First year	28½	cents per hour.
Second year	30	" " "
Third year and after	31½	" " "

(i) Employees paid monthly:

House light troublemen	\$87.50	per month.
Assistant house light troublemen	60.00	"
Baggageroom men (Vancouver)	78.00	"
" (New Westminster)	65.00	"
Teamsters	62.50	"
Interlocking tower men	60.00	"

Working Conditions.

Recognition of Association.

1. The company recognizes the Employees' Union or Association and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with same. The company agrees that employees affected by this agreement should become members of the association in order that all

questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head.

Interference by Association.

2. The association agrees that it will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees for sufficient cause except for membership of the association.

Dismissal for Inefficiency.

3. The company shall have the absolute right to dismiss any employee for inefficiency provided an employee so dismissed shall have an appeal to the general manager whose decision shall be final. On the hearing of such appeal the employee shall have the right, if he so desires, to have present one official of the association.

Names of Employees: Advising Association.

4. The company shall forward the names of all men entering their employ affected by this agreement to the secretaries of the divisions.

Grievances.

5. (a) Properly qualified officers of the association divisions shall be recognized by the company in discussing any grievance of any employee. Grievances will first be presented to the local manager or superintendent, and, if a satisfactory adjustment cannot be obtained, an appeal will be made to the general manager.

(b) Any employee suspended or dismissed for cause, and upon investigation not being proved guilty, shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost through such suspension or dismissal. Investigation of a charge in cases of suspension or dismissal shall be held as soon as possible thereafter. The suspended or dismissed employee shall be notified at least 24 hours in advance when and where to attend, and also be notified of the nature

of the charge laid against him. He shall have the right to produce witnesses and evidence thereat, and also the privilege of having an officer of the association present, if he so desires. Final decision in all cases of suspension or dismissal shall be given as soon as possible after the hearing of the charge is closed.

(c) In the event of a decision given by the company under the foregoing section not being considered just and equitable by the association, the company agrees to refer same to a Board of Arbitration, which Board shall consist of one officer of the company and one officer of the association. These two shall select a third arbitrator or umpire, and in the event of disagreement, such umpire shall be appointed by a judge of the Supreme Court. The decision of the Board shall be final and binding on all parties. Each party shall bear the expenses of its own arbitrator, and the expenses of the umpire shall be borne equally by the parties hereto.

(d) If an employee has been suspended or dismissed for any violation of duty constituting in the opinion of the company an indictable offence, then the company shall immediately inform such an employee to that effect, designating such violation, without being required to furnish the evidence in support thereof. If the association is not satisfied with such suspension or dismissal, it shall within seven (7) days notify the company in writing to that effect, and, if within seven (7) days after receiving such notice the company does not criminally prosecute the employee for such alleged violation, then such suspension or dismissal shall be subject to arbitration and dealt with under the foregoing sub-section.

It is understood that the provisions of this sub-section are not in any way to impair, affect or delay criminal proceedings being taken at any time against any employee.

6. In the event of an employee affected by this agreement being suspended by the association from membership of the association for just cause affecting

his character or the performance of his duties towards the company or his fellow employees, the association shall have the right to report the fact of such suspension and the cause thereof to the company for such action as the company deems proper to take thereon, the association to have the right to be represented at the hearing. General manager to decide.

Leave of Absence.

7. Should the business of the division so increase that it becomes necessary to have a business agent, and an employee is appointed, then the company shall recognize the employee so appointed as such business agent, and he shall retain his seniority in the company's service and have access to the company's premises at all reasonable times.

8. Officers of the association shall be granted leave of absence on association business in so far as the regular operation of the service will permit, and shall be given precedence over any other applications for leave on the same day.

9. Any employee elected to office in the association which requires his absence from the company's employ shall retain his seniority rights, and shall upon his retirement from such office return to the company's employ.

Rules and Regulations.

10. All employees shall be governed by the rules and regulations established from time to time by the company, and shall also strictly observe all special orders bulletined or verbally conveyed by the officers of the company.

Complaints to be in Writing.

11. All complaints brought before the company must be in writing and the papers shall be open to inspection.

Lost Property.

12. Employees who turn into office of the company lost articles found on the cars or on the company's property,

shall attach to same a tag provided for the purpose. The tag shall bear a brief description of the article, with the time and place of finding.

Promotion.

13. In accordance with the past policy of the company promotion will, as far as possible, and having due regard to the needs of the service, be governed by seniority and proficiency, but in all matters of promotion and appointments the company reserves the right of absolute freedom in selection. When vacancies occur, notice of same will be given on the bulletin boards so that employees may make application for position.

Holidays.

14. Monthly men shall be given ten days' holidays each year after one year's service, and shall be paid for same. Public holidays not included in the ten days.

Payment of Wages.

15. Payment of wages shall be made semi-monthly on the 8th and 23rd of each month or as near thereto as practicable having regard to Sundays and holidays. Shortages and omissions caused by the fault of the office staff shall be paid by special cheque if requested by the employee. A clerk shall be employed in the New Westminster office to deal with adjustments of wages of employees in interurban lines, Westminster city lines, and Westminster car shops.

Concessions.

16. (a) Any employee covered by this agreement will be entitled on becoming a consumer, to gas concessions as heretofore, and to purchase electric light from the company for the use of himself and his family only at four cents per kilowatt hour as measured by meter, and subject to such regulations for the use of same as the company may issue from time to time,—the company to install meters free and charge no rent for same.

(b) Free transportation shall be granted to all employees at all times over all lines within the city in which they are employed or over the interurban district in which they are employed. Under special circumstances the company may grant, upon request, a pass to an employee covering transportation between the nearest interurban station to his home and the place where he is employed, should he be living in a district where city car accommodation will not adequately cover his needs.

(c) Each employee shall be granted one round trip pass per week for himself, wife and members of his family wholly dependent on him, over Districts One, Two and Four, good on any day of such week, and four round trip passes per year over District Three or Saanich Line, good on any day except Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, or day preceding a public holiday.

(d) Any employee residing on the interurban lines shall be entitled to purchase settlers' tickets not exceeding thirty per month at half rate for his wife and the members of his family wholly dependent on him, unless this provision is contrary to law.

(e) Motorman and conductors' badges will cover transportation at all times over all lines.

(f) Any employee making wrongful use of any of the concessions granted by this clause or transferring them to persons not authorized to receive them, shall be dismissed from the service.

Present Working Conditions.

17. Any working condition at present in force which is not specifically mentioned in this agreement and is not contrary to its intention shall continue in effect; provided that should any dispute arise as to the existence of any such working condition then the general manager shall decide the matter. If the decision is not satisfactory to the association then it shall have a right of appeal to a Board of Arbitration, to be

constituted under and having all the powers outlined in Subsection (c) of Section 5 of this agreement.

PART TWO—CITY AND SUBURBAN LINES.

Motormen and Conductors—Overtime.

18. (a) When a man is compelled to work over schedule running time, time and a half will be allowed up to 12 midnight, and double time after 12 midnight until he is relieved from duty. (This to apply to men working day runs.)

(b) Men working night runs, after finishing their run, shall be allowed time and a half up to 2 a.m., and double time thereafter until relieved from duty.

(c) When an extra man is required to work over 9½ hours, he shall receive time and a half up to 12 hours, and double time thereafter until relieved from duty.

19. Men working owl runs shall be allowed time and a half after running time up to twelve (12) hours, and double time after twelve (12) hours until relieved from duty.

Nine Hour Day.

20. Nine hours to constitute a day's work and shall be observed as far as operating conditions permit. When operating conditions necessitate a longer schedule time than nine hours and thirty minutes on some runs, no overtime is to be allowed for such additional thirty minutes, but beyond 9 hours and 30 minutes overtime shall be paid.

Breaking in New Men.

21. The company shall pay extra to conductors and motormen for breaking in new men at the rate of 25 cents per day. Men breaking in new men shall have served at least one year in the service, and will be selected by the company in accordance with their efficiency.

Reporting Time.

22. Conductors and motormen booked out on runs before 8 o'clock in the morning, who are required to report for duty ten minutes before the time shown on the running sheet, will be paid for this additional ten minutes' time. If they are booked out for first run of the day after 8 o'clock and in like manner requested to report ten minutes beforehand they shall be paid for five minutes' additional.

Box Time.

23. Conductors shall be paid box time according to schedule running time from place where box is received to relief point and from relief point to place where box is delivered up.

Uniforms.

24. Each regular conductor and motorman, if required by the company, shall wear uniform and cap while on duty, and the company shall provide such employee with one full uniform including cap each year. The cost of said uniform and cap to be in so far as contributions by the company are concerned based upon a fixed price that shall be agreed upon by the company and the association. The company's contribution shall be one-half of said fixed price.

Union scale of wages for making the uniforms will prevail.

In the event of any employee damaging or destroying his uniform in the execution of his duty the company will make good the damage or supply free an extra uniform if the case warrants. Any employee who has been in the employ of the company for six months and has had a uniform for three months shall upon leaving the company's service not be required to pay more than one-half the cost of such uniform. (This section shall also apply to interurban lines.)

25. Conductors' changers to be furnished by the company and to remain the property of the company.

Minimum Age.

26. No new men shall be employed as conductors or motormen who are under the age of 21 years.

Extra List.

27. The company shall endeavour to maintain at all times an adequate and proper extra list, up to 20 per cent of the regular men if the obtaining of them is practicable. No motorman or conductor after finishing a run shall be required to do extra work if there are any competent men available, and the company will endeavour at all times to provide a sufficient number of extra men, so that any motorman or conductor will not be required to work over schedule running time.

Change Money.

28. All conductors on passenger runs shall be supplied with up to \$30.00 change money according to the necessities of their run.

Work Trains and Line Cars.

29. All regular work trains shall be operated by a fully qualified crew, and each line car shall be operated by a fully qualified motorman. Such crews shall sign on a special sheet for a period of six months, from July 1 to December 31, and from January 1 to June 30. Provided, however, the company reserves the right to withdraw any car or cars referred to in this clause, whereupon the crews signed for any car so withdrawn shall be assigned to duty in their proper position in the passenger service and a new running sheet posted if necessary. And further provided, that crews signed as above if not required for work train or line car service on any day, may be assigned to duty in the passenger service by the superintendent for the day or days said work train or line car is temporarily out of service. The company to put on a pilot when necessary on interurban lines. Superintendent to decide.

Limits of Day Runs.

30. As far as practicable all day runs starting before 7 a.m. shall finish not later than 6.30 p.m.

Temporary Change of Work.

31. Men compulsorily taken from their runs and put into temporary positions shall be paid the same rate as they would be paid on their respective runs, and shall not have their wages reduced owing to shortage of hours.

Running Sheets.

32. A new running sheet for Vancouver city and suburban cars, also for Victoria, New Westminster and North Vancouver shall be posted every two months, and shall be signed up within five days of posting. Each new running sheet shall take effect on first day of the month. Provided, however, the company reserves the right to extend the time for bringing a new running schedule into effect if foggy weather or other exceptional conditions prevail.

The company is to have the right to change the running sheet during Exhibition week or on holidays or in the event of an unforeseen occurrence happening, which so interferes with traffic as to require a change. If the change at any time exceeds one week then the company shall post a new running sheet.

Leave of Absence.

33. Leave of absence to motormen and conductors shall be granted by the traffic superintendent on application in so far as the proper operation and conduct of the service will permit. Men absent on account of sickness shall notify their superintendent when desirous of returning to duty, not later than one o'clock p.m. of the preceding day, and shall be restored to the former run held by them when taken ill, unless there has been a change in the run list. Men on leave of absence shall be booked for their

run without this requirement at expiration of leave, if leave is not more than seven days.

Limit of Night Runs.

34. As far as practicable no night runs to extend over a period of 13 hours.

Travelling Time.

35. Any motorman not signing up on regular running sheet shall be paid travelling time to and from any run where relief is made ten minutes or more from car barn.

Heating Front Vestibule.

36. The system of heating front vestibule to be as at present unless the company decides to improve thereon.

Lavatories.

37. Lavatories shall be provided at the most suitable terminal of each line as far as practicable. Such lavatories shall be kept in a sanitary condition and be equipped with a serviceable lock and key.

Lockers.

38. Lockers to be provided where this arrangement is not already in effect as far as practicable.

PART THREE — INTERURBAN LINES.

DISTRICTS 1 AND 4, AND SAANICH DISTRICT.

Regular Runs, Sign-Up.

39. Regular runs will be signed up as follows:

Passenger service 90 days, freight service six months. In the event of a trainman refusing to accept any particular run to which he is entitled he will lose his rights to the run until it again becomes vacant, or change of time table.

Regular Men, Sign-Up.

40. A regular man will hold rights entitling him to sign-up as per paragraph "39."

Road Crew.

41. A road crew consists in each instance of the number hereafter designated.

Work Train Crew.

42. Work train crews to consist of conductor, motorman, and at least one brakeman and trolleyman.

Line Car Crew.

43. Line car will be classed under work train basis. Line car crew consists of conductor and motorman.

Road Crew, Freight Service.

44. Road crews in freight service when handling from one to five cars in addition to the locomotive will consist of conductor, motorman, one brakeman and trolleyman.

When handling more than five cars in addition to the locomotive the road crew will consist of conductor, motorman, two brakemen and trolleyman.

Freight and Work Trains, Minimum Pay.

45. Freight and work trains regularly set up, not less than 26 calendar working days to constitute a month at any service, and must be paid a proportionate rate for number of days held in service.

Sunday Leave, Work Train Crews.

46. Sundays. Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from duty from time work is through on Saturday night until usual starting time Monday morning, unless notified in writing before they are laid up on Saturday night that they will be

required. If so notified and not used they will be paid five hours, at work train rates. Trainmen will be allowed to go home for Sunday if train service will permit and will not interfere with the train service.

Way Freight, Etc., Crews.

47. A way freight, express or baggage motor crew to consist of at least one motorman, one conductor and one brakeman, except where business is light when crew may if consistent with safety, be composed of a conductor and a motorman. Superintendent to decide.

Way Freight or Milk, Unduly Heavy.

48. If the work on any freight or milk train is unduly heavy it will be lightened by employing additional men. Superintendent to decide.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

Passenger Crews, One Car.

49. A passenger crew for one car consists of at least one motorman and one conductor.

50. A passenger crew for more than one car consists of at least one motorman, one conductor and one brakeman. The company to put on extra men when needed. Superintendent to decide.

Passenger Crews, Two Cars.

51. Passenger trains of two cars, one brakeman in addition to conductor and motorman. All other passenger trains to be manned as safety and traffic demand. Superintendent to decide.

Trainman, Definition of.

52. The term "trainman" means a man employed by the company exclusively for service as a conductor, motorman, brakeman or trolleyman and shown on its lists and records as having been assigned to either the passenger service or the freight service, permanently as such.

Home Terminal, District Two.

53. Vancouver shall be known as the home terminal on District Two, whilst present conditions remain unchanged.

Overtime.

54. (a) When a man holding a regular passenger run is compelled to work over ten (10) hours, he will receive time and one-half up to sixteen (16) hours and double time after sixteen (16) hours until relieved from duty.

(b) Men holding freight, work train or extra runs if compelled to work over ten (10) hours shall receive time and one-half up to sixteen (16) hours and double time after sixteen (16) hours until relieved from duty.

Night Men, Extra Allowance.

(c) All nightmen engaged in freight service in District One (1) shall be allowed 2 cents per hour extra over and above wages paid to day men. Night is defined to be from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

10-Hour Day.

55. (a) The rate of wages shall be based on a day's work of ten (10) hours.

Reporting Time.

(b) Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for reporting time for all service in Districts 1 and 4, also on Saanich District at present.

Runs Less Than Ten Hours.

(c) When schedule runs do not consume ten (10) working hours except as herein otherwise provided, company reserved the right to assign crews holding such runs further duties as required to complete full day's work, it being provided, however, that such further duties shall be specified when runs are advertised. No freight work to be included.

Relief for Trainmen.

56. In the event of a trainman requiring relief the company will furnish such relief so long as there are extra, competent trainmen not working, and company will be advised at 4 p.m. of day previous such relief is required, in order to arrange such reliefs, except in cases of emergency.

Reliefs will be granted in the order in which applications are received; all things being equal, regular men will have preference.

Rest for Trainmen.

57. After sixteen (16) hours duty a trainman may claim eight (8) hours rest.

Regular Runs, Period Of.

58. In so far as service demands and working conditions will permit, all regular runs shall be completed within thirteen (13) hours of commencement of first shift.

In the event of a run not being completed within thirteen (13) hours all such time over thirteen (13) hours shall be computed as working time at straight time, and shall be paid for as such.

Extra Men, Minimum Pay.

59. Extra trainmen called for duty which entails switching movements in and about any terminal yard, shop, station or other point on the system, shall receive pay for actual time on duty, provided they shall be allowed for any such duty not less than two (2) such full hours.

Extra trainmen called for duty involving road movements shall receive pay for actual time on duty provided that allowance for such extra duty shall not be paid less than two (2) hours.

Extra Men, First In, First Out.

60. (a) Extra men to be arranged as follows: First in, first out, unless a run be known to be open for six days or

longer, then senior spare men will be entitled to such run. If run around avoidably men will be allowed quarter of a day and stand first out. When the run is known to be open for thirty (30) days or longer regular men will take it, if desired.

Day Men, Lay-off.

(b) If senior day man lays off for six days or longer, senior night man will be entitled to take run, and if he does not desire it, next senior night man will be entitled to take such run, and senior spare man will take night man's run.

Day Run, Definition.

(c) Day run to be classed as any run ending at 6.30 p.m.

Extra Crews, Calling for Duty.

(d) All extra men to be called at places of residence for duty if place of residence is within one mile from terminal. Extra board to be placed in the trainmaster's office.

Students' Pay.

61. Students whilst breaking in as trainmen shall be paid at least one dollar per day during probation provided that they qualify within fourteen days.

Freight Crews, Sign-up.

62. All road crews in freight service shall sign-up for runs as follows:

- A conductor in charge of train.
- A motorman in charge of motor.
- A rear brakeman.
- A trolleyman.
- A head brakeman according to seniority.

Meals, Allowance Time.

63. Trainmen on duty shall be allowed time not to exceed thirty (30) minutes for meals, when detained from home terminal in any capacity, and shall

be paid for time so consumed. Dispatcher's permission must be obtained.

Pilots.

64. (a) When a train is being operated over any district other than that over which the crew operating the train is acquainted with the physical characteristics or running rules of such district, qualified trainmen will be supplied as pilot. Pilots will be paid same rate as their seniority entitles them to as conductor.

Trains Running Over Two Districts.

(b) Where trains are operated over two or more districts or lines such runs shall be pro-rated among such districts, on a mileage basis as deemed fair by the superintendent, who will hear claims of such districts in connection with such distribution. Trainmen of each district will be tendered the through runs assigned to such districts in accordance with seniority, and the judgment of said superintendent as to competence, as above set forth.

Qualified Trainmen to Operate Trains.

65. No employee not a qualified trainman shall be allowed to operate a train on any district, unless absolutely necessary.

Change Money.

66. Conductors shall be provided with fifteen dollars (\$15.00) change money for passenger work.

Trip Reports.

67. Where trip reports detain conductors after day's work they will be paid reasonable time for same.

Dead-heading.

68. Trainmen dead-heading will be paid actual time to and from home terminal.

Trains Annulled.

69. When trainmen appear for duty and train is annulled they will be allowed two and one-half hours and stand first out. When train is annulled, conductor will be notified in writing.

Men Taken Off Regular Run.

70. A trainman taken from his regular run to other duty shall receive not less than the same compensation as on his regular run.

Seniority.

71. Runs shall be awarded to qualified trainmen in accordance with their seniority on the district on which they are employed.

Shortages in Pay.

72. Trainmen will be notified when time is not allowed as per time slips with reasons therefor, and shortages and omissions in pay will be paid by time card if requested by trainmen.

Seniority.

73. Trainmen's seniority shall commence from time application is accepted, and same shall be furnished to association if desired.

Leave of Absence.

74. (a) Leave of absence to trainmen shall be granted by the superintendent or trainmaster on application in so far as the proper operation and conduct of the service will permit.

Reporting After Lay-off.

(b) Trainmen after laying off shall report for duty at 2 p.m. the day before he desires to resume duty; otherwise, shall not be entered on the board for his regular run.

Sickness, Etc.

(c) Trainmen sick or unfit for duty will register in proper book, and when

they book O.K. for duty again they will take their regular run.

Competent Brakemen.

75. One brakeman on each train or car must be competent and have at least four (4) months' experience as such, and the same or other brakeman must be acquainted with the road. A conductor will not be required to take out a brakeman who is found to be incompetent more than one round trip unless his alleged incompetency on investigation is disproved.

Bad Order Cars.

76. Trainmen will not be compelled to handle "bad order" cars in train, draft gear of which is defective, and requires to be changed, further than to take care of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van other than official cars.

Expenses.

77. Trainmen held off on company's business by order of the company's officials will be paid schedule rates for time lost, and will be reimbursed reasonable expenses when away from home.

Like rates and expenses shall be paid to trainmen when compelled to attend inquests or courts on subpoena requested or procured by the company's officers, the company to receive and retain any witness fees payable.

Discharge or Resignation.

78. When a trainman is discharged, or resigns, he will as soon as practicable be paid and given a certificate stating the term of service and in what capacity he was employed, three days to be considered sufficient, if held longer he will be paid ten (10) hours per day at the rate he was receiving.

Exchange of Runs.

79. In the event of a trainman signing up on freight or shunters becoming incapacitated through accident or sickness to work on freight service, he shall be allowed to exchange places with senior man, who has signed freight list, and the respective runs for length of sign up, subject to the approval of the company.

Extra Work and Extra Men.

80. Regular crews after finishing their run will not be required to do extra work if there are extra men available.

The company will endeavour at all times to provide sufficient number of extra men so that regular men will not be required to do such extra work.

Seniority List.

81. Seniority list of trainmen will be posted up every six months.

Double-heading Freight Trains.

83. It is not the intention of the company to adopt the plan of double-heading freight trains.

Vans. Abandoning.

84. When vans are used trainmen will not be compelled to abandon their vans between terminals. This refers to freight service only.

Baggage Cars.

86. Manning of baggage cars will be made from the ranks of brakemen in their seniority.

Brakemen, Examinations.

87. Senior brakemen will be required to pass their examination for conductor in turn. Brakemen refusing their promotion to conductor or failing to qualify for same will in failing rate junior to the man who had qualified ahead of

him. This clause will apply to trolley-men also.

Lay Away From Home Terminal.

88. Twelve (12) hours will be considered long enough to keep crews lying at terminals other than their home terminal, and the company will make every effort to prevent this time being exceeded.

Ice Houses.

89. At all points where company's ice houses are located train crew will be allowed ice for their van.

Way Freight, Extra Help.

90. For way freights beyond the reasonable capacity of the train crew to handle, the company shall furnish such necessary extra help, and in such manner as the superintendent shall decide.

Switching Trains With Van Attached.

91. Switchmen must not switch trains with van attached.

PART FOUR — SHOP AND BARN DEPARTMENTS.

Night Men.

92. (a) All mechanics and mechanics' helpers in mechanical department to receive 5 cents per hour additional to regular rate received by them on regular day work.

(b) All vacancies for day work to be recruited from night men, seniority to govern, except that the superintendent may, on account of a man being more proficient for a particular work, be entitled to ignore this right of seniority.

Overtime.

93. Painters, carpenters, machinists, blacksmiths, armature winders, car repairers and all other shop employees employed on day shift except car clean-

ers, to receive time and a half after 5 p.m., and from 12 noon until 5 p.m., on Saturdays, and double time from 10 p.m. until 7 a.m. or longer if compulsorily employed, and after 5 p.m. Saturdays, also double time on Sundays and holidays. Extra duty involving overtime to be taken by employees in rotation as far as it may be convenient.

Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Provided, that the foregoing shall not debar the company from calling on any employee to work at any time or times, to enable the company to operate any emergencies which may arise, and that such employee called upon to work on Sunday or statutory holidays or for emergency night calls shall not be paid less than four hours and a half straight time. Notice of emergency calls to be given as early as possible.

Six-day Week.

94. Car maintenance men to work six days per week on night shift at the discretion of the company, for nine hours per day at straight time. Any time worked in excess of the nine hours to be paid for at the rate of time and a half for first five hours and double time for any further period until relieved from duty. Double time also will be paid on the seventh day should an employee be required to work more than six days in the week. The company shall arrange for the day off per week to be taken at the time or times most convenient to the running of its business. As large a proportion as possible of the employees shall have their day off at week-ends, and provision will be made that employees shall have their leave at week-ends in turns.

For the purpose of this clause, the expression "car maintenance men" includes all mechanics and other employees, including car cleaners, necessary in the car barns, who are engaged

in those routine duties necessitated by the running of a car service.

Travelling Time.

95. Any man called to work in outside places from his own shop shall receive time for going to and coming from such places, also free transportation, except in the case of a man being transferred from one shop or barn to another for a period exceeding seven days.

96. When men are called to places where food is not readily obtainable, they shall not be required to work more than seven hours without meals being supplied by the company.

97. When men engaged in car barns at New Westminster are required to move interurban cars from such barns to the depot, there shall not be less than two men in service on a car or cars.

Reduction of Staff.

98. On reduction of staff through slackness of work, last on, first off; last off, first on, and a man shall not be considered a new man in restarting. Men on being laid off under this clause shall leave an address with the company. Not less than forty-eight (48) hours' notice of resumption of work shall be given by the company to the men by mailing advice to such addresses. If men do not appear to resume their positions, same shall be deemed to be vacated.

In the event of slackness of work in car shops and barns, the hours shall be reduced proportionately, in preference to the laying off of men.

Blacksmiths' Helpers.

99. Blacksmiths to have own regular helpers as far as circumstances will allow.

Leave of Absence.

100. Employees in mechanical department shall be granted leave of absence on application to their respective foremen or superintendents, where such

leave of absence does not exceed one week, in so far as the proper operation of the shops will permit. Three months' leave of absence shall be granted, if desired, after one year's service. After three years' service the leave shall extend to one month per year, if not previously taken. Leave granted for the business of the association shall not be included in the foregoing.

Tools.

101. Car repairers to be supplied with all tools. Carpenters to be supplied with machinists' hammer and monkey wrench and bits for repair work when required.

Lateness in Reporting.

102. All employees in mechanical staff who are unable to report for work at specified time for good and valid reasons shall be allowed to start half an hour or one hour later. Superintendent to decide.

Lavatory Accommodation, Etc.

103. Suitable toilet and lavatory accommodation to be provided. Mess-room accommodation so far as practicable.

First Aid Men.

104. The company shall name and appoint competent first aid men to take charge of first aid work and boxes at each barn and department.

Employment Application Form.

105. All candidates making application shall only be required to state their last three employers on application employment form.

Apprentices, Transference or Dismissal.

106. Any apprentice who, having served one year, in the opinion of the shop foreman shows no aptitude for acquiring the trade, will be transferred or

dismissed, and all obligations accepted by the company will of necessity be forfeited.

Definition of Trades Mechanics.

107. Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years or over varied experience in the separate trades or callings as described in the next four succeeding paragraphs shall be termed mechanics, and any men doing work which generally is accepted in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria as mechanics' work, shall be paid at the minimum rate of pay, and the company will not employ semi-skilled men for mechanics' work or have helpers do mechanics' work or any part thereof.

Machinists.

108. Men who have served an apprenticeship or had four years or over varied experience in the operating of lathes, planing, slotting, milling, shaping and tyre-boring machines or other machine tools, and fitters who are capable of fitting up, assembling and repairing the various parts or details of engines or locomotives, stationary, marine, or any kind of machine or machine tools, and vise work generally, shall be designated as machinists.

Blacksmiths.

109. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years or who has had four years' varied experience at the blacksmith trade, and who, by his skill and experience, is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work, and, with the use of drawings and blue prints or from instructions, can transmit work to successful completion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith.

Apprentices.

110. Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated apprentices. Any boy hereafter engag-

ing himself to learn any mechanical trade shall be over 16 and under 21 years of age, must serve not less than four years, must be able to read and write English and know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Machinists' Helpers.

111. The number of apprentices in the case of machinists shall be one for the shop and one for every four machinists employed. Helpers will not be advanced to the work of machinists, and when used in connection with machinists' work will work under the direction of a machinist.

Carpenters.

112. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years or who has had four years' varied experience at the carpenter trade, and who by his skill and experience is qualified and capable of taking a piece of work and, with the use of drawings and blue prints or from instructions, can transmit such work to successful completion within a reasonable time, shall be considered a carpenter.

Freight Carpenters.

113. Any man who shall prove qualified to make satisfactory carpenter repairs to freight car bodies of any class, steel frame work excepted, wherein skill required for joiner or cabinet work is not necessary, and who can perform same within reasonable time shall be considered a freight carpenter.

Painters.

114. Any man who has served an apprenticeship of four years, or who has had four years' varied experience at the painter's trade, and who by his skill and experience is qualified to mix and blend paints to the colors required by specifications, or otherwise, and who can perform successfully within a reasonable time the work usually performed

by a skilled painter, shall be considered a painter.

Freight Car and Rough Painters.

115. Any man who can prove his qualifications to satisfactorily apply paint to freight car bodies and work of this class, and who can perform same within reasonable time shall be considered a freight car or rough painter.

Brush Hands.

116. Any man who by his qualifications can satisfactorily clean work preparatory to being painted, and also apply paint in a satisfactory manner to parts of car not requiring high-grade or varnish finish such as floors, outside roof, bottom of car, window guards, fenders and piping, shall be considered a brush hand.

Air-brake Fitters.

117. Any man who has full knowledge of all pertaining to the mechanical side of air-brake equipment, and capable of repairing any part of same, shall be considered an air-brake fitter.

Armature Winders.

118. Any man who is qualified by his skill and experience to satisfactorily repair motor armatures and re-wind same shall be considered an armature winder of one of the classes mentioned below, depending upon the number of years' service he may have given in any armature room of recognized standing:

First-class—One who has served four years or more in an armature room.

Second-class—One who has served three years or more in an armature room.

Third-class—One who has served less than three years in an armature room.

Blacksmiths' Helpers.

119. Blacksmith's helper shall be permitted to have a fire after he has worked

two years continuously in the shop where he is employed, provided there is a vacancy; seniority and competency to govern such advancement. An advanced helper shall agree to work for a term of three years, and each year shall receive an advance of 3 cents per hour, but not to exceed the minimum rate paid to blacksmiths. After three months' trial, should he prove incompetent, he may be reduced to helper. It will be the duty of the foreman to advance apprentices and advanced helpers in all branches of their respective trades. The number of advanced blacksmiths' helpers or blacksmiths' apprentices shall not exceed the ratio of one to five blacksmiths.

PART FIVE. — TRACK MAINTENANCE MEN.

Definition.

120. The term "Track Maintenance Men" means employees who take their orders from the roadmaster or track foreman, and whose duties are to maintain the track in safe condition for operation.

Number of Working Hours.

121. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Overtime.

122. If the men are required to work in excess of the above decided time they shall be paid time and a half for overtime up to 12 midnight and double time from 12 midnight until relieved from duty, also double time on Sundays and statutory holidays.

Emergency Work—Minimum Pay.

123. If called out on emergency work, men shall be paid not less than four and one-half hours' straight time; no man to be required to work for longer period than seven hours without meals to be provided by the company.

Payment From Assembling Points.

124. Men to be paid time from assembling points to and from work.

Section Houses.

125. Section houses to be provided when circumstances warrant as soon as practicable.

Reduction of Staff.

126. List of maintenance of way men to be kept by the company. If through slackness of work a lay-off becomes necessary, men shall be laid off in the following order: Last on, first off; last off, first on. When men are needed, the fact to be bulletined. Clause "98" to apply in so far as it relates to notices being sent for resumption of work. Provided that in moving men from one gang to another gang preference shall be given to married men, so that they shall not be moved further from their home. In addition to the separate seniority lists at present in effect with respect to different districts there shall be a separate seniority list for District 2.

Bulletining Vacancies.

127. All vacancies for promotion amongst track maintenance men to be bulletined.

128. If men are taken from shops to do blacksmiths' work or blacksmiths' helpers' work on maintenance of way, they shall receive regular shop schedule wages.

PART SIX.—FREIGHT SHED DEPARTMENT.

Freight Shed Department.

129. Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work; hours to be from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

130. Lay-offs to be governed by Clause "126."

131. Three months' employment to constitute a regular man.

132. All overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half till midnight and double time thereafter till relieved. Any time worked on Sundays or statutory holidays to be paid double time, each man to work in turn.

133. Concessions allowed to monthly employees (in addition to holidays) as provided in Section 16 and for free transportation to all employees in this department as provided in Section 16.

PART SEVEN.—METER DEPARTMENT.

134. (a) Nine hours to constitute a day's work. This to apply to auto drivers in meter department also.

(b) Overtime rates to be same as in shop and barn departments.

(c) As to meter men the principle of seniority shall apply in this department as in shop and barn departments.

Text of Minority Report.

IN THE MATTER of "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Canada.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,—

With regret I report that I have been unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board of Conciliation appointed to investigate the differences between the British Columbia Electric Railway and that portion of its employees who are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Em-

ployees on the question of wages. As neither side has agreed to accept the decision, the proceedings cannot be dignified as an arbitration, but merely as a Board appointed by the Government at the request of the company in compliance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes and Conciliation Act.

The company applied for a reduction of wages of all employees covered by the agreement amounting to 15 per cent and based its claim on three principal grounds, as follows:

(1) "Because of the general depression in the country and district and universal reduction of wages."

(2) "The company's inability to pay the present rates."

(3) "Because the cost of living is less than it was in 1913."

While I am not aware of the precise reasons for the decision, my colleagues have decided to recommend a general reduction of wages amounting, in the case of the motormen and conductors, who comprise 75 per cent of the employees, to 8.57 per cent on the fifth year rating of 35 cents per hour and a slightly lower rate for those below the maximum pay. The shop and barn employees and miscellaneous classifications, with a few exceptions, are to receive reductions ranging from 5 to 26 per cent.

Taking the reasons given by the company in the order of their value, from the company's viewpoint, the first to be considered is the "general depression and universal reduction of wages." That there is a depression is admitted, but before asking for a reduction of wages on that ground, should not the company, which has a monopoly of gas, light, power, and until the jitney entered the field, of electric transportation, reduce its charges to the consumer? It may be argued that the company has already reduced its fares, but this is due to competition and a reference to the back of the new tickets will show that there is no guarantee of permanency to the reduction. On the other

hand, it will be remembered that the company increased its fares during 1913 and maintained the higher rate until the competition of the jitney compelled a reduction or loss of traffic. During the investigation it was brought out that the company does not manufacture electrical energy itself, but purchases from one of its subsidiary companies, the Vancouver Power Company, at the rate of 1 cent per K.W.H. It also developed, in response to questions by myself, that the company purchases power from its alleged competitor, the Western Canada Power Company, at a rate of three-tenths of 1 cent per K.W.H., and from the 1913 report of the company I learn that the agreement with the Western Canada Power Company covers a period of 20 years. As the company purchases for less than one-third from its competitor what it pays its own subsidiary company, and it is extremely unlikely that the Western Canada Power Company would make an agreement to sell for a period of 20 years at a loss, it is an indication that the subsidiary company is receiving the full value of its produce. Buying for three-tenths of one cent and selling for eleven cents, I cannot see why the company should be permitted to take advantage of depression conditions until it gives its customers the privilege of doing so, particularly as in some of the cities quoted by the company as paying lower rates of wages, namely Winnipeg and Seattle, the rates for light are 3 and 5½ cents respectively.

On its claim that wages have been universally reduced in this district, the company has not, in my opinion, made out a case. Wholesale and retail merchants and lumber mills have reduced, also the building trades, but these trades have all received increases since 1910, the date of the last increase to the employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway. Then, of course, there is no building going on and it is easy to reduce wages when there are no employees. The company produced Mr.

Tinney, who confirmed the cut in the wages of building trades workmen, but admitted that since he had cut wages he had not had a single job. On the other hand, wages have not been reduced by the Canadian Pacific Railway, or in the tailoring, printing, engineering, brewing, and a number of other miscellaneous trades in the city and district.

Speaking of street railways, wages have been reduced in Saskatoon, Edmonton, Regina and Calgary, but after the reductions are taken into consideration, the average rates still remain higher than those paid by the B. C. Electric Railway for similar occupations.

"The company's inability to pay" is the second reason the company advances for requiring a reduction. Because the electric lines are operating at a loss is urged as a reason why the men should work for less wages. Carrying that argument to its obvious conclusion, if the operating loss amounted to as much as the wage bill, the men would then be required to work for nothing! The company has charged approximately \$45,000,000 to capital account and of this amount some \$21,000,000 has been invested in electric railway track and equipment. A considerable portion of this amount has been expended in the construction of new lines into sparsely settled districts, with franchises extending over a period of forty years and because these lines are now unproductive cannot be charged to the employees who are in no way responsible for the finances, policies, or expenditures of the company and should not now be asked to bear the shareholders' burden when they were not permitted to partake of the benefits accruing to the company through the exceptionally busy period the district has gone through during the past ten years. According to the representatives of the employees, the company has always pleaded poverty and to such good purpose that the Board which sat in 1913, when the men were asking for increases, after setting forth

other reasons for refusing to accede, used the following language:

"If ability to pay is to be taken into consideration, it need only be pointed out that the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited is paying $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its common stock, which is surely not an exorbitant return on the investment.

"For these reasons, the undersigned feel compelled to refuse to increase the maximum."

The company denies that it pleaded poverty in 1913 and insists that the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. H. O. Alexander were in error in using the foregoing language in their report, a statement I find difficulty in accepting, as both are men of legal training and skilled, through judicial experience, in making accurate notes of evidence.

As a matter of fact, the company, according to the evidence of its comptroller, has for many years paid 8 per cent on its common stock; has paid all debenture charges to date; paid its London Board of Directors \$29,023.38 in fees during the fiscal year ending June, 1914; expended \$35,722.46 on London office expenses for the same period, and in addition accumulated a reserve fund of \$5,314,258.60.

If ability to pay is a factor to-day, then it was just as much a factor in 1913 and as Mr. Justice Murphy accepted it as such it is reasonable to assume that he would have given an increase if proper information regarding the company's finances had been available.

The final argument of the company is that the cost of living has decreased 18.17 per cent since 1913, due to a heavy reduction of rent and that the men, because they can now live for less, should accept lower wages. The cost of living argument, if it is to be considered in fixing wages, should not be limited to the past two years, but should cover the period from 1910, the date the men received their last increase by arrangement with the company and without the intervention of a Board. It is, I think,

a fair assumption that the rates fixed at that time, by mutual agreement, should be a satisfactory basis from which to start, because the representatives of the employees offered, during the proceedings before the present Board, to accept the 1910 agreement, contending that as the 1913 Board had found that the cost of living had increased approximately 16 per cent, that any reduction at the present time in the cost of living, due to reductions in rent, merely served to equalize, for that portion of the men affected who were able to take advantage of it, the handicap the men had been under since 1910 through a continual increase from 1910 to 1914 without a corresponding increase in earnings.

During the hearing much evidence was heard on the cost of living but it was not contended that the cost is lower now than in 1910 and I do not agree that the company has made out a case that entitles it to a decrease on the grounds of decreased cost of living.

The Board heard considerable evidence and argument on the question of concessions, meaning lower rates for gas and lighting and passes given the employees and their families over the company's system, it being alleged by the company that these concessions to the employees were worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Without consulting the employees, I offered to exchange the concessions for the sum of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, the valuation the company had placed upon them, but my offer was not accepted by my colleagues.

The employees' representatives stated during the hearings that the company had greatly increased the speed of the cars, to such an extent that they are now running in excess of the speed allowed by either the company's Vancouver City franchise or the Provincial Tramways Act. In fact, if the cars covered the routes without a single stop, they would still be compelled to exceed the legal rate of speed. Asked what was the maximum speed allowed, the company's representative stated "There is

no maximum." The men claim that by increasing the speed the nervous strain on the carmen is increased and that they are placed in a bad position legally in the case of fatal accidents. If they are required to take the physical risks, the company should be prepared to at least pay the same rates of wages as heretofore.

The supply and demand argument is one that I do not think the Board has any right to consider, first, for the reason that no evidence was heard on that point, and second, that the award of the majority of the Board is not necessarily to be accepted by either party and that the company and the employees should alone consider that point when endeavouring to arrive at an amicable solution of the dispute.

For the reasons stated I dissent from the award recommending a reduction of wages for the employees and would recommend a continuance of the wage scale at present in force.

Dated at Vancouver, August 23rd, A.D. 1915.

JAS. H. McVETY,

Board Member appointed on recommendation of the Employees.

WORKING AGREEMENT EFFECTED.

As mentioned in the introductory paragraphs of this article, negotiations followed the issuance of the Board's report, as a result of which a working agreement was effected. Modifications in the terms of the report were effected on three points: (1) the terms of union recognition; (2) date of termination of working agreement; (3) minor wage concessions.

The clause relating to union recognition as appearing in the draft working agreement contained in the Board's findings was as follows:

"The company recognizes the employees' union or association, and will not discriminate against any employee

because of his connection with the same. The company agrees that employees affected by this agreement should become members of the association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head."

The clause as amended and included in the working agreement reads as follows:

"The company recognizes the employees' union or association, and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with the same. The company agrees that all employees affected by this agreement shall become and remain members of the association in order that all questions and grievances may be dealt with by one head.

"The mere fact, however, that an employee has ceased to be a member of the employees' union or association shall not entitle the said employees' union or association to demand such employees' dismissal from the company's service, but the question of whether such employee should be dismissed from the company's service shall be referred to the general manager for decision, and in the event of his decision not being considered just and equitable by the employees' union or association the company agrees to refer such question to arbitration."

With respect to the question of the period during which the working agreement should remain effective, the Board had recommended a period of twenty-two months, the men urging a shorter period. It was finally agreed that "the term of the agreement shall be until six months after the close of the war; to be not less than twelve months nor more than twenty-two months, dating from September 1st, 1915."

A wage modification was made on one point, the trackmen's rate being advanced from twenty-five cents to twenty-six cents per hour. About twenty-seven men are affected by the change.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND ELECTRICAL
RAILWAY COMPANY AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS AT VANCOUVER,
VICTORIA AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**

The Minister received on September 15 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the electrical workers in its employ, being members of Local Unions Nos. 213, 230 and 558 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C., respectively. The application stated that the dispute affected 150 employees and grew out of the alleged reduction of wages and increased hours, also adverse changes in working conditions and the discharge of certain employees without regard to seniority.

A Board was established by the Minister on July 31 and was constituted as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, Vancouver, B.C., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. A. Harvey, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. Edmund H. Morrison, Vancouver, B.C., appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were embodied in a proposed agreement, including a schedule of wages and working conditions. It was recommended that this agreement should remain in force for a period of two years from September 15, 1915, and thereafter unless terminated by ninety days' notice in writing by either party to the other. At the close of the month the Department had not been informed of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the award.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited and Local Unions Nos. 213, 230 and 558 of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, respectively, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted in this matter and consisting of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, Mr. E. H. Morrison, representative of the employees, and Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C., the representative of the company, appointed by the Minister of Labour (in default of the company recommending a member of the Board), begs to report as follows:

The employees were represented before the Board by Mr. J. H. McVety and Mr. W. F. Dunn, and the company was not represented, though duly notified of the sittings of the Board.

The company in answer to the application for a Board of Conciliation objected that out of the 150 electrical workers alleged to be affected by the dispute, some 112 were working for the company under an agreement which had nearly two years to run, and that there was no dispute existing between such employees and the company. It declined to deal with the application or to appoint a representative to the Board,

or to take any part in any enquiry or to be governed by the findings of the Board.

Shortly after the enquiry was entered upon, it became apparent that only some 16 employees of the company would be affected by any recommendations that might be made. There had been an agreement in force between the parties which the company refused to renew, and the contention of the employees who sought the assistance of the Board in arriving at a settlement was such that the agreement, both as to wages and working conditions, was fair and should become effective for a further definite period.

Evidence was adduced by the employees as to the rate of wages paid to other electrical workers in British Columbia, and at Coast cities in the United States. It was felt advisable to obtain the attendance of officials of the company for the purpose of determining not only the number of employees who would be affected by any recommendations that might be made, but also to obtain any information the company might possess as to the rate of wages paid to similar workmen, and the working conditions that prevailed, at other points. This was done by requiring the attendance of proper officials and enabling them also to state the reasons that actuated the company in proposing a reduction of wages and change in working conditions.

A copy of a subsisting agreement between the Western Canada Power and Light Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was produced, as well as the working rules and schedule of wages of the British Columbia Telephone Company and agreements between other companies and their electrical workers. It appeared that the first mentioned company paid its journeymen linemen \$4.55 per day as compared with the B. C. Electric payment of \$4.35 per day, while the British Columbia Telephone Company paid similar workmen \$4.25 per day. While the wages paid in Central and Eastern Can-

ada were lower than those paid by the B. C. Electric, still the rate in the neighbouring state of Washington was almost similar. Wages paid for linemen in Tacoma were \$4.00, Seattle \$4.40, Everett \$4.00, Bellingham \$3.50 to \$3.75, Spokane \$3.60 to \$4.50. We had to bear in mind, however, that in many cases these wages were paid to electrical workers who were employed by telephone companies. It was quite evident to us that the work of these employees of the B. C. Electric was much more hazardous than that of similar workmen employed by a telephone company. This was proved to our satisfaction by independent evidence and was well worthy of consideration in fixing the rate of wages, especially when comparing the amount paid by the B. C. Telephone Company with that paid by the B. C. Electric. We felt that the depression existing in British Columbia and the general reduction of wages should not, under the special circumstances attendant upon the employment of such electrical workers, to any appreciable extent affect their rate of wages. It is skilled and dangerous work, requiring years of experience. It should only be pursued by competent men, not only for their own protection, but as a safeguard to the public, especially on frequented streets.

We were not assisted by argument on behalf of the company, but having regard to the wages paid locally and in the adjoining state of Washington, to this class of workmen, we think we have dealt fairly in the matter.

After lengthy discussion and consideration we are enabled to unanimously recommend the schedule and rate of wages outlined in the documents enclosed herewith. If such recommendation be accepted, it means a reduction of wages and variation in the working conditions. In arriving at the amount of wages we deemed proper to recommend, we have taken into account the advisability of altering the privilege possessed by the workmen as to going to and from their work on the company's time, and limiting it to a considerable extent. We

also thought that the conditions as to the number of men engaged in certain work might be relaxed without endangering the safety of the men, but benefiting the company through a saving of expense.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 11th day of September; A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) W. A. MACDONALD,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. A. HARVEY,
Representing the Company.

(Sgd.) E. H. MORRISON,
Representing the Employees.

Recommended Agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of September, 1915, by and between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, (which shall include any subordinate company, directly or indirectly under their control) and The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through the Pacific District Council No. 1 of the Third District of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as parties of the second part.

First, that for and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial and the covenants and agreements herein mentioned, the parties hereto do hereby enter into, ordain, establish and agree that the following wage schedule and working rules shall be binding upon the parties hereto for a period of two (2) years, commencing fifteenth of September, 1915, and shall continue in full force and effect thereafter unless terminated by ninety (90) days' notice in writing from either of the parties hereto to the other, whereupon the same may be amended, cancelled or substituted as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

The company recognizes the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with same. And the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline its employees where sufficient cause can be shown, except for being a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All committees appointed to interview the management in connection with any matter affecting this schedule shall be regular employees of the company.

Working Rules and Schedule of Wages.

These rules shall apply to employees listed in Section 26 and shall be posted for their information and government.

Article 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Ordinary working hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Article 2. Employees to go to and from work on their own time. Unless previously notified to the contrary they shall report each morning for work at the store room. If required to work outside of the city limits they are to go to such work from the city limits and return thereto on the company's time. When workmen are employed outside of the city and living in camp then they are to go from camp to their work and return to camp on the company's time. Additional time will be allowed at the discretion of the foreman at the dinner hour where the location of the work and the working conditions warrant same.

Article 3. Any employee being called on duty between the hours of 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. shall receive payment of the rate of one and a half time the standard rate; additional overtime or overtime starting at 10 p.m. or later, shall be computed at double time of the standard rate up to the hour of 8 a.m., or until being relieved of duty. Employees reporting for work between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m. such

time shall be computed at double time of the standard rate, and where such overtime does not equal eight regular working hours employees will be allowed to work the following eight hours at straight time.

Article 4. Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, and such other days as are generally observed in the province in which the company operated. Bank holidays are not included. Men entitled to vote will be allowed time off to vote on election day with pay. Saturday afternoon to be computed at time and one-half, the standard rate between the hours of 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. and twice the standard rate from 6 p.m. until being relieved from duty.

In case men are requested to work through until 5 o'clock p.m. without the option of noon hour, the noon hour to be computed at the rate of two times the standard rate.

Article 5. Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen when sent away from headquarters.

Article 6. Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all lead cable splicers and helpers when sent away from headquarters.

Article 7. (a) All other employees detailed for work away from headquarters, upon a temporary job, will be allowed expenses of board and lodging. Twenty days will be considered a temporary job; more than twenty days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expenses will be allowed. All employees shall be notified before being sent away whether the work shall be classified as a temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job and the work exceeds twenty days, board and lodging will be provided until the return to headquarters. If classified as a permanent job and a return to headquarters (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than twenty calendar days, board and

lodging will be allowed. Headquarters will be considered where men are actually engaged for work.

(b) The company will furnish to any employee affected by this agreement, on becoming a consumer of gas, such gas at the rate of \$1.00 per thousand cubic feet, and he will be entitled to purchase electric light from the company for the use of himself and his family only, at 4 cents per kilowatt hour as measured by meter and subject to such regulations for the use of same as the company may issue from time to time. The company to instal meters free and charge no rent for same. Until such meters are installed, the present flat rate paid shall continue.

(c) Free transportation shall be granted to all such employees at all times over all lines within the city in which they are employed or over the Interurban district in which they are employed. Under special circumstances the company may grant upon request a pass to an employee covering transportation between the nearest Interurban station to his home and the place where he is employed, should the party live in a district where the city car accommodation will not adequately cover his needs.

(d) Each employee shall be granted one round trip pass per week for himself, his wife and members of his family wholly dependent upon him, over Districts 1, 2 and 4, good on any day of such week, and four (4) round trip passes per year over District 3 or Saanich District good on any day except Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, or day preceding a public holiday.

(e) Any employee residing on an Interurban line shall be entitled to purchase settlers' tickets not exceeding thirty (30) per month, at half rate for his wife and the members of his family wholly dependent upon him, unless this provision is contrary to law.

(f) Any employee making wrongful use of any of the concessions granted by this clause, or transferring them to persons not authorized to receive them, shall be dismissed from the service.

Article 8. Employees affected by this schedule resigning from work while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters. Should the completion of the work render the services of the employee no longer necessary, transportation to headquarters, or an amount equivalent to the cost of such transportation, will be allowed.

Article 9. Employees shall be paid semi-monthly, payment to be made on the 24th of the month for wages due up to and including the 15th of the current month and on the 9th of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month. Employees away from headquarters to be paid semi-monthly, not later than two days after those at headquarters. For the purpose of cashing cheques received from the paymaster's office, the cashier's office in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria will be open until 8 p.m. on the 9th, 10th, 24th and 25th days of each month except when such days fall on a Sunday or recognized holiday.

Article 10. Employees dismissed while away from headquarters must be paid in full all wages due them. Should lack of sufficient funds prevent this, transportation must be allowed to the point where payment will be made.

Article 11. Where employees affected by the schedule decide that their board and lodging be paid by the company, or where working conditions compel the company to provide board and lodging, the rate will be \$1.00 less per day than the schedule below, except in the case of foremen and temporary jobs.

Article 12. At least three journeymen linemen will be used in all and every gang pulling in underground cable and in erecting poles and fixtures.

Article 13. An employee giving orders or having charge of men shall be considered as a foreman. All foremen shall have had at least three years' experience in one or more branches of the trade.

(b) Men acting as foremen or in charge of what is known as short order

work are to be allowed to assist in such work, but they are not to do the work required of a journeyman, except in emergency cases.

Article 14. *Journeymen.* An employee having three or more years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed herein.

Article 15. During the last twelve months of their apprenticeship apprentices shall be expected to do same class of work as a journeyman. All apprentices must serve three years' actual work in the business before they can be rated as journeymen, except where journeymen cannot be obtained and the ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall not exceed one to four journeymen to a gang. Apprentices shall not be allowed to work on high voltage wire, except during the last six months of their apprenticeship.

Article 16. All wires carrying a voltage of 650 volts or over shall be classed as high voltage wires.

Article 17. When work is being done on high voltage wires, two journeymen must be assigned to the job, and are not allowed to work on two different wires at the same time. In station work two journeymen are required to work on wire carrying a voltage of 500 or more.

Article 18. In case of trouble on high voltage wires or where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair trouble, one man to be sent out to watch until another can be obtained.

Article 19. Working on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 95 feet or over, time to be computed at two times the standard rate as per schedule. Linemen to have jurisdiction over assembling and erecting of towers, framing and setting poles.

Article 20. Two men in each of the company districts to work Saturday afternoons on straight time for trouble only, men to work in turn. Trouble men on trolley and electric light work, working shift work, will be paid at straight

time for any eight consecutive hours out of the 24 hours for trouble only.

Article 21. Emergency crews to work on trouble only.

Article 22. All monthly men affected by this schedule shall have two weeks off each year at full pay.

Article 23. Cable splicers' helpers shall be journeymen linemen. Cable splicers shall at no time be allowed to work unless attended by a helper. All joining, splicing and terminating of lead covered cable shall be under the jurisdiction of cable splicers.

Article 24. Regular patrolmen shall work on the monthly basis. All extra patrolmen shall work on a daily basis.

Article 25. Employees called out on emergency work or trouble shall receive not less than four hours' pay computed at straight rate.

Article 26.

Wage Schedule.

Foremen (linemen)	\$ 4.90 per day.
Journeymen	4.20 per day.
Repairmen	4.20 per day.
Cable splicers	5.10 per day.
Foremen patrolmen	128.00 per month.
Patrolmen	107.50 per month.
Apprentices, begin	2.95 per day.
" after 6 months	3.10 per day.
" after 12 months	3.35 per day.
" after 18 months	3.70 per day.
" after 24 months	3.95 per day.
" after 36 months	4.20 per day.

Foremen patrolmen to be provided with horse and rig.

Patrolmen to be provided with proper transportation.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their hands and seals through their respective officials in quadruplicate, the date and year first above written.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, WESTVILLE, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES.

The Minister received on September 17 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, N.S., and its employees. The application stated that the dispute affected 366 employees and resulted from a demand for increased wages.

A Board was established by the Minister on August 25, and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. John McKeen, Halifax, N.S., company's nominee, and Mr. Simon Lott, Pictou, N.S., employees' nominee.

The report was unanimous and recommended certain increases to take effect on the first day of September, 1915. At the close of the month the Department had not been informed by the parties concerned of their acceptance or non-acceptance of the award.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute or difference between the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company and certain of its employees.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the above parties met on Tuesday, September 7, 1915, at Westville, in the County of Pictou, where each member of the Board took the oath prescribed by statute. An informal discussion took place regarding the feasibility of a prompt settlement of the differences in question without taking any evidence. It was finally decided to be advisable to take evidence, and, accordingly, the Board met again on the same evening at seven o'clock, in a hall at Westville, the meeting being open to the public. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the employees of the company. On the morning of the following day the Board visited various portions of the colliery and saw the nature of the work done by some of the men, and in the afternoon the Board met again publicly and heard evidence presented on behalf of the company, and also some supplementary evidence presented on behalf of its employees. The Board then adjourned to meet in Halifax and consider the evidence submitted, and prepare its report.

The Board accordingly met at Halifax on Monday afternoon, September 13, and finally on Tuesday, September 14.

Careful consideration was given by the Board to the evidence and representations on behalf of the employees seeking to justify an increase of wages, and also to the evidence and representations on behalf of the company in relation to the financial side of the question. Many phases of the matter were given consideration, including abnormal conditions brought about as a result of the war.

The Board eventually decided to make the following recommendations:

1. That the minimum wage for boys in the employ of the company should be 80 cents per day.

2. That all boys receiving a daily wage between that minimum and \$1.48 should receive an increase of 10 cents each per day.

3. That the daily wage of the employees now paid \$1.48 or in some cases \$1.50 should be increased to \$1.60 in each case.

4. That the daily wage of employees now paid \$1.59 or from that sum to \$1.65 should be increased in each case to \$1.70.

5. That all the said increases should become effective from the first day of September, 1915.

The Board desires to express its genuine admiration for the attractive appearance of the great majority of the houses occupied by the employees of the company. It was particularly gratifying to know that in a very large proportion of cases these comfortable homes are owned by the employees themselves. It was also a pleasure to note the cordial relations that exist between the officers of the company and its employees. All parties to this investigation seemed to be animated by a desire for a settlement that would be just and fair to all concerned, and the Board wishes to express its appreciation of the aid received from the representatives of the employees and the company during the proceedings before the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. WALLACE,
Chairman

(Sgd.) SIMON LETT.

(Sgd.) J. McKEEN.

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, NEW GLASGOW,
N.S., AND EASTERN CAR COMPANY, LIMITED, TRENTON, N.S.,
AND EMPLOYEES.**

On September 27 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with certain differences between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, Trenton, N.S., and their employees engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war. The dispute in both cases involved the question of wages. Prior to the application the employees had gone out on strike. The Department of Labour was, however, successful in inducing both parties to the dispute to refer their differences under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; and on August 19 an agreement was signed by the president and a committee of the men to the effect that the decision of the Board should be "binding upon both parties until the end of the war or so long and so far as the companies are engaged on munition work." The employees accordingly returned to work on the morning of August 20, on which date a Board was established by the Minister, the personnel of the Board being as follows: His Honour Judge E. Coatsworth, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Col. B. A. Weston, Halifax, N.S., the companies' nominee, and Mr. R. H. Murray, Dartmouth, N.S., the employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous and made certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. In the light of the agreement above referred to, it is understood that these recommendations will be carried out, the differences being thus amicably adjusted.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, employers, and the workmen of the said companies, employees.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation appointed in this matter, beg respectfully to submit the following as their report.

The Board held its first meeting in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on Monday, the twentieth day of September, 1915, and sat continuously from day to day each day until the twenty-fifth day of September, 1915.

The Board has considered all matters brought before it and heard all the evidence adduced and the contentions of the various parties, and is pleased to announce that it has come to a unanimous conclusion, and its recommendations are set out in the following sections.

It might be well to note the fact that this Board is constituted under an agreement between the parties dated at New Glasgow on the nineteenth day of August, 1915, the said agreement being as follows:

1. All matters and disputes shall be referred to a Board of Conciliation appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

2. When both parties have agreed to such a reference the men will return to work under the conditions prevailing on August 15, 1915.

3. It is agreed that the decision of such Board of Conciliation and Investigation shall be binding upon both parties until the end of the war or so long and so far as the companies are engaged on munition work.

The Board is further pleased to testify that they have received the greatest courtesy from all persons attending on both sides and every opportunity has been afforded both the Board and the representatives to thoroughly investigate the matters brought before the Board.

At the first meeting the Board made an effort to induce the parties to come together and reconcile their differences in an amicable manner, but owing to certain circumstances and disputes existing between them it was found impossible to do so, and the Board then proceeded to take evidence and dispose of the matters referred to them.

It is gratifying to note that while these companies, or at least the Nova Scotia Steel Company, has been in operation under one name or another for over thirty years, this is the first dispute that has arisen between them and their employees, and it is hoped there will be no further cause of dispute.

Generally speaking, there were two matters to be disposed of by the Board: (1) the claims made by the men for an advance in the amounts allowed to them in rates or hourly wage, and (2) a claim made by the company for a reduction on certain rates being allowed.

The Board has gone very fully into all the items and arrived at the conclusions herein set out with regard to each of the items.

1.. Water boys.—The claim made by them is that water boys ask for a rate of 14 cents per hour. All water boys to work eight hour shifts. The Board recommend a rate of 9 cents with eight hour shifts.

2. Mill men.—The men on No. 1 and 2 mills are to receive the rates in tonnage following:

RATES FOR NO. 1 MILL.

	No. 1 Bars.	Tonnage rate.
Roller . . . . .		.27
Heater . . . . .		.14
Heater helper		8.1
Engineer		11
Rougher		14
Catcher		11
Sticker in		9¾
Hooker		8.1
Extra front		9
Straightener		7½
Shearman		10.2
Shearman helper		7½
Finisher		13.4

RATES ON MILLS AND SHEARS.

	No. 2 Bars.	Tonnage rate.
Roller . . . . .		.15
Rougher		8.5
Heater		8.5
Heater helper		5.2
Engineer		7
Finisher		6.5
Front		6
9 in. roughers		6
Back		6
Catcher		6.5
Straightener		5.5
Straightener helpers		5
Shearman		5.75
Shearman helpers		5

All these men who are making less than 18 cents check time now are to be increased to 18 cents, also that the shifts be changed to be from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. The men also to be paid check time for rolling samples.

3. Repair department.—No recommendation made by the Board.

4. Firemen.—The head fireman to receive 23½ cents per hour and the others 21 cents per hour with time and a half for Sundays.

5. Ash wheelers.—These men to receive 17½ cents per hour.

6. Shell men.—The proposed reduction on the shell men is not to go into effect and they are to continue as heretofore.

7. Shippers.—It is recommended that the shippers get 22 cents per hour.

8. Axle department.—This claim was withdrawn.

9. Axle cutters and turners.—To receive 20 cents an hour while on repairs.

10. Firemen's helpers.—This is included in shell men, No. 6.

11. Coolers.—This is included in shell men, No. 6.

12. Disc heaters.—To receive \$1.75 per day up to 1,500.

13. Pit spike department.—Runners to get 28½ cents and the helpers 17½ cents check time.

14. Tie plate department.—No recommendation.

15. Men on cogging mill.—To be increased to 18 cents check time from 15 cents.

16. Mill engineers.—This claim was withdrawn.

17. Common labourers.—16½ cents an hour for first fortnight and 17½ cents per hour thereafter.

It is also recommended that proper additional wash room accommodation be provided throughout the works.

The workmen of the car company put in two claims with regard to the planing mills, and evidence was given only on behalf of the gainer, and as this affects only one man and the company intend to adjust this matter, the Board give no recommendation.

In regard to the erection department, the claim was withdrawn, as the men are satisfied at the present time.

A copy of the schedule of claims as presented by the men is attached hereto for the information of the Department.

Respectfully submitted at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1915.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) B. A. WESTON,
For the Companies.

(Sgd.) R. H. MURRAY,
For the Employees.

It is taken for granted that the companies will not discriminate against any man because he is a member of a union.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) B. A. WESTON,
For the Companies.

(Sgd.) R. H. MURRAY,
For the Employees.

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,
1907.*

MEMORANDUM of claims of employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Water boys.—Water boys ask for a rate of 14 cents per hour.

Mill men.—The men on No. 1 and No. 2 mills ask for rates in tonnage which existed immediately previous to April 1, 1908, and the hours in effect two years ago. Copies of the said tonnage rates are annexed hereto. These men also ask for an investigation into the amount deducted for scrap. At present on shell stock, ten per cent is deducted. It is

contended that five per cent would be more than enough. On plate, fifteen per cent is taken off for scrap. About one-half of this would be ample. The men also ask to be paid check time while rolling samples whether or not tonnage has been made on the day that samples are rolled. When working on check time, they ask to be paid 20 cents per hour for the low paid men and the others in proportion. Men on mills ask to be supplied with well water.

Repair department.—The men ask to be supplied with well water.

Firemen.—Firemen to be paid 25 cents per hour and double time for Sundays.

Ash wheelers.—Ash wheelers ask to be paid 20 cents per hour and double time for Sundays.

Shell men.—The men working on shells ask that the old rates effective previous to August 15, 1915, be restored.

Shipping room employees.—The number of men in the shipping room has been increased from 15 to 18 men. These men ask that the rates be increased accordingly, that the amount of money divided among them be proportionately increased, and also if more men are put in the shipping room that the money be increased accordingly.

Axle department.—Heaters and helpers ask for 2 cents per axle increase on all sizes.

Cutters.—Cutting on axles $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ an increase of 2 cents; on axles 5×9 , old rate of 10.7; on axles $4\frac{1}{2} \times 8$, an increase of 1 cent; on axles $5\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, C.P.R. order $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. All these men are at present receiving $16\frac{1}{2}$ cents and ask for a rate of 20 cents per hour while on repairs.

Firemen's helpers.—On big shells ask for old rate of $16\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour equal to 200 shells and 40 cents per hundred for additional over that number.

Coolers on second operation.—Ask 18.8 cents per hour equal to 200 shells and 20 cents per hundred after.

Disc heaters.—Ask 20 cents per hour, check time, same to apply to every two hundred over 1,500.

Pit spike department.—Ask the following: runner, 30 cents per hour check time and 20 cents off machine; helper, old rate 20 cents per hour.

Tie plate department.—Ask that men receive 25 cents per hour.

Men on cogging mill.—Low paid men only ask 20 cents per hour check time and an increase in tonnage rates.

Mill engineers.—Ask increase in check time from 20 cents to 30 cents per hour, with no change in tonnage system.

All common labour in and around the plant to be paid a minimum rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

There shall be no discrimination at any time against any workman because he is a member of a union.

The company shall not hereafter employ any alien enemies.

(Sgd.) JOHN DOULL,
Solicitor of Employees.

*Industrial Disputes Investigation Act,
1907.*

MEMORANDUM of claims of employees of the Eastern Car Company, Limited, to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

Planing mills.—Machine men ask increase in wages of 25 cents per day. Machine helpers ask a rate of 20 cents per hour.

Erection department.—The men in this department ask that the following rates be effective:

<i>Piece work—</i>	Per hour.
Riveters	35c
Buckers	33c
Reamers	28c
Fitters	28c
Stickers	17c
Heaters	17c

<i>Check time—</i>	
Riveters	30c
Buckers	27½c
Reamers	25c
Fitters	25c
Stickers	12½c
Heaters	12½c

The above prices on check time were offered by the company and are accepted by the men.

There shall be no discrimination at any time against any workman because he is a member of a union.

The company shall not hereafter employ any alien enemies.

(Sgd.) JOHN DOULL,
Solicitor of Employees.

CORPORATION OF CALGARY AND ITS ELECTRICAL WORKERS.— WORKING AGREEMENT EFFECTED.

The Minister of Labour received on May 14 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of Calgary and its electrical employees, members of Local No. 348 of the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers. Through an oversight the report in question was not printed at the time of its receipt and is accordingly presented herewith.

In the application it was stated that the dispute affected 30 employees directly and resulted from a reduction in the wages of the employees concerned and the termination by the Corporation of Calgary of the existing agreement.

A Board was established by the Minister on March 29, being constituted as follows: Col. G. E. Sanders, Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. R. A. Brown, Calgary, Alberta, appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Calgary; and Mr. John B. Pegg, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

As a result of the investigation the Board drew up an agreement governing working conditions and rates of wages, which formed part of the report. This agreement is to remain in force for one year from May 1, 1915, and thereafter,

unless terminated by 60 days' notice from either party to the other. During the investigation both parties to the dispute agreed to abide by the award, and all differences were thus satisfactorily adjusted.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

The Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the electrical workers of the City of Calgary and the Corporation of the City of Calgary.

SIR,—

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, duly appointed by yourself to investigate the dispute between the above parties, have the honour to submit the following report:

The number of men affected by this dispute is, as far as the Board can ascertain, apparently 75 directly, and 200 indirectly.

The chairman received his appointment together with the other documents constituting the Board on April 6. The two members, together with the parties to the reference, were then notified by letter to attend a meeting of the Board to be held at 2 p.m. of Tuesday, April 8. This meeting was duly held, but as it was then found that Mr. Pegg, one of the members, was absent from the city, the Board adjourned until such time as the chairman could get in touch with him and ensure his attendance. A discussion, however, took place with a view, if possible, of settling the dispute without further inquiry. It was unsuccessful. Each party to the reference were then asked to state in writing whether they would abide by the findings of the Board, and we are glad to say that both parties at the next meeting furnished an understanding (letters attached) to be bound by whatever decision the Board might come to. The representatives were also instructed to furnish proper credentials from those appointing them.

On April 9, in response to the chairman's wire to Winnipeg, Mr. Pegg replied that he would reach Calgary on April 12; accordingly a meeting was called for April 13, and further sessions were held on April 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 29.

The first subject in the dispute was that the city arbitrarily terminated the agreement between themselves and the electrical workers. The contention of the men that their old agreement stipulated that both parties should have met to decide as to their future relations appears to the Board correct. The city, however, having decided on economic grounds, to reduce the wages of all employees, and the reduction having been accepted by all except the electricians, were not disposed to discuss with these men any terms unless they first agreed to the proposed reductions.

On the evidence adduced the Board found that had the two parties thoroughly gone into the matter the probabilities are no dispute would have arisen.

The second subject in the dispute was the consideration of a new agreement or the continuation of the old.

On this point the city was very insistent that there should be no agreement. The mayor and commissioners were called and gave evidence, their main contention being:

- (1) That entering into an agreement with any class of labour was not advisable for a municipality.
- (2) That it was unnecessary as the city was quite willing to make proper rules and working conditions.
- (3) That the citizens did not want their utilities unionized.
- (4) That they had no agreements with any other class of labour.

On the part of the electrical workers the principal arguments were:

- (1) That the city had already recognized them by their previous agreements.
- (2) The class of work they were performing was particularly hazardous and required carefully drawn up working conditions both in the interests of the employer as well as the employee.
- (3) That the city had agreements with other classes of labour.
- (4) That the old agreement had been terminated because they would not agree to the reduction of their wages, whereas they had always been willing to submit to a reduction provided they had been permitted a hearing on the subject before it was put into force.

After hearing much evidence and a full discussion on the part of the representatives of both sides, the Board decided that an agreement should be entered into and that it should not be with the union, but between the city and the electrical employees of the City of Calgary.

The Board, having thus decided, proceeded next to the consideration of a new agreement. A proposal by the

chairman that the old agreement should remain in force was objected to by both parties and they each submitted drafts of agreements which they considered fair. The result was that an agreement had to be drawn up clause by clause, and hardly one clause passed without considerable discussion and much evidence being taken, as a consequence the sessions of the Board were prolonged to a much greater length than any of its members anticipated.

The attached agreement and wage scale the Board considers fair and just to both parties.

The third subject in the dispute reads as follows: "We protest against the reduction in salary of the electrical workers. We claim that the operation of this reduction discriminates against our members. We claim that the City of Calgary has locked out the electrical workers, and that such lockout is at present in force."

The representatives agreed to leave out that portion of their complaint referring to a lockout, consequently the matter was not referred to.

On Jan. 18, 1915, a special salaries committee, appointed by the City Council, brought in the following resolution:

"That the percentage of reduction of salaries be $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ from \$60.00 up to and including \$85.00; 10% from \$90.00 to \$100.00 inclusive, and $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ from \$105.00 up to and including \$125.00.

"That there be a reduction of 15% on the monthly salaries from \$130.00 to \$175.00 inclusive; 17% from \$180.00 to \$205.00 inclusive; 18% from \$210.00 to \$225.00; and 20% from \$230.00 and above. This reduction to take effect from the first of the year, and that the commissioners are instructed in making the adjustments on the percentage basis herein named to see that this percentage basis does not effect any inequalities in regard to salaries."

It worked out as follows:

PRESENT SALARY.		REDUCED SALARY.	
Per month.	Per year.	Per month.	Per year.
\$ 50.00....	\$ 600.00	\$ 50.00....	\$ 600.00
55.00....	660.00	55.00....	660.00
$7\frac{1}{2}\%$			
60.00....	720.00	55.50....	666.00
62.50....	750.00	57.81....	693.75
65.00....	780.00	60.12....	721.50
67.50....	810.00	62.44....	749.25
70.00....	840.00	64.75....	777.00
72.50....	870.00	67.06....	804.75
75.00....	900.00	69.37....	832.50
77.50....	930.00	71.69....	860.25
80.00....	960.00	74.00....	888.00
82.50....	990.00	76.31....	915.75
85.00....	1,020.00	78.62....	943.50
87.50....	1,050.00	80.94....	971.25
10%			
90.00....	1,080.00	81.00....	972.00
92.50....	1,110.00	83.25....	999.00
95.00....	1,140.00	85.50....	1,026.00
97.50....	1,170.00	87.75....	1,053.00
100.00....	1,200.00	90.00....	1,080.00
$12\frac{1}{2}\%$			
105.00....	1,260.00	91.87....	1,102.50
110.00....	1,320.00	96.25....	1,155.00
115.00....	1,380.00	100.62....	1,207.50
120.00....	1,440.00	105.00....	1,260.00
125.00....	1,500.00	109.37....	1,312.50
15%			
130.00....	1,560.00	110.50....	1,326.00
135.00....	1,620.00	114.75....	1,377.00
140.00....	1,680.00	119.00....	1,428.00
145.00....	1,740.00	123.25....	1,479.00
150.00....	1,800.00	127.50....	1,530.00
155.00....	1,860.00	131.75....	1,581.00
160.00....	1,920.00	136.00....	1,632.00
165.00....	1,980.00	140.25....	1,683.00
170.00....	2,040.00	144.50....	1,734.00
175.00....	2,100.00	148.75....	1,785.00
17%			
180.00....	2,160.00	149.40....	1,792.80
183.33....	2,200.00	152.17....	1,826.00
185.00....	2,220.00	153.55....	1,842.60
190.00....	2,280.00	157.70....	1,892.40
195.00....	2,340.00	161.85....	1,942.20
200.00....	2,400.00	166.00....	1,992.00
205.00....	2,460.00	170.15....	2,041.80
18%			
210.00....	2,520.00	172.20....	2,066.40
215.00....	2,580.00	176.30....	2,115.60
216.66....	2,600.00	177.67....	2,132.00
220.00....	2,640.00	180.40....	2,164.80
225.00....	2,700.00	184.50....	2,214.00
20%			
230.00....	2,760.00	185.00....	2,220.00
235.00....	2,820.00	188.00....	2,256.00
240.00....	2,880.00	192.00....	2,304.00
245.00....	2,940.00	196.00....	2,352.00
250.00....	3,000.00	200.00....	2,400.00
and over.		Adjusted by Commissioners.	

This was adopted by the Council and put into force on Jan. 18.

The electrical workers opposed this scale of reduction on the following grounds:

- (1) Because there was no necessity to economize in their department. It being a city utility competing with a private company. This department has accumulated large surpluses and lately has reduced the price of light to the consumers.
- (2) By having a graduated cut in the wages it discriminated amongst themselves. For example, a man who was worth \$1.00 more than another under normal conditions might appear worth only 75c more under the cut. They would prefer, therefore, the same percentage of cut in all wages.
- (3) That the city has not made the reduction apply to all its employees, notably the steam engineers.
- (4) The reduction is excessive as compared with reductions made by Provincial Governments and other cities and towns on similar grounds.

On behalf of the city it was stated:

- (1) That all the city departments had to be considered as one and the employees of each had to be dealt with alike whether the department was revenue-producing or not.
- (2) That present conditions due to the war and other causes made it imperative for the city to make the reductions.
- (3) That all other employees had accepted the reductions.

- (4) That they had done what they could to keep the men employed and they expected them to acquiesce in the matter which they consider unavoidable.

This matter of the reduction of wages gave the Board much trouble to decide mainly because they felt that all employees of the City of Calgary should receive the same treatment. The reduction in the salaries of the employees of the City of Calgary are undoubtedly greater than elsewhere, but the necessity of their being so we do not question as we received no evidence on that point. The Board decided, however, on the evidence adduced to make an alteration in the manner of reducing the wages of the electrical workers. This reduction follows closely the reductions to other city employees, and at the same time meets some of the reasonable objections advanced.

The finding of the Board in this matter is embodied in the wage scale which forms part of the attached agreement.

The above covers all the points in dispute, and in concluding this report the Board desires to state their appreciation of the manner in which both city officials and employees throughout the investigation evinced the greatest cordiality towards each other. In no instance were improper motives imputed by one side or the other.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) G. E. SANDERS,

Chairman, Board of Conciliation.

Members:

(Sgd.) R. A. BROWN,

Representing City.

(Sgd.) JOHN B. PEGG,

Representing the Employees.

Schedule of Rules and Conditions Governing Electrical Employees of the City of Calgary.

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this first day of May, A.D. 1915, by and between the City Commissioners, together with the Electrical Department directly under their control, they to be known as the Party of the First Part, and hereinafter called the Commission, and the Electrical Employees of the City of Calgary, they to be known as the Party of the Second Part.

Witnesseth:

First. That, and in consideration of harmonious relations and settled conditions of employment with financial and personal relations mutually beneficial and the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained; the parties hereto do enter into and establish and agree to the following wage schedule and conditions of employment for a period of one year commencing May 1, A.D. 1915. and continuing in full force and effect after such period of time unless terminated by 60 days' notice in writing from either of the parties heretofore to the other, upon which the same shall be amended, cancelled or substituted as may be agreed upon by the parties heretofore.

Second. It is hereby agreed and understood that the electrical employees in the employ of the city are to receive the following wage conditions and terms of employment, and in return therefor are to render to the city honest and diligent service.

1. The following rules shall govern all employees in the City of Calgary engaged in the electrical trade, and all electrical work done by the city must be done by qualified electrical workers.

2. The city commissioners shall at all times receive a Grievance Committee from any department, provided they cannot get satisfaction from the departmental head.

3. The city agrees not to discriminate against any of its employees because of his connection with a trades organization.

4. (a) In these rules a foreman shall be an employee having the charge of four or more journeymen or twelve or more labourers.

(b) A sub-foreman shall be an employee having charge of less than four journeymen or twelve labourers.

(c) An employee having charge of a pole setting machine which takes the place of four or more linemen or twelve or more labourers shall be classed as a foreman.

(d) An employee shall not be classed or employed as a foreman or sub-foreman unless and until he shall have been engaged for at least four years in one or more branches of the electrical trade.

(e) A journeyman shall be an employee who shall have had at least four years' experience in one or more branches of the electrical trade.

(f) An apprentice shall be one who has worked at least three months' actual work at some branch of the electrical trade.

(g) Linemen shall have jurisdiction over all digging of holes, framing and erecting of poles, all stringing of overhead wires, hanging of all transformers, all arc lamps and fixtures, stringing of all aerial cable, wiring of all ornamental street lighting (except the lighting of subways and bridges), all temporary decorative streamers, all placing of fire alarm and police patrol boxes, and all overhead trolley work.

(h) All wires carrying a voltage of 650 volts or over shall be known and classified as high voltage wires.

5. Eight hours' work, from 8 a.m. till 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. shall constitute a day's work.

6. (a) Work during any period of hours other than those mentioned in the preceding clause shall be considered as overtime, provided that maintenance men may work any nine consecutive hours out of 24 with one hour for lunch.

(b) Trouble men shall perform maintenance work and not be expected to do construction work. Trouble men working in excess of nine hours out of 24 hours shall be paid at the schedule rate of overtime.

(c) When it is desired to define what is meant by maintenance and construction in the preceding clause, reference shall be made to the distribution of accounts attached hereto. This will govern all electrical work done by the City of Calgary.

7. (a) The first five hours after the ordinary working hours, viz., between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m., shall be considered as being equivalent to one and one-half times the corresponding period of the ordinary working hours, and payment therefor shall be computed in that proportion on the basis of the wage schedule mentioned below.

(b) Maintenance men shall not be permitted to do construction work unless paid the regular wages for that class of work, and in the event of their being called upon to do construction work during hours that under this agreement would necessitate paying construction men overtime, they shall be paid overtime rates of construction men.

8. (a) Overtime other than that mentioned in the preceding sub-clause, viz., work commencing at or at any time after 10 p.m. up to 8 a.m., shall be considered as double time of the ordinary working hours, and payment therefor shall be computed in that proportion on the basis of the wage schedule mentioned below, with the omission of the time necessary for meals.

(b) In no case shall men receive payment for less than two hours' overtime (whatever be the actual period of work) for emergency calls between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m.

(c) All time worked on Sundays and Dominion holidays shall be considered as equivalent to double time of ordinary working hours and payment therefor shall be made accordingly.

(d) All men employed by the month shall be subject to reduction of wages for time lost.

9. All apprentices shall serve four years' actual work at the trade before they can be rated as journeymen. During the last twelve months of apprenticeship, apprentices shall be expected to do, if required, the same class of work as journeymen, provided, however, that they shall not be required to work on high voltage wires, except under supervision of journeymen linemen. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the electrical employ of the city shall be one apprentice to three journeymen, except in the case of inside wiremen and operators, when the ratio shall be one to one. The number of apprentices in any gang shall not exceed two unless warranted by a sufficient number of journeymen in that particular gang.

10. The journeymen in charge of service wagons shall receive sub-foreman's wages.

11. There shall be at least two journeymen working together when cutting through or making taps on high voltage wires, except on or in connection with a thawing or sanding machine.

12. In case of trouble on high voltage wires, at least two journeymen shall be sent out together to repair the trouble; provided, however, that one may be sent out alone to watch until another can be obtained.

13. Time of work on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 90 feet or more from the point where such pole, timber, bridge, tower or fixture rests upon, is affixed to, or inserted into the ground, shall be considered equivalent to double the corresponding period of ordinary working hours, and payment therefor shall be made accordingly.

14. (a) All joining, splicing and connecting of lead covered cables shall be considered as belonging to and shall be done only by cable splicers, and all such work shall be done by cable splicers who are journeymen.

(b) The placing of flame proofing on cables shall be done under the supervision of a cable splicer, and in each case a cable splicer or his apprentice shall be present in the man-hole where the work is being done.

(c) A cable splicer shall not be required to work on cables where the difference in potential is over 300 volts between any conductor and the ground, unless assisted by another journeyman splicer.

(d) No cable splicer shall at any time be required or expected to work unless attended by another cable splicer or a helper, except on service connection work, when he shall be permitted to work alone.

(e) All cable splicers' helpers on hole work shall be journeymen linemen, and those on other works shall have worked at least two years as apprentice.

15. (a) At least one journeyman lineman and one journeyman cable splicer shall be present and the journeyman cable splicer shall be in charge of all gangs hauling in or laying underground cables on all pole work and on all pot-head work on poles or buildings.

(b) Cable splicers' work shall terminate at pot-head either on or in buildings or on poles.

16. (a) All station, sub-station and transformer room wiring and installing of electrical apparatus therein shall be done by journeymen.

(b) Sub-station wiremen working in excess of eight hours out of 24 hours shall be paid at the schedule rate of overtime.

17. Inside wiremen shall do all wiring and installing of conduit for lights in all buildings including power houses and sub-stations, on or in all subways and bridges and in all recreation and playgrounds, either temporary or permanent, and repairs for same, wiring for all motors and erecting of same (except in power houses and sub-stations), wiring and repairs for all branch telephone exchange work, all wiring for

lights, heating, bells and all repairs for same, and all channeling and cutting made necessary by the introduction of the foregoing.

18. All meters shall be installed by journeymen.

19. (a) In power houses and sub-stations, where there are three shifts, they shall be worked by what is known as a revolving watch, and in those stations where there is only one operator on a shift he shall not be permitted to do other than operating duties. Where there are only one or two shifts worked, any eight consecutive hours will constitute a day's work.

(b) No apprentice operator shall be allowed to take charge of any shift unless he has served at least three years at the trade.

(c) Any operator working over eight hours out of the twenty-four shall be paid for overtime at the schedule rates.

(d) Each relief operator shall have the same qualifications as the operator he relieves.

(e) The power house and sub-stations shall be classified as below:

Power house station (Victoria

Park) Class A.
7th St. sub-station (No. 1) ... Class B.
Nos. 2, 3 and 4 sub-stations.. Class C.

20. All monthly men shall receive one day off duty each week, and all monthly men having served continuously for one year shall receive two weeks' vacation on full pay of the ordinary time.

21. All line inspectors must be journeymen linemen.

22. All employees must be paid semi-monthly. Payment shall be made on or before the twenty-second day of each month for wages up to and including the fifteenth day of the current month, and shall be made on or before the seventh day of each month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month, except monthly men who shall be paid not later than the second day of each month.

23. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as reducing or as an agreement to reduce the payment of an employee of the city now getting a higher rate of pay.

Wage Schedule.

The wage schedule as set forth below shall govern the payment of all men working under this agreement. This scale of wages, however, shall be subject to a reduction of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ on all whose full monthly salaries are \$90.00 or less and 10% of all salaries in excess of \$90.00 per month. The reduction to remain in force one year from the date of this agreement unless in the meantime the city remove the reduction imposed on other city employees, in which case this reduction shall also cease.

Superintendent of construction	.. \$150.00 per month.
Superintendent of maintenance	.. 150.00 per month.
Line foreman	... 5.25 per day.
Sub-foreman	... 5.00 per day.
Line inspector	... 5.00 per day.
Journeyman lineman	... 4.50 per day.
Apprentice lineman—1st year	... 3.00 per day.
2nd year	... 3.50 per day.
3rd year	... 4.00 per day.
Maintenance foreman	... 125.00 per month.
Maintenance sub-foreman	... 115.00 per month.
Journeyman, Light, Power and Traction Department maintenance (nine hour shift)	... 105.00 per month.
Arc light trimmers	... 75.00 per month.
Foreman, Meter Repair Department	... 125.00 per month.
Apprentice meter repairmen—	
1st year	... 75.00 per month.
2nd year	... 80.00 per month.
3rd year	... 90.00 per month.
Journeyman meter installer	... 105.00 per month.
Cable foreman	... 6.00 per day.
Cableman	... 5.50 per day.
Station wireman	... 4.50 per day.
or	... 115.00 per month.
Apprentice station wireman—	
1st year	... 75.00 per month.
2nd year	... 85.00 per month.
3rd year	... 95.00 per month.
Inside wireman	... .60 per hour.
Inside wireman, apprentice—	
1st year	... .25 per hour.
2nd year	... .35 per hour.
3rd year	... .45 per hour.
Chief wiring inspector	... 135.00 per month.
Wiring inspector	... 110.00 per month.
Groundmen working with line gangs	... .40 per hour.
Operators (working in Class A station)	... 100.00 per month.
Operators (working in Class B station)	... 90.00 per month.
Operators (working in Class C station)	... 80.00 per month.

station)	... 80.00 per month.
Men in charge of police patrol and fire alarm	... 125.00 per month.
Fire alarm maintenance	... 100.00 per month.

Distribution of Accounts, Materials and Labour Chargeable to Construction and Maintenance Accounts.

CONSTRUCTION.

No. 1—Poles.

Charge to this account all poles, cross-arms, cross-arm braces, lag screws and pins, when used in new construction; all labour in digging and setting poles; cost of the required tools; conveyance charge.

No. 2—Overhead Lines.

Charge to this account all insulators, tape, and all wire used on all running primaries and secondaries; also guy wire, guy clamps, anchor rods, slugs and other material, when used in new construction; all labour in connection therewith; cost of the required tools; conveyance charge.

No. 3—Service.

Charge to this account transformers, cut-outs, cut-out plugs, fuse wire, transformer oil, tape, solder, past required, wire and other material used in installing transformers; also all labour in connection therewith hanging transformers and half the cost of the necessary blocks and tackle, and required tools; conveyance charge.

No. 4—House Connections.

All wire run as light service, tape, knobs and screws, side blocks and insulators, nails, loom, tubes, meter screws, ladders and other necessary tools.

No. 5—Power Connections.

All wire run as power service, including the required material in making power connections, except meters and current transformers.

No. 6—Meter Account, Lighting.

All meters for lighting purposes, including current transformers.

No. 7—*Meter Account, Power.*

All meters for power purposes, including current transformers.

No. 8—*Meter Account.*

Flat rate limit meters.

No. 9—*Street Lighting.*

All wire run as street lighting circuits, pins, insulators, side blocks, nails, screws, are lamps, are lamp cut-outs, are lamp hangers, chain and locks, eye bolts, hooks, strain bolts, tungsten lamp hangers, etc., incandescent standards, fixtures and wiring, including globes, carbons, etc., to make complete installation.

No. 10—*Underground Construction.*

Charge all labour and material in laying ducts, man-holes, catch boxes, man-hole covers and other materials used in constructing underground conduit.

No. 11—*Underground Conductors.*

All underground wire run as primary or secondary; required tools for drawing in cable, wiping and insulating compounds, etc.; also labour pulling cable in.

No. 12—*Underground New Service.*

Charge to this account all transformers, cut-outs, fuse wire, wiping and insulating compounds, transformer oil, required wire and other material used in installing underground transformers; also all labour in connection therewith.

No. 13—*Underground Light Connections.*

All material required in laying duct or pipe wire.

No. 14—*Underground Power Connections.*

All material required in laying duct or pipe wire and all other material used in making power connections, not including transformers and meters.

No. 15—*Sub-stations.*

All material and labour in completing sub-stations as a building; heating and plumbing.

No. 16—*Sub-station Equipment.*

Transformers, switch-boards and controlling devices to complete sub-station equipment.

MAINTENANCE.

No. 20—*Maintenance to Poles.*

Charge to this account all labour and material used in changing and re-setting poles, replacing or repairing cross-arms, cross-arm braces, lag screws and pins, when used in repairing or altering construction lines; also cost of the required tools; conveyance charge.

No. 21—*Maintenance to Overhead Lines.*

Charge to this account all labour and material used in replacing wire, guy wire, guy clamps, anchor rods, slugs and other material used in repairing or altering construction lines; also cost of the required tools; conveyance charge.

No. 22—*Maintenance to New Services.*

Charge to this account the cost of transformers replacing others burned out, defective or removed for want of repairs, or for other reasons; replacing cut-outs, cut-out plugs, fuse wire, tape, transformer oil, and other or any material used in replacing transformers; also of the cost of troublemen's salary and conveyance charge; also labour in hanging transformers.

No. 23—*Maintenance to House Connections.*

All labour in connection with making light connections and installing meters and cutting out and removing meters, and conveyance, removing services, etc.; also cost of the troublemen's salary and conveyance charges; fuse plugs.

No. 24—*Maintenance Power Connections.*

All labour in making and cutting out power connections and power meters;

conveyance charges; also of the cost of troublemen's salary and conveyance charges; fuse plugs.

No. 25—*Maintenance Meter Account, Lighting.*

Testing meters; Government.

No. 26—*Maintenance Meter Account, Power.*

Testing meters; Government.

No. 27—*Repairs to meters.*

Meter repair parts; other material; labour; adjusting limit meters; instruments; calibrating meters; labour.

No. 28—*Maintenance to Arc Lamps.*

Replacing arc lamps; arc lamp repairs; arc lamp carbons; arc lamp globes; renewals to chains and locks; renewals to fixtures; rubber gloves, rope, hooks, etc.; painting lamps and fixtures; also charges of the cost of arc trimmers' salary and conveyance charges.

No. 29—*Maintenance to Ornamental Magnatite Street Lighting.*

Replacing arc lamps; replacing arc lamp repairs; replacing arc lamp carbons; replacing arc lamp globes; renewals to standards, brackets and fixtures; painting standards, brackets and fixtures; rubber gloves, etc.; also charges of the cost of arc trimmers' salary and conveyance charges.

No. 30—*Maintenance to Tungstens.*

Lamp renewals, mica tips, lamp repairs, repairs to fixtures, painting standards and fixtures, etc.; also charges of the cost of arc trimmers' salary and conveyance charge.

No. 31—*Maintenance to Ornamental Tungsten Street Lighting.*

Lamp renewals, mica tips, lamp repairs, repairs to fixtures, standards, brackets, etc.; painting standards, etc.; also charge of the cost of arc trimmers' salary and conveyance charges.

No. 32—*Maintenance to Incandescent Street Lighting, Subways and Bridges, etc., etc.*

Lamp renewals, globes, cages, repairs to fixtures, painting fixtures, etc.; also

charges of the cost of arc trimmers' salary and conveyance charge.

No. 33—*Maintenance to Underground Construction.*

All labour and material repairing underground construction.

No. 34—*Maintenance to Underground Conductors.*

All material and labour required in replacing and repairing underground conductors.

No. 35—*Maintenance to Underground New Services.*

All transformers replacing burned out transformers, or for other reasons; required material and labour.

No. 36—*Underground Light Connections.*

All labour in installing and cutting out meters and connections.

No. 37—*Underground Power Connections.*

All labour installing and cutting out meters and connections.

No. 38—*Maintenance to Sub-station Equipment.*

All material and labour in repairing sub-station equipment, unless otherwise provided for.

No. 39—*Maintenance to Sub-stations.*

All labour and material in repairing sub-stations.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Local 348, Calgary, Alberta.

Sec. 348.

Labour Temple, Calgary,
Monday, April 12, 1915.

To the members of the
Arbitration Board.

DEAR SIRS,—

We, the Local Union 348 I. B. E. W.,

hereby bind ourselves to accept the decision of your Board.

(Sgd.) F. A. DUNN,
President.
(Sgd.) J. C. ELLENDER,
Secretary.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,

Calgary, Can.,
April 13, 1915.

Col. Sanders,
Police Headquarters,
City.

DEAR SIR,—

I beg to advise you that the City Council last evening, in considering the communication of E. G. Guinn and R.

D. Wagner, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348, in which it was requested that the city agree to be bound by the decision of the Board to arbitrate the difficulties which have arisen between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348, and the City of Calgary, concurred in the request of Messrs. Guinn and Wagner, and instructed that I be authorized to forward the Council's action in this respect to the Local Committee.

I trust that the above action of Council, and as communicated in this letter, will meet with your approval.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. M. MILLER,
City Clerk.

(JMM/EBS)

**J. D. McARTHUR & CO., LTD., AND SHOP EMPLOYEES OF THE
EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA RAILWAY AT
WEST EDMONTON, ALTA.**

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the above matter was received by the Minister on May 20, but through an oversight was not published in the ensuing issue of the *Labour Gazette*, and is therefore presented herewith.

In the application it was stated that the dispute grew out of a proposed reduction by the company of 25 per cent in the wages of the employees concerned without the customary notice having been given. It was stated also that this reduction affected 127 workmen. Prior to the establishment of a Board the consent of both parties concerned was obtained, the dispute coming under section 63 of the Act. The personnel of the Board appointed to deal with this matter was as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C., Edmon-

ton, Alberta, the company's nominee; and Mr. Wm. MacAdams, Edmonton, Alberta, the employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous and embodied a scale of wages which the Board considered fair to both sides. Early in the Board proceedings both sides had agreed to accept the award, and the matters in dispute were thus amicably settled.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Lemieux Act and in the matter of the dispute between the J. D. McArthur Company Limited and its employees, being shop employees.

The Board appointed under the above Act for the purpose of determining this

dispute met on the 15th, 16th, 19th and 27th of February and on the 6th and 10th of March, 1915, and a discussion proceeded between the members of the Board and the representatives of the parties with a view to reaching an agreement with regard to the question of wages. Progress was made in the direction of making such an agreement, and at the hearing on the 13th of March, 1915, the parties agreed in writing that they would abide by the findings of the Board. It was also agreed that two questions, namely:

1. The question of whether or not the scale of pay awarded by the Board should refer back to the 2nd of November; and
2. The question of whether or not overtime should be paid;

should be determined by the Board according as they should decide whether there had been a strike or a lock-out with respect to the first question, and with regard to the second question whether it was the usual practice for shop employees in the employ of railway construction companies to be paid overtime. The Board then held further hearings on the 18th and 19th of March and hearings were concluded on the 22nd of March, 1915.

On the question of whether or not the men voluntarily quitted work and walked out the evidence clearly establishes the fact that they did so. The minutes of their meeting held on the 8th day of November shows this conclusively, otherwise they would not have placed themselves on record by the motion they adopted of having committed an infraction of the provisions of the Lemieux Act. Hence it follows that the claim of the men that the rate of wages to be fixed by the Board should relate back to the 1st of November cannot very well be sustained.

As to the claim for overtime the evidence seems to us to be strongly in favour of the company's contention, viz: that overtime is not as a rule paid on

railways in course of construction. The only evidence in favour of the men was that of the witness Hawker who worked in Mackenzie & Mann's shops at North Battleford during construction of the Canadian Northern Railway. But he appears to have been the only workman in the shops at the time and we think this must be regarded in the light of a special case. The rest of the evidence seems to be entirely the other way. Then what in our opinion is a very important point is the fact that the men themselves have all along been working without any arrangement as to payment of overtime. If it had been the usual practice, would the men have overlooked the absence of it in their case for so long a period? We do not see, therefore, upon what grounds the Board would be justified in awarding overtime in the case before us.

There remains to be decided, therefore, only the fixing by the Board of what would be fair wages for the employees under all the circumstances. Both parties having submitted to the decision of the Board, we are of the opinion that the following schedule would be fair and reasonable to both sides to the dispute under all the circumstances, namely:

	Old rate per hour.	Deduct %	New rate fixed by Board.
Boilermakers	48.5	10	43.5
Machinists	47.	10	42.5
Tinsmiths	30.	10	27.
Blacksmiths	47.	10	42.5
Painters	38.	10	34.
Carpenters	30.	10	27.
Pipe fitters	38.	10	34.5
Car repairers	27.	10	25.
Handymen	32.	10	28.5
Boilermaker's helper . .	30.	10	27.
Machinist's helper . . .	25.	..	25.
Blacksmith's helper . .	30.	16	25.
Pipe fitter's helper . . .	20.	..	20.
Stationary firemen . .	\$65 per mo.		\$65

The Board, therefore, awards the rates of wages in the third column mentioned above, this scale to be taken to have been in effect and payment to be made according to it from the 1st day of February, 1915. This award is made on the understanding that when a final operating order has been obtained in respect of the line of railway in question the rail-

way will concede a standard agreement covering the employees in question similar to the agreements in force on other operating railways in Edmonton at the time in question.

The Board has been particularly pleased to observe the good feeling that exists between W. R. Smith, the general manager of the company, and the employees and places full reliance upon Mr. Smith's assurance that as a result of the dispute in question no discrimination

will be exercised against the men who have been active in connection with this dispute.

(Sgd.) J. D. HYNDMAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) O. M. BIGGAR,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM MACADAMS.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

THE thirty-first annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Labour Temple, in the City of Vancouver, B.C., from September 20 to 25. The opening exercises were presided over by Mr. J. H. McVety, president of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of the city. Mr. Alex. Watchman, president of the B. C. Federation of Labour, extended a welcome on behalf of the organized labour movement of the province. Mayor Taylor welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Others who took part in the opening proceedings were Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour; Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of the province of British Columbia; Mr. H. J. Conway, of Lafayette, Ind., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, Cal., president of the International Seamen's Union of America. Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Congress, replied to the addresses of welcome.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, stated during the course of his address that the Government had decided to delay the passage of the new Workmen's Compensation Act until such time as a commission had visited the principal centres in the United States and Eastern Canada and

gathered information on which to base an Act, which he hoped would be the best of its kind. The commission would consist of one representative of the Government, one of the employers and one of the working class. He suggested that the labour representative should be selected by Congress, and in case that was done the Government would accept the nominee as a member of the commission, provided only that he was a British Columbia man.

The first report of the credentials committee showed 179 delegates entitled to seats at the convention. Later three additional were presented and accepted. Of these one was fraternal delegate, one represented a provincial federation of labour, 25 international organizations, 16 trades and labour councils, and 139 local unions. Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, was appointed assistant secretary.

Report of Executive Council.

Following is a summary of the principal subjects dealt with in the report:

Interview With Dominion Government.

On January 15, 1915, the Executive Council, accompanied by other representatives of organized labour, met the Government and presented the desires of labour as set out by the convention held

at St. John last year. The matters brought to the attention of the Government were as follows: Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and amendments thereto; unemployment; technical education; old age pensions; the institution of a system of national banks by the Dominion Government, with the sole right to issue money; immigration; eight-hour day on Government works; extension of the Fair Wages Resolution to all trades and to include steamship companies subsidized by the Government; registration of union labels; amendments to Shipping Act that will secure a greater measure of safety to men employed as longshoremen; bi-weekly payment of wages on railways.

The War.

Reference is made to the pronouncement of Congress on this question at the convention held last year, and while reaffirming the stand taken at that time, goes on to state: "The entire situation as affecting the labour interests of all nations to-day must be considered in the light of what has since transpired. . . . Three facts stare us in the face and challenge our attention at this very critical time. The first is that this war cannot be stopped, according to the pronounced determination of leading statesmen in the various Governments of the Allies, until constitutional freedom and democracy are triumphant over military autocracy. The second is that when this war ends there will be a general congress of the nations summoned to fix the conditions of a permanent peace. The third is that while the war lasts it behooves the labour organizations in all lands to continue, uninterrupted, their efforts to preserve that mutual understanding and constant co-operation by means of which they will be prepared to resume their heretofore onward and upward course under the sway of peace for all years to come. . . . Under existing conditions it becomes the duty of the labour world to lend every assistance possible to the Allies of Great Britain, and for us in Canada more especially to the empire of

which we form part, in a mighty endeavour to secure early and final victory for the cause of freedom and democracy." Attention is drawn to the action taken by the American Federation of Labour and the General Confederation of Labour of France declaring in favour of an international congress of labour at the close of the war, Congress to take steps to co-operate with all labour organizations, both American and European, in furtherance of this object.

Conscription.

Disapproval of the system is urged. The report states in part: "It is the duty of Labour to lend every possible assistance in the strife; but that help must be free, not forced; it must be dictated by duty and not by coercion; it must be the outcome of loyal affection for the Mother Country, for this Dominion, and for those whose fates hang in the balance, and not the product of the lash, hunger or the legalized enforcement of a people." Congress is asked to register its unchangeable opposition to all that savours of conscription, either here or within the Empire.

Workmen's Compensation.

The measures recently passed by the Legislatures of the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario were commended and the Executive Committees of each of the other provinces were urged to give this question careful study and put forth their best efforts to secure the passage of equally favourable legislation. It was also recommended that in all workmen's compensation, legislative provision should be made for placing the medical expenses of injured workers either on the State Insurance Fund, or in the case of individual liability on the employer direct.

Unemployment.

It was suggested that a special committee be appointed on the first day of the convention to get views on this mat-

ter from every province, the committee to outline a policy to be adopted from a national, provincial and municipal standpoint.

Disposal of Interned Aliens.

The Executive Council views with alarm the release, at the conclusion of the war, of the large number of men now held in the various detention camps, and states: "The labour of thousands now employed in Canada in the manufacture of war munitions and supplies will be dispensed with; thousands more will return from Great Britain who are now employed at similar work, and thousands will return from active service, to each of whom the right to work and live in comfort should be guaranteed. Many more thousands will be unemployed and great suffering is likely to result therefrom."

Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Mothers With Children.

The Council recommends a continuance of previous efforts to secure suitable legislation along these lines.

Care of Disabled Soldiers and Dependents of Those Killed.

It was recommended that the incoming Executive Council be instructed by the convention to urge upon the Government the adoption of a better pension system for the private soldier disabled, and his dependents when killed, and the establishment of a National Pensions Board to administer the pensions system, and to urge that every provision possible be made to have the State recognize its proper obligation to the rank and file.

Other matters dealt with were: Wages paid on the manufacture of war munitions in Canada, free municipal employment bureaus, and technical education.

Report of Provincial Executive Committee.

The various matters engaging the attention of Provincial Executive Committees is summarized from the reports as follows:

Saskatchewan.

On April 25, 1915, the Executive Committee interviewed the Provincial Government and submitted the following questions for consideration:

(1) Casualty Insurance under Government control for employees entitled to compensation under the Saskatchewan Compensation Act to be administered by a commission appointed by Government.

(2) Minimum wage for females to be at least \$8.00 per week.

(3) An Act to promote the health of working girls and women (or an amendment to the Factories Act).

An Act to provide for weekly half holiday for all shop employees.

(4) Amendment to Railway Act—to provide shelters for carmen.

That all switches leading to repair tracks be equipped with derailing device.

That Section 237 of the Railway Act be left intact.

(5) Abolition of election deposit and election day to be declared a public holiday.

(6) That the regulations asked for by the electrical workers for their protection, previous to last session, be enforced under the Order in Council passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature.

(7) That Government enact a law providing for an eight-hour day on all Government work.

(8) Amendments to "Cities Act."—Strike out all of Sec. 112, Clause 4, page 26, Revised Statutes.

(a) If a voter does not vote for full number of candidates for an office that he is entitled to, his ballot will be void, in so far as it relates to that office, and will not be counted for any of the candidates for that office.

(b) Sec. 312. Payment of poll tax to register the person of whom such tax is paid on voters' list automatically.

(c) Exemption of income tax to be raised from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

(d) That in cities of 20,000 or over the remuneration for aldermen to be at least \$500 per year.

(9) Re provision to assist those taking up land.

(10) Equal suffrage.

(11) That the Government publish a pamphlet explaining the laws and regulations surrounding the employment of farm help, to be distributed through the labour bureaus.

(12) That the Saskatchewan executive, on behalf of the working class in this province, impress upon the Provincial Government the necessity of immediate action to cope with the unemployed situation.

Reference is made to the enactment of a law granting women the franchise in municipal elections, and to the law "Abolishing the Bar." Assistance to those taking up land is urged upon the Government in the way of providing machinery, seed, etc. Congress is requested to endeavour to find some solution for the unemployment problem.

Manitoba.

A deputation representative of the Executive Committee and Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council waited on the Provincial Government on February 6, 1915, and submitted the following legislative demands:

(1) The enactment of legislation similar to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

(2) The creation of labour bureau.

(3) To provide machinery for the enforcement of the Shops Regulation Act, or that the Act be incorporated with the Factory Act.

(4) For the enforcement of the Act prohibiting the employment of white females in certain capacities by Orientals.

(5) Abolition of the election deposit and the substitution therefor of petitions signed by a given number of bona fide electors.

(6) That a day's work for all motormen and conductors employed by or on behalf of an electric railway corporation shall not exceed nine hours; that the work schedule shall be so arranged by the employer that these hours of work shall be performed within 12 consecutive hours; and that all electric cars shall be in charge of two men—a motorman and a conductor.

(7) Requiring the licensing of all persons employed as barbers in the province; to appoint a Board of Commissioners to determine fitness of applicants, and to regulate the operation of barber shops in the interest of public health.

Regrets were expressed that the Government had failed to carry out its promise in regard to a better enforcement of the fair wages regulations.

Ontario.

On December 22, 1914, the Executive Committee waited on the members of the Provincial Government and laid before them the following legislative demands:

(1) Appointment of foundry inspector, to be selected from the membership of the Moulders' Union.

(2) Amendment to The Factory Act providing for more efficient exhaust system in the metal polishing industry.

(3) Better protection of employees and the public in theatres, through a better system of fire escapes, operation of switch boards controlling electrical effects, sanitary conveniences, and a proper counter-weight system.

(4) Abolition of the home work system in the making of clothing.

(5) Fixing of an age under which the employment of messenger boys shall be unlawful.

Regulation of hours, work, and weight of parcels to be carried, etc.

(6) Improvement in the means of protecting the health of employees in printing offices and other places where linotype and type-casting machinery may be used.

(7) An Act respecting the protection of electrical workers.

(8) Respecting the inspection and repairing of buildings, authorizing inspectors to order repairs and improvements.

(9) Abolition of private detective agencies.

(10) Establishing of lunch rooms in factories, workshops, etc.

(11) Adequate heating of vestibules on street cars, etc.

(12) Operation of electric railways. Two men in charge of each car.

(13) Thirty days' training for motormen and conductors on electric railways.

(14) Regulating the number of hours constituting a day's work for motormen and conductors.

(15) Granting of local autonomy to municipalities in system of taxation.

(16) Sanitary plumbing.

(17) System of determining age of children in factories, shops, etc.

(18) Moratorium for relief of wage-earners in meeting payments on mortgages in purchase of homes.

(19) The interpretation of Fair Wages Clause in Government contracts.

(20) Unemployment and the necessity of the Government dealing with the problem.

(21) The superimposing of wallpaper upon old and unsanitary paper.

(22) Providing for the disinfection of workmen and their clothing when engaged in cleaning and renovating hospitals and similar institutions.

Congratulations were extended to Hamilton Trades and Labour Council for the agitation created in favour of the abolition of property qualification in municipal elections. Reference was made to the appointment by the Provincial Government of a commission to enquire into unemployment matters and to report on methods of relief.

Quebec.

On January 23, 1915, met the Prime Minister and other members of the Government and presented the following resolutions for consideration:

(1) A resolution seeking to limit the weight a boy might transport by hand or push cart through the city streets, and further limiting the hour to which a messenger boy under the age of 18 years may legally remain at work to six o'clock in the evening.

(2) A measure seeking to better regulate conditions in factories and establishments where products dangerous to the health of the workers are either manufactured or handled.

(3) A similar resolution as No. 2, having its objective the same purpose as applied to the dangerous fumes arising from linotype machines, type-casting machines, cauldrons and other forms of melting pots.

(4) A resolution aiming to extend the field of operation of the department supervising rigging and scaffolding, to embrace efficiently the rural as well as the city districts.

(5) A resolution aimed at closing the bakery as an institution from doing business from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday.

(6) A resolution asking for the standardization of the weight of a loaf of bread to insure fair measure.

(7) A resolution demanding uniformity in school books, and that these be sold at cost price, pending the day when they may be distributed free of cost.

(8) A resolution demanding that all citizens, irrespective as to whether they may be property owners or not, be entitled to vote on the selection of school commissioners.

(9) A resolution asking the Government to establish a system of agricultural credit to stimulate agriculture.

(10) A resolution demanding the abolition of the practice of making of clothes in the homes of wage-earners.

(11) A resolution seeking to guard the rights of those workers who have been property buyers by the institution of the moratorium to remain in force during the period of the war.

(12) A resolution seeking the abolition of all private detective agencies.

(13) A resolution making it illegal for any institution whatsoever to force private compulsory insurance upon their employees.

In addition to the above an important memorandum was presented asking for the appointment of a commission to study the all-important question of providing an adequate Workmen's Compensation Act for the province. The result of the efforts of the committee during the year were reviewed and described as satisfactory under the extraordinary conditions prevailing.

Nova Scotia.

The report of the committee is given over chiefly to a review of the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Act is described as being based on modern principles. Other labour measures secured at the session were an amendment to the Factories Act, providing for sanitary and safety regulations in and about moulding shops, etc.; consolidation of the various mechanics' lien laws; the adoption of a fair wages resolution to apply to all work carried on by or on behalf of the province; an Act to establish a bureau for the purpose of supplying school books at the lowest possible cost. In connection with this Act it is claimed that a set of text books now costing \$1.89 will be supplied by the Government Bureau, under the new system, for 49 cents.

New Brunswick.

The lobbyist attending the sessions of the Provincial Legislature reported that the following matters had been brought to the attention of the Government:

Amendments to Factories Act, providing for more sanitary conditions and shortening work day.

Providing for more adequate plumbing inspection in the city of St. John by the appointment of a practical man as inspector.

Asking for entire change in the principle of the present Compensation Act.

Training of new men as motormen or conductors on street cars to be not less than 14 days.

Request that the union label be placed on all supplies purchased by the Government.

Providing for Government control over the operation of detective agencies.

Opposing compulsory insurance system by employers in any industry.

Asking for amendment to the Workmen's Lien Act to provide lien of insurance on buildings covered by present Act.

Asking that present Fair Wages Act be amended and a clause covering wages be inserted in contracts.

Legislation providing for medical and dental examination of school children periodically.

Legislation secured during the session was: An amendment to the Workmen's Lien Act along the lines suggested

above; a law to provide better safeguards around hotel fire escapes and the lighting of these at night; the right to married women owning property in the city of St. John to vote at civic elections. At the convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour held at Moncton on the first and second of July last it was decided to meet annually in future at Fredericton during the session of the Legislature.

British Columbia.

The executive officers of the British Columbia Federation of Labour met the Government during the session of the Legislature and presented the following matters for consideration:

Workmen's Compensation legislation.

Amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Act to provide for the payment of mines inspection by the Government and election of same by miners in locality; to provide for first aid corps and for ambulance boxes in all working places; to provide for the competency of gas committees.

An amendment to the Truck Act to provide against men being compelled to live in company houses and to purchase from company stores.

Examination of plumbers and to provide for registration of same and the enforcement of sanitary conditions.

The enactment of a law covering the inspection of all construction and installation of all electrical work, power stations, pole lines, etc.

To make it illegal for Orientals to employ Caucasian women.

To have all text books, etc., printed at the Government printing plant.

To amend Municipal Clauses Act to give cities and municipalities power to regulate the hours of opening and closing of barber shops; to give cities and municipalities power to invest their sinking funds in short time debentures of their own.

To bring all factories under the Factories Act, irrespective of the number of employees.

The protection of the workers under the proposed moratorium.

The enforcement of a minimum wage of three dollars per day on all Government work and on work subsidized or assisted by the Government.

The question of the inspection of winches, derricks, etc., in places where longshoremen are employed, and the organization of the timber workers of the province were taken up with the Executive Council of Congress. The measures enacted at the last session of the Legislature of interest to labour were:

Amendment to Masters and Servants Act giving men the right to elect their medical practitioner, the employer to collect any sum decided upon for medical attendance and to pay such sums to medical practitioners.

Amendment to Municipal Clauses Act giving cities and municipalities power to inspect the sanitary condition of barber shops and to regulate the opening and closing hours.

An Act for the protection of workmen engaged in industrial occupations.

Making provision for first aid corps and for ambulance boxes in places where more than 30 are employed when over six miles from a medical practitioner.

Alberta.

The executive officers of the Alberta Federation of Labour submitted a list of the matters brought to the attention of the Government of that province in the month of October last year.

(1) Amendments to the Theatres Act to provide for the examination of applicants for licenses as operators as to their competency; also measures of public safety.

(2) New Factories Inspection Act, covering sanitation and ventilation of workshops and factories.

(3) An Act governing electrical construction for public safety.

(4) Legislation providing for the administration of the marriage contract by civic officials.

(5) Fair wages clause in all Government contracts.

(6) Bi-weekly payment of wages in cash or certified cheque.

(7) New Compensation Act, as outlined in petition already submitted to the Government.

(8) Adult franchise in school district and municipal elections.

(9) Legislation making it compulsory to place the union label on all Government printing.

(10) That medical, optical and dental treatment be made free to all school children; that compulsory vaccination of school children be dispensed with.

(11) The prohibition of employment of children under 16 years of age in all industries.

(12) Prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals.

(13) Amendments to the Building Trades Protection Act.

(14) Legislation covering all men engaged in rescue work in the mines of the province by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to provide for the payment of rescue teams during the course of training.

(15) Amendment regarding the appointment of check measures and mine inspection committee.

(16) *Re* the matter of the present distressing conditions of unemployment and necessary measures of relief.

(17) Amendments to the Masters and Servants Act.

Unemployment conditions and methods adopted to relieve distress were set out very fully. An amendment to Edmonton City charter gave the franchise to women over 21 years. It was stated that the free municipal employment bureaux established in the cities of Alberta has had the effect of practically eliminating private bureaux.

Other Reports.

Parliamentary Representative.

Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Congress, presented a report covering a summary of the matters dealt with during the year, the principal subjects being: Occupational diseases; theoretical and practical training of apprentices in the shops of the I. C. R.; workmen's compensation in cases of injury or death on the I. C. R.; working conditions on Welland canal; wages paid on shell contracts for the British Government; transfer of mechanics to Great Britain; deportation of immigrants; unemployment; peaceful picketing; semi-monthly payment of wages on railways to apply to commercial telegraphers; compulsory insurance; employment of Asiatics underground; registration of union labels. Considerable space is devoted to a resume of various matters of interest to labour that came before Parliament at the last session.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

Mr. R. A. Rigg, of Winnipeg, Man., presented a report of the work of the convention held at Philadelphia, Pa., from November 9 to 22, 1914. The matter most prominently brought to the attention of Congress was the resolution presented by President Gompers on the war, conveying fraternal greetings and sympathy with their great suffering and distress to the organized labour movement of Europe, and suggesting that an international labour congress be convened when peace is declared. The secretary's report showed the member-

ship of the Federation to be 2,020,671. The receipts for the year amounted to \$263,166.97, and the expenditure to \$265,737.21, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$102,492.81.

Immigration.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, of Vancouver, B.C., reported that migration affecting Canada during the past year had been mainly outward. British returns for 1914 showed a decrease of immigration to Canada of 59 per cent. The head tax on Chinese was declared to be ineffective as a check on immigration and that exclusion was the only effective measure. It also advocated the adoption of a literacy test for all immigrants, stating that too large a proportion were of the illiterate class.

Secretary-Treasurer.

The financial statement of Mr. P. M. Draper showed the total receipts from all sources to be \$13,557.05, and the total expenditure \$11,542.87, leaving a balance for the year of \$2,014.18. In addition to this a reserve fund of \$10,000 is on deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada at Ottawa. The total membership affiliated with the Congress on September 1 was 71,419, a decrease during the year of 8,675. It was stated that enlistment for service in the war was largely responsible for the decrease in membership.

Western Representative.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, who had been delegated to visit the western affiliations in the interests of Congress, reported on the conditions prevailing at the various places visited. The report concludes with the statement that "taking all factors into consideration there can be no manner of doubt as to the value of personal visitations of the various centres, even under such conditions as now prevail. All things considered the general position of trades unionism in Western Canada is cheering." It is stated that

while memberships have decreased, charters are not being surrendered.

Committee on Officers' Reports.

The committee concurred in the reports as a whole and recommended as follows: That the Executive Council again present the demands of Congress to Parliament; that the Executive Council keep in communication with the British Trades Congress and other colonies of the British Empire and act with them toward the formation of a Federation of Nations; that the Council be instructed to co-operate with American and European labour bodies toward the formation of a Federation of Nations on the cessation of hostilities; that Congress reaffirms the stand taken in previous conventions in regard to war; the Manitoba Executive was complimented on the progress labour has made in the election of labour representatives to public bodies; Hamilton Trades and Labour Council was commended for the stand taken on the abolition of property qualification for public office, and the Ontario Government was complimented for having appointed a commission to enquire into unemployment; expressed approval of the work of the Nova Scotia Executive Committee and expressed the hope that it would have a stimulating effect on the efforts of others; it was agreed that the meeting of New Brunswick Federation of Labour at the Capital during the session of the Legislature would be productive of good results; the activities of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was commended, depressed industrial conditions was deplored and the hope was expressed that a practical workmen's compensation act would be the outcome of their efforts; the report of the parliamentary representative was commended and editors of labour papers were requested to give as much publicity to the matters contained as possible, as they are all of such vital importance to the workers of the Dominion.

Committee on Immigration and Unemployment.

In addition to the portions of the officers' reports dealing with these subjects, all resolutions presented to Congress having a bearing on these matters were referred to this committee. The report of Mr. W. R. Trotter was concurred in, and the policy of Congress regarding immigration as set forth at last year's convention was reaffirmed. It was suggested that more complete returns be furnished by the immigration authorities regarding literacy of immigrants by nationalities. The portion of the Executive Council's report dealing with unemployment was endorsed and the Council was urged to demand the appointment of a federal commission to investigate the whole problem of unemployment in Canada, to commence at once, and that a sum of money commensurate with the work to be done be placed at the disposal of the commission. That portion of the report dealing with "interned aliens" was concurred in. The adoption of a six-hour day in all industries was urged as a means of distributing work over a larger number. The creation of labour departments by each of the Provincial Governments was approved. On the question of free municipal bureaus an adherence to the principle adopted at last convention was urged. The convention adopted the following suggestion of the committee as a partial solution of the unemployment problem:

"Your committee has spent much time considering conditions which will immediately follow the declaration of peace and the return to the open market of thousands of soldiers, munition workers and others. We therefore desire to submit a scheme which has for its object the primary one of finding productive employment for discharged soldiers and others; the secondary one of relieving crowded centres to the extent to which it is practicable, and the third, which is eminently desirable, in the shape of the settlement and development of some of our vacant lands.

"Your committee considers that the present system of homesteading is useless as a solution of unemployment difficulties. To avail himself of it the applicant must have sufficient to maintain himself, purchase implements, etc., and is in most cases further and finally handicapped by complete lack of agricul-

tural knowledge or experience. Temporary sustenance, shelter and tuition must be provided.

"Your committee recommends that the Government should select such land as may be necessary for the proper carrying out of a scheme which will meet the abnormal conditions which confront the Dominion, which land should not be privately owned, and that the Federal Government be requested to offer as an option to discharge from the army, further enlistment for a period of five years, of such men as would be willing to undertake agricultural work under the direction of qualified experts from experimental farms and agricultural colleges. That such men should receive the regular army pay and allowances, with rations, on same basis. Suitable accommodation to be provided, with quarters for married men with families.

"After such period of enlistment has expired the men who have thus served should have the option of settlement upon suitably sized allotments of the land so improved, the same to be held on leasehold terms from the Dominion Government."

Report of Committee on Ways and Means.

It was recommended that the president's salary be increased \$200. Other appropriations were made as follows: Secretary-treasurer, \$1,000; assistant secretary, \$50; for immigration work, \$100; Labour Temple employees, \$50; committee on resolutions, \$10 each; fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour, \$400; fraternal delegate to British Trades Congress, \$500; Vancouver firemen's benevolent fund, \$25; hotel expenses of fraternal delegate. It was further recommended that Congress withdraw from affiliation with the Social Service Congress. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Union Labels.

Recommended that legislation be secured for the better protection of the union label and shop card, and urged for a greater demand for manufactures bearing the union label.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In view of the fact that a draft bill consolidating and amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the Conciliation and Labour Act was before the convention for consideration, a special committee was appointed to report on this measure, to which was

referred a resolution asking for the repeal of the Act. The committee reported non-concurrence in the resolution and requested Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who was present and occupied a seat on the platform, to outline the changes made in the Act. After a full explanation had been given and a large number of questions relating to the meaning of certain sections had been asked and answered, a somewhat lengthy debate took place. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken on the adoption of the clause in the committee's report recommending non-concurrence in the resolution, thus bringing to a definite issue the question of recommending the repeal of the Act as recommended by the special committee. Non-concurrence in the recommendation was voted by 97 to 55. Another clause in the report of the committee to receive the endorsement of the convention was that recommending "that the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to secure the necessary interpretations from competent counsel, and that when the Bill comes before the House the Executive be authorized to call to Ottawa such officers as it deems necessary to assist in combatting the objectionable and supporting the favourable amendments."

The Minister was tendered the unanimous thanks of the convention for his presence.

Fair Wages on War Supplies.

The following resolution, as amended by the convention, was adopted:

"That the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada immediately call together representatives of the various organizations whose members are engaged in those industries manufacturing war supplies and approach the Government of the Dominion of Canada with a request that the rights of the workers be protected by the introduction of fair wages schedules in all contracts and demand their enforcement, and that the president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada be recognized in an advisory capacity by the Government on all these matters that concern the welfare of the workers; and that the Executive Council be instructed to take such steps as are deemed necessary to bring about the desired results."

Miscellaneous Resolutions.

The following resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects were reported upon favourably by the Resolution Committee and concurred in by the convention:

Declaring in favour of Government ownership of all railways in Canada.

That no railway section shall be more than six miles in length on any main line of railway, with one man to every mile in summer and one man to every two miles in winter, exclusive of foremen.

That on branch lines of railway no section shall be more than seven miles in length, with foreman and one man to the mile in summer and foreman and three men to the mile in winter.

That the Executive Council be instructed to secure complete information as to the standing of employees of railway companies whose lines run through more than one province in relation to compensation for injuries.

That a law be enacted requiring hotel and restaurant employers to grant employees one day off in every seven.

To amend the Dominion Government Fair Wages Regulations to provide for the payment of established union rates of wages and hours of the district; overtime rates to be same as prevails in the district; that the engineer or clerk of works be made responsible for the carrying out of the fair wages clauses and report violations to Minister of Labour; that contractors found guilty of violating fair wages regulations be debarred from securing further Government contracts.

That the Fair Wages Resolution be amended to cover work done by day labour.

Endorsing a draft bill to provide for the licensing of firemen operating steam stationary boilers in the province of Ontario.

To abolish political patronage as a means to public service or Government appointments and urging a system of civil service examinations for all positions.

Urging for a provision in all Workmen's Compensation legislation that medical expenses in connection with injured workmen shall be paid either from the State Insurance Fund or by the individual employer.

That compulsory educational laws should be enacted in every province in Canada, and that where such does not exist that the Provincial Executive Committee be instructed to use every endeavour to have such a measure placed on the statute books.

That the factory laws of the various provinces be amended to provide for a more efficient sanitary system in metal polishing establishments.

That the Postmaster-General be requested to grant an extension of the Saturday half-holiday to all grade men classed as letter carriers whose duties do not call for being on actual street delivery, and to parcel post sorters, porters, collectors and messengers.

That the Executive Council urge the Dominion Government to pass legislation compelling railway companies to provide sheds for the repair of cars in which men can work with comparative comfort; that railway companies be required to carry out their agreements with employees; that tracks used for the purpose of repair and coach yard tracks be laid at

not less than 14 feet centres, and that all railway passenger coaches be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before leaving a terminal point.

Declaring in favour of a statutory universal weekly half-holiday (preferably Saturday afternoon) throughout the Dominion.

That the Executive Council be instructed to urge the Dominion Government to investigate, by commission, conditions and wages paid in the production of military supplies, and that the investigation cover the amount of profit accruing to manufacturers.

That the Executive Council be instructed to press for legislation that will abolish the practice of making clothing in the homes of the wage-earners.

That the Executive Committee for the province of Quebec be instructed to again demand and urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity for the fusion of all Catholic School Commissions in the District of Montreal.

That the Executive Council be instructed to press for an amendment to existing law that will bring all construction camps within the jurisdiction and scope of the Department of Labour and its officers.

That the Executive Committee for the province of Quebec be instructed to protest to the provincial authorities against the action of the police during the recent strike of papermakers at Doncona.

That the Executive Committee for the province of Quebec be instructed to enter a protest with the proper authorities against tools and machine accessories being manufactured in the Montreal Technical School during the summer vacation and sold in competition with the skilled wage-earners of that city.

That the Executive Committee for the province of Quebec be instructed to again demand that all school books be issued by the Government and sold at cost price.

Protesting against the manufacture of boots and shoes in the Reformatory School at Montreal under contract for the Government.

That the Executive Committees of the different provinces be instructed to urge measures for the better protection of the health of employees against poisonous fumes and gases arising from linotypes and other type-casting machines, melting pots, cauldrons, etc.

Requesting the Ontario Government to appoint on the staff of inspectors under the Stationary Engineers Act one member from the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and one from the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, and that all boilers carrying a pressure of five pounds or over be placed under the operation of the Act.

Endorsing the Seamen's Law recently enacted in the United States and urging the statesmen and people of the Empire to give the law serious and sympathetic consideration.

That the Minister of Labour be requested to appoint correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* on the nomination of central labour bodies in each district.

Protesting against the importation of musicians into Canada.

Urging upon the Government a better system of providing for the needs and requirements of men and their dependents who have been incapacitated either on the battle field or on the industrial field.

Appealing for more liberal patronage to newspapers owned and controlled by organized labour.

That the Canada Shipping Act be amended to provide for better security to longshoremen in the course of their employment.

That the best interest of the public and persons employed in theatres would be safeguarded by providing that the practice of tying sandbags or other weights on lines used for raising or lowering scenery, curtains, drop curtains, borders or electrical effects be prohibited; that switchboard operators be required to remain within ten feet of such switchboard during a performance; that proper fire escapes from the fly door or gallery on stage be installed; and that proper sanitary appliances be placed in theatres for the use of stage crews.

In favour of the enactment of legislation in each province prohibiting the employment of white women or girls by Chinamen.

In favour of a statutory enactment providing that payment of wages shall be made at intervals of not more than two weeks.

In favour of the enactment of a Mothers' Pension law.

In favour of more sanitary conditions in the salmon canneries of Northern British Columbia.

Protesting against the employment of Asiatics underground in the coal mines on Vancouver Island, and asking the Provincial Government for a more rigid enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

That the jurisdictional dispute between Moncton Trades and Labour Council and Local No. 1249 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be referred to the incoming executive council for such action as may seem necessary.

In favour of the licensing of private detectives.

That the Postmaster-General be requested to order the suspension of mail deliveries on all statutory holidays.

In favour of a six-day week for all street and electric railway employees.

In favour of the heating of vestibules of street and electric cars.

In favour of the enactment of legislation requiring employers of labour in factories and workshops to provide a suitable room in which employees eat their lunches.

In favour of legislation to prohibit the use of running boards on street and electric cars.

In favour of making false representation as to labour conditions an offence under the Criminal Code.

Protesting against the importation of aliens to be employed in the Grand Trunk hotel system.

In favour of placing all subsidized steamship companies operating in Canada under the fair wages regulation.

In favour of the extending the weekly half-holiday granted to letter carriers during July and August to all months of the year.

That the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada reaffirm its previous resolution in favour of international trades unionism in Canada.

That Congress advise the Alberta Federation of Labour to give the street railwaymen of Calgary every assistance possible to organize and protect their interests.

In favour of an amendment to the Ontario Colonization Act to permit desirable agricultural settlers with little or no money to take up homesteads in New Ontario, the Government to supply their first year's needs in the way of seed, food, implements, stock and dwellings, the sum advanced to be chargeable against the homestead.

In favour of proportional representation for the election of city councils, in accordance with the method outlined in the English Municipal Representation Bill, 1914.

That the provincial governments be strongly urged to amend any law which limits the amount of the tax which a municipality may collect from land values, and we urge that all other taxes levied by the provinces be repealed and a direct tax on land values be substituted therefor.

That Congress go on record as favouring the establishment by the Dominion Government of a system of agricultural credit.

That the charges for administering intestate estates is too high and should be more commensurate with the work involved.

That the Executive Committee for the province of Ontario take up with the Provincial Government the matter of better ventilation of the Cobalt mines.

That the Ontario Compensation Act be amended to provide for payment for the payment of compensation to dependents regardless of where they may reside.

In favour of a better medical service in mining camps.

In favour of the enfranchisement of women.

Requesting that assistance be given to the pottery workers of Quebec.

Criticizing the Government of British Columbia for certain statements made in a pamphlet on mining, alleging misrepresentations.

Urging that more sanitary methods be adopted in the putting up of cement for shipment.

Officers of the Congress for 1914-15.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-president — Alex. Watchman, Victoria, B.C.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives:

Saskatchewan — Vice-president, R. Chadwick, Moose Jaw. Committee: G. Judson, Prince Albert; F. Perry, Regina; J. D. Wallace, Saskatoon.

Manitoba—Vice-president, W. J. Bartlett, Winnipeg. Committee: P. McCann, H. Irwin and A. W. Puttee, all of Winnipeg.

Ontario—Vice-president, James Scott, Toronto. Committee: W. J. Halford, Hamilton; A. Thibault, Ottawa; Geo. Murray, Toronto.

Quebec—Vice-president, J. T. Foster, Montreal. Committee: Z. L'Esperence, A. Martel and T. Bertrand, all of Montreal.

The appointment of executives for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island was left in the hands of the Executive Council.

British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick having Provincial Federations, Labour Congress does not elect provincial executives for these provinces.

Other Representatives.

To represent Congress on the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Commission, J. H. McVety, Vancouver, B.C.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, Fred. Bancroft, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Congress, James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.

Toronto, Ont., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

Report of Committee Appointed to Inquire into Conditions due to the War.

THE report of the Departmental Committee appointed in February, 1915, by the British Government, for the purpose of inquiring into coal mining conditions "with a view to promoting such organization of work and such co-operation between employers and workmen as, having regard to the large numbers of miners who are enlisting for naval and military service, will secure the necessary production of coal during the war," has been recently received in the Department.

In the course of the inquiry covered by the report 13 meetings were held in public, at which 27 witnesses were examined. Several weeks also were consumed in collecting accurate figures as to the extent of the shortage of labour and decreases in output. Of the witnesses examined six were inspectors of mines, regarded as independent witnesses, ten were directors of collieries, mining engineers or secretaries of coal owners' associations appointed in a representative capacity to give evidence on behalf of the coal owners' associations of Great Britain; six were miners' agents selected by the Miners' Federation to give evidence on behalf of that body, and witnesses were selected so as

to allow all large coal fields to be properly represented. Other witnesses examined were clerks in charge of mining statistics in Government offices and coal salesmen and merchants.

The report is divided into three parts, Part 1, dealing with the situation to be met; Part 2, with a consideration of the means for meeting the situation, and Part 3, with the restriction of export. Statistical tables in regard to the various matters with which the report deals are also given as appendices to the report.

Subjects of Inquiry.

The committee, the report states, had first to determine what was the extent to which the collieries had been depleted of labour owing to the demands imposed upon the patriotism of the miners, to what extent this shortage had been made good from other sources, what had been and what was likely to be, unless measures were taken to counteract it, the effect of the depletion of labour on the output and the amount of time being lost by the workers. The next thing to be considered was the means which might be devised for maintaining the output at as high a figure as possible,

having regard to the fact that the depletion of labour would be to some extent a continuing process owing to men leaving the mines to join the forces. Later in the inquiry the question of the advisability of curtailing the export of coal in order to meet the wants of the home demand was referred to the committee.

The Situation to be Met.

Dealing with the situation to be met, the report first goes into the conclusions to be deducted from the statistical tables which are printed as an appendix to the report, in regard to the number of persons employed and conditions prevailing in the various coal fields of the United Kingdom, the tables being within 89 per cent of entirety. An analysis of the figures in the tables showed that the number of persons on the books at the end of July, 1914, was 999,424; that the number of persons who had joined His Majesty's forces up to the end of February, 1915, was 184,659, or 18.5 per cent of the persons employed in July, 1914. With the addition of belated returns, however, the total number of coal miners who enlisted was 191,170, or 17.1 of the total number employed at coal mines prior to the outbreak of war. About 50,473 persons had been drafted into the mines up to the end of February, or 5.0 per cent of the persons employed in July, 1914. The actual reduction in mine labour, which was arrived at by deducting the number of persons on the books at the end of February from the number at the end of July, was 134,186, a net deficiency of labour at the end of February of 13½ per cent.

The fall in output for the seven war months showed a decrease to the extent of 13½ per cent over the seven months of the war as compared with the corresponding months of 1913 and 1914, the fall in output being in the same ratio as the loss of labour.

In considering the amount of absenteeism no account was taken of the days on

which the pits were idle either through want of trade or on account of customary "off" days and recognized holidays of the miners. Shifts actually worked were deducted from the number of shifts which could have been worked had the persons on the books worked every day the pits were working. Absenteeism is given, also, in respect of all classes of labour, both above and below ground, and not in respect of one particular class of labour only. Absenteeism, in the pre-war months, ranged from a minimum of 9.8 per cent to a maximum of 11.3 per cent or an average of 10.7 per cent as compared with the war months when the minimum was 9.0 per cent and the maximum was 10.7 or an average of 9.8 per cent, showing a decrease of nearly 1 per cent during the war months.

Reduction of Mine Labour.

In addition to the reduction of mine labour from recruiting, a number of persons in some localities left the mines to work in factories engaged in supplying the army and navy with munitions of war, and the statement is made that probably the exodus of labour from the mines was due in great measure to the fact that for some weeks after the outbreak of war the mines were working very short time, more especially in Northumberland where the mines are very largely dependent on export for their existence. The committee was of the opinion, however, that taking the country as a whole, the depletion in labour from this cause was inconsiderable. The average rate of enlistment over the first seven months of the war was 27,310 persons per month.

Influx of Labour.

While there was a loss of labour in the mines owing to enlistments the committee had to consider against this loss the amount of incoming labour. There is always, it is stated, a certain amount of what may be termed floating mining labour which, in times of depression drifts into other trades or emigrates to

mining districts abroad, and this class had been drawn into home coal mines. Pottery workers in some districts and agricultural labour in others were found to have drifted into the mines. A certain amount of Belgian refugee miners had also been employed at mines, but in small numbers. From the evidence before it the committee was of the opinion that if further labour were withdrawn from the collieries, the output would be so reduced as to seriously affect the industrial position of the country, and the time appeared to have arrived when very full consideration should be given to the question as to whether further recruiting among the miners should be encouraged. The evidence had shown that the recruits had for the most part been drawn from the underground labour and very largely from those at the face in the working of getting and hauling the coal, who it is stated constitute roughly about two-thirds of the underground labour of a colliery.

Reduction of Output and Shortage in Supply of Coal.

The fall in output per month, the report explains, was fairly regular, there being roughly a loss of three million tons as compared with the same months of the period preceding the war. It is pointed out also that in August, 1914, the loss of output was greater than in February, 1915, which at first sight might appear paradoxical especially in view of the fact that comparatively few recruits had been drawn from the mines during the former month and that the effect on production was gradual and cumulative. The falling off in output during the earlier months of the war, however, was not so much due to a shortage of labour as to other causes. Decreased production in some districts was due to lack of orders for coal, the trade having been disorganized, as stated by one witness by "the sudden withdrawal from the market of Germany and Austria, the impossibility of sending ships to the Baltic ports of Russia and neutral countries, the state of affairs in the North Sea, the

partial paralysis of the ordinary international financial relations owing to the sudden outbreak of war." Districts depending on shipping and export, and unable to compete with other districts, for much of the internal trade was particularly affected. Depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire prior to and at the time of the outbreak of war, and falling off in demand for coal also affected conditions in the mines. Briefly summed up, during the earlier months of the war coal was not drawn on so many days as at the time the report was made, at which time coal was being raised practically on as many days as before the war.

The report points out, also, some other factors which have operated to prevent the falling off of output being greater than it has been. The output per person employed below ground is greatest on those days on which absenteeism is greatest, due to the fact that those coal-getters who are at work are more expeditiously served with tubs and their coal is sooner cleared away than when the full complement of coal-getters is at work, and up to a certain point only could the output of a mine be said to be directly proportional to the number of underground workers employed therein—a mine might have been overstaffed with coal-getters. But the report points out, a point is soon reached at which diminished supply of labour is felt, and this point had long since been passed.

The report directs attention to the increased production possible for a given staff of workmen in the reorganization of the working conditions of the mine, *e.g.*, concentrating the coal-getters into those parts of the mine in which coal is most easily got, the curtailment of deal and exploratory work, expediting of underground haulage and the more extensive application of labour-saving appliances, and the committee was of the opinion that in the present emergency this side of the question should be emphasized and steps taken to effect wherever possible improvements in these directions.

While believing it impossible to estimate with any certainty what could have been the output for the year 1915 had the war not occurred, the committee was of the opinion that the decrease of production would be fully 35 million tons unless means could be provided to increase the monthly output or prevent a further diminution.

Attention is also directed to the fact that a loss of output might not mean a shortage to a like extent, for there had been liberated owing to the closing of certain markets fully 18 million tons, which in normal times would have been exported to Russia, Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. It should be borne in mind, also, says the report, that the greater number of the mines in the Pas de Calais coalfield are in the possession of the enemy, and that Germany has ceased to be a competitor in many of the coal markets of the world. The committee did not anticipate that the recent rise in the price of coal would have a materially deterrent effect on export, and states that the demands of the Admiralty were far in excess of the normal.

In discussing the extent of the shortage of coal for home supply, the report states that while some indication had been given that the home demand might be somewhat less at the present time than it was some little time before the war, it would not be wise to assume that the home demand would be materially less than it was before the war.

Means for meeting Situation.

In discussing the means for meeting the situation, *i.e.*, possible measures for maintaining or increasing the output of coal, the report refers to the following suggestions made during the course of the inquiry as calculated, if adopted, to counteract the effect of shortage of labour due to recruiting: (1) the reduction of avoidable absenteeism on the days on which the mines are open for work; (2) the curtailment of holidays; the suspension of the Eight Hours Act;

(4) the introduction of labour from outside; (5) the employment of women to perform the lighter work on the surface of the mines; (6) the reduction of the age limit at which boys are permitted to work at the mines; and (7) what might be described as general reorganization.

The report states that the committee examined all these ameliorative measures, and sets out the conclusions reached, it being stated that these depend for their effectiveness on the cordial co-operation of workmen and employers.

Absenteeism.

The reduction of the avoidable absenteeism from work on the days on which the mines are open for work presented, the committee considered, the best means for increasing the output. It is pointed out that while the figures in regard to absenteeism at coal mines show a reduction of nearly 1 per cent, it is a fact that absenteeism is much heavier in respect of some classes than of others, and is far heavier in the case of those engaged in the hewing and putting of the coal than among what are known as "datal" or "on-cost" hands, the hewers earning higher wages, and both they and the putters being engaged in more arduous work than is the case with other classes of mine labour. Coal producing classes (hewers and transit hands) constitute roughly two-thirds of the underground labour employed in mines, and, the report states, it is in promoting greater regularity of work on the part of these classes that most relief is to be obtained. It is shown in statements that the average absenteeism over all classes of labour from August to February was 9.8 per cent and the evidence showed that the absenteeism of face labour or labour employed in the getting and haulage of the coal was much heavier, varying between 12.6 and 15 per cent.

While drink is the cause of some absenteeism, the report states that this is to a much less extent than is commonly supposed, and the evidence of repre-

sentatives of owners and miners was to the effect that absenteeism from this cause was less than it had been, and that there was an increasing tendency in the direction of temperance. The committee was of opinion that were all the avoidable loss of work at the coal mines made good, it would go a long way to neutralizing the effect due to the depletion of labour which had taken place up to the end of February.

In closing that part of its report on absenteeism the committee refers to the way in which the miners of Great Britain have demonstrated that they are animated by a spirit of patriotism, so many of them having left the mines to serve with the colours. The opinion is expressed that were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to issue an appeal to the miners, supported by personal addresses in the mining districts, it would be fruitful of the best results. In this connection the report quotes the words appearing in a notice issued above the signature of Mr. Thomas Richards, M.P., by the South Wales Miners Federation to all colliery workmen in that field, appealing to them to curtail their Easter and Whitsuntide holidays: "The supply of ammunition to our heroic soldiers on the continent, the efficiency and success of the naval operations in the North Sea and Dardenelles, the home comforts of the poor of this country are all dependent in a very large degree upon the extent and regularity of the supply of coal. The appeal is to every workman . . . to work as regularly as possible with the assurance that his work in a mine is as necessary as the operations in the trenches in this great national crisis."

Stop Days and Holidays.

A paragraph of the report is devoted to the question of stop days and holidays, there being two kinds of holidays observed by the miners, the customary short or idle days in the fortnight and certain recognized periodic holidays in the year. The custom prevailing in the

different coal mining districts in regard to short or idle days is gone into, and the suggestion made that by arrangement between employers and workmen the working time might be extended. In addition to the so-called "stop" or idle days, the holidays most generally recognized by the miners are Christmas day, New Year's day, Easter and Whitsuntide and August Bank holiday. There are, besides, peculiar to particular districts, certain "feasts" and race meetings and annual "demonstration days."

The report refers to a personal appeal by Lord Kitchener, supported by the Miners' Federation, made to the miners throughout England and Wales to limit their Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, and to the gratifying response, which in respect of the Easter holidays, meant an increase in production of nearly one million tons of coal. Holidays in Scotland vary somewhat from those in England and Wales, a portion of the first week in the new year being taken as a holiday throughout Scottish colliery districts as well as special days in various districts. "We think," states the report, "if appealed to by their leaders to curtail somewhat their holidays the miners of Scotland will not be behind their English and Welsh compatriots in their response."

In concluding this portion of its report the committee draws attention to the dangers from a more or less general cessation in times like the present, and states that holidays occupy a somewhat different position in the problem than the question of occasional absenteeism.

Partial suspension of Eight Hours Act.

The report states that the Eight Hours Act having been in existence for several years, and working satisfactorily, neither employers nor miners desire to bring about a return to the pre-Eight Hour Act system, and points out that the more highly organized the system of labour—the greater the division of labour—the more difficult it is to peacefully introduce changes in the system. Under Sec-

tion 4 of the Act, His Majesty may, in the event of war or of imminent national danger or great emergency, by Order-in-Council, suspend the operation of the Act to such extent and for such period as may be named in the Order, either as respecting all coal mines or any class of mines. Most of the representatives of coal owners who appeared before the committee believed that an increase in output would be brought about by the suspension or moderation of the Act, but the representatives of the miners were against any change, and in many collieries it was urged that it would not be practicable to increase the hewers' hours owing to the number of coal-getting shifts in the day and the necessity for repairs. The conclusion of the committee in regard to this point was to suggest that the employers and workmen should, in the first instance, confer together and determine to what extent if at all the Act should be suspended in individual districts, and that an Order-in-Council could follow the lines laid down by such a joint conference. The committee offered its services in assisting in arriving at a working arrangement, and was of the opinion that any extension of hours should meet with special consideration in respect of remuneration. The period of any partial suspension of the Act, it was considered, should be that covered by the duration of the war only.

Introduction of Labour from outside.

To deplete certain industries to benefit the coal mining industry was considered by the committee a very questionable expediency, and most detrimental at the present time to the welfare of the country to draw away labour from agriculture, munition and engineering works. Industries working slack time, however, such as many branches of the quarrying and building trades, it was considered might continue to supply a certain amount of labour for the mines, and a certain number of miners from America and the Colonies would be attracted to the home mines should wages

rise. Belgian refugees, also, who were not married nor of military age could in some instances be employed. In concluding this part of its report the committee states it should be made clear that all those miners who have joined or may join His Majesty's forces during the period of the war will experience no difficulty in being re-employed at the mines at the termination of the war and in the capacity occupied by them when they left, and that persons put on during the war should understand they fill the vacancies during the period of the war only. "This, no doubt," states the report, "has been made clear in many instances, but were it generally realized by the miners that they would not be penalized because of their patriotism, but that employment would be forthcoming at the termination of the war, it would cause much satisfaction."

Employment of Women.

The number of women employed on the surface of mines under the Coal Mines Act of 1911 was, at the end of the year 1913, 6,554; of these 2,933 were employed in Scotland and 2,829 in Lancashire. There had been a considerable increase in the number of women employed at Scottish coal mines since the commencement of the war. While the committee felt there was no doubt that women could be still further employed in the performance of light work, such as the sorting and cleaning of coal on the surface of the mine, thus liberating some old men and boys for work underground, after careful deliberation of the facts and evidence no action was recommended with a view to the more extensive employment of women on the surface of coal mines.

Reduction of Age Limit for Boys.

Under section 91 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, no boy under the age of 14 years can be employed below ground in the mine, and under section 92 no boy under the age of 13 years may be employed above ground for more than 54

hours in any one week or more than ten hours in any one day. It was suggested to the committee by several inspectors of mines and representatives of employers that were the age at which boys are allowed to work underground reduced to 13 years during the period of the war it would afford some relief in that it would liberate older boys for the performance of more arduous work. One effect of a shortage of labour amongst haulage and transit hands is that hewers or coal-getters have to be taken away from coal-getting to fill the gaps, and at some collieries it was stated the loss of young men and lads by recruiting from haulage and transit hands had been very heavy. The result of any action reducing the age limit for boys was considered by representatives of the miners infinitesimal, and this action they considered should be only taken as a last resort. The committee therefore gathered that the proposal would not be favourably entertained by the workmen or their leaders, and if a Bill to allow of the reduction were introduced into Parliament it would be opposed; it was considered undesirable, therefore, to prosecute the matter further if the result of an enactment were to create opposition or ill feeling. Some relief, however, the committee considered, might be found in allowing some departures from the educational standard which boys must pass before they can leave school if below the age of 14 years. Boys of 13 can be employed on the surface of mines provided they have passed out of a certain standard, but at the age of 14 this restriction disappears. Some elasticity in this regard it was thought might liberate some persons now employed on the surface for underground labour, but the committee was unable to make any recommendation in this respect.

General Reorganization at the Mines.

Dealing with the subject of general reorganization at the mines, in which is included such matters as the conveyance of the men to and from their work by

means of mechanical haulage, the committee points out that concentration of the work of coal getting, postponement of exploratory or "dead" work as far as practicable to a later and post-war period, means of expediting the underground haulage of coal and such like matters of mine engineering might be adopted with advantage. The possibility of closing old and nearly exhausted mines with the object of releasing labour for transference to more modern and highly productive mines was relinquished as impracticable. The advisability also of establishing district joint committees of representatives of the employers and workmen to carry into effect suggestions emanating from the committee was considered, but no recommendation was made.

Restriction of Export.

The committee, after referring to a preliminary report made in regard to the restriction of export of coal in which it was stated that if it could be shown home needs were not being met, the only relief apart from increase of output or improved distribution would be the placing of some restriction on the export of coal out of the United Kingdom, such restriction not to affect, however, coal required for the British Mercantile Marine, coal supplied to British allies or such other countries as the Government might determine and coal sent abroad to the extent essential to secure return cargoes necessary to the country, that the question as to how far export should be curtailed to meet home supplies is a most difficult one to decide, particularly in the absence of recent statistics—as to the extent of home consumption. As to whether there would be a serious shortage in the near future depended on two factors, (1) the extent to which the measures indicated by the committee for maintaining the output were carried into effect, and (2) whether or not there was an expansion in the export trade. It is pointed out in this connection that while the export demand had diminished considerably, this diminution to a

large extent was met by the increased demands of the British navy. In the event of restriction of export it would be necessary to discriminate between districts which are able to compete for a large part of the internal or home trade and those which depend to a very large extent on export for the working of the mines. The committee had also before it the question of the advisability of limitation of the selling prices of coal or the imposition of an *ad valorem* tax on exported coal with a view of meeting the possible inequalities arising from a great restriction of export in respect of some districts as compared with others and retaining as large a quantity of coal for home consumption as necessary, but was not yet in a position to report on the matter.

In concluding its report the commit-

tee states that the basis of all the proposals and suggestions made by the committee is harmonious co-operation between employers and employed through the medium of the organizations on both sides thoroughly representative of the parties. "Unless the organizations possess this power," states the report, "and are able to act with authority for both owners and workmen, friction may arise and stoppages of work take place which ought to be avoided at the present time to the utmost extent possible. In the highest interests of the nation it is especially desirable that during the period of the war the employers should co-operate with the representatives of the workmen on such questions as non-unionism, or other questions likely to lead to any fraction or stoppage during the present unprecedented circumstances."

WAR ORGANIZATION IN DISTRIBUTING TRADES IN SCOTLAND.

THE first report of the committee appointed by the British Government to consider how far and by what means it might be practicable so to readjust the conditions of employment in the distributing trades, both wholesale and retail, in Scotland as to release a larger number of men for enlistment or other national service with the minimum of interference with the necessary operations of those trades, has recently been received in the Department. The committee was appointed on June 4, 1915, and made its first interim report July 1, 1915.

The introduction to the report states that the committee endeavoured to ascertain what could be done in the wholesale and retail distributing trades in Scotland for the release of more men for national service; that a large number of men have already enlisted from these trades, but that in view of the extended demand for labour in such in-

dustries as shipbuilding, engineering and the manufacture of munitions, it might be necessary to make a further call upon trades not directly concerned with the prosecution of the war. Reference is made also to the fact that in England and Wales the same questions were being considered by a similar committee and that special departmental inquiries were also being made with regard to certain trades. At the time of presenting the interim report the committee had had seven whole day sittings. The experience of those members of the committee associated with the distributing trades had been utilized and supplemented by the evidence of witnesses, as well as by information from associations and individuals who had been invited to offer observations and suggestions. Some of the evidence was of a confidential character and had been treated accordingly. The committee had also published appeals to the shopping public and had suggested the calling of conferences and the formation of committees of particular trades.

Appeals to the Shopping Public.

At its first meeting, the committee issued an appeal to the shopping public asking them to co-operate with the patriotic efforts of employers and employees so as to facilitate the release of more men for national service, advising the public to shop as early as possible in the day; not to expect immediate service during the busy hours; to carry home small purchases, or give the option of delivery the following day; and to send orders in writing where practicable and as long as possible in advance. Copies of this appeal were sent to more than 250 Scottish newspapers, and the committee expressed its appreciation of the manner in which the press had given the appeal publicity. By arrangement, also, with the central recruiting committee, placards were issued and displayed in shop windows and otherwise, setting out the committee's suggestions, some 25,000 of these placards having been printed and circulated.

Municipal Conferences.

In order to enlist interest and practical action by the distributing houses in the larger cities and burghs in Scotland, the committee held conferences with the municipal authorities at which information was obtained and the way paved for the formation in each centre of a committee to deal with each particular trade, this course being designed to secure uniformity of action and to obviate difficulties which it was stated sometimes arise where patriotic traders are likely to be placed at a disadvantage with competitors who do not show a similar public spirit. The committee recommended also in this connection that wherever possible steps should be taken to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of employees and employees' organizations.

Statistical Information.

After calling attention to the difficulty of ascertaining with accuracy how many persons were engaged in the distributing trades on account of these

not forming a special category in the Census of Occupations and not ascertaining the number of males of military age engaged in these trades, the report states that a proportional estimate only could be made. Tables are given as an appendix to the report in regard to general statistics of the population of Scotland; also statistics of those trades which are wholly or mainly distributing, with special reference to males, and those trades which are in part distributing, also with special reference to males, and as the result of a general survey of these trades as a whole the committee estimated the total number of males employed in what might fairly be regarded as distribution to be between 100,000 and 120,000, and of these about half were males of military age, that is, between 19 and 40 years old. The report states in this connection that as there were no statistics materially bearing on occupations, later than those of the 1911 Census, the committee was obliged to assume for the purpose of its report that the 1911 statistics indicated approximately the state of things immediately before the outbreak of the war. The committee endeavoured to ascertain information showing how many men had already enlisted from the distributing trades in Scotland, but information it appeared was not available. It was being sought, however, by means of question-papers to employers, and the committee hoped a large number of answers would be received. The report points out in this connection that there was no attempt to ascertain the names or particulars of any of the individual men employed, the object being simply to obtain general statistics as to how many men could still be released, and that the arrangements for this inquiry were made prior to the introduction into the House of Commons of the National Registration Bill and that the questions were addressed to employers.

War Office and Recruiting.

The report points out that the withdrawal of an assistant, practically with-

out notice, often constitutes a serious dislocation of business and militates against recruiting, and expressed the opinion that the war office could do much to facilitate the enlistment of employees, and the consequent reorganization of business, were they to devise a scheme whereby notice of a few days, or perhaps of a week, might be given for the making of the necessary arrangements. It is further pointed out in this connection that the releasing of more men could best be done in a gradual way, the beginning being made by the releasing of many who could be spared for the time being, and then as substitutes were gradually found and trained it would be easier to release others.

Importance of Reinstatement.

The committee regarded it as of vital importance that the releasing of men from distributing trades for national service should be accompanied by a guarantee of reinstatement after the war, should they desire to return to the work and were suitable for it, and expressed its appreciation of the manner in which many employers had already adopted this course and had in some instances supplemented the army pay. Such action, the committee considered, was essential to successful results for various reasons and particularly because the question of whether a man if he had others dependent on him would be willing to take up national service, might be determined by his financial position and his prospects at the close of the war. It is pointed out that it is probably those who had enlisted from any individual business house would probably come back more or less gradually, and that many might desire to remain in His Majesty's service, or follow an outdoor life in the Colonies or elsewhere, but the committee considered a promise of reinstatement was of fundamental importance in recruiting. Attention is directed, also, to the desirability of substitutes being informed that their engagement was in the nature of substitution and

might terminate on the reinstatement of the employee who had enlisted. The committee expressed the hope that in each particular trade some arrangement for apprentices which would follow the time taken up in the service of the country to count towards the period of apprenticeship would be made as far as practicable. Some of the difficulties caused by the enlistment of employees, the committee found, had to some extent been met by reorganization as distinguished from the finding of substitutes, and this process was still continuing.

Substituted Labour.

The committee was of the opinion that the places of men of military age on national service might, to a certain extent, be taken by men either above military age or unfit for military service, though it was believed that most of the efficient male labour of these classes had already been absorbed. The report makes a special appeal for generosity in offers of employment to soldiers and sailors of good character who have had to leave the service on account of disablement or otherwise. It is stated there did not appear to be any prospect of a material increase of substituted labour by employing boys who had just left school, it being recognized that the demand for this class of labour was substantially in excess of its supply and that in a considerable number of cases boys who had left school were occupying places usually filled by their seniors. Suggestions had been made to the committee for reducing by some months the age for compulsory attendance at school, but this the committee could not recommend nor could it regard attendance at continuation classes as making up for the final months of school attendance. While observing that in many country districts school children assist in agricultural work during the holidays, the committee did not find there was room in the distributing trades to any considerable extent for the employment of school children, though they might perhaps be

used as messengers. The committee strongly urged, however, that every effort should be made to avoid conditions which might be detrimental to the welfare of the children. It was evident, therefore, that the principal substitution should be that of women for men. This process had already taken place to a considerable extent, and evidently with satisfactory results. There were, of course, certain occupations unsuitable for women, but there were many possibilities for the future substitution of women in clerkships, counter work, the handling of light goods and other forms of employment. In some cases it had been found possible to obtain substitutes by inviting the return in the present emergency of persons previously employed who had married or retired. In connection with the employment of women the committee quotes with approval the recommendation of a report of a Royal Commission on the Civil Service, namely, "in so far as the character and conditions of the work performed by women approximate to those of the work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to that of men, and in so far as the efficiency of men is higher the salaries of men should remain higher."

Hours of Labour.

Evidence was given before the committee that in the case of many women and girls the fear of long hours operated as a deterrent against entering the retail distributing trades, but the committee was satisfied that this fear was not justified as regarded the shops in the wealthier neighbourhoods in which the hours of all assistants, irrespective of age, were considerably less than the statutory maximum for persons under the age of 18, and might fairly be described as reasonable. There were, however, many establishments of which this could not be said, and it was doubtless in view of these, the report states, that the legislature fixed 74 hours per week, inclusive of meal times, as the statutory

maximum for the shop employment of young persons. "Excessive hours," states the report, "are a grave evil, and your committee are strongly of opinion that even persons above 18 years of age should in no case be employed in or about a shop for a greater number of hours per week than the statutory maximum just referred to. We suggest that in the committee of each particular trade this question might with advantage be considered, and that so far as possible a uniform system of shorter hours should be adopted. Those houses which come to an arrangement of that character might well inform the public of what they have done and appeal for co-operation and support on that ground, and it is not unlikely that indirect pressure might thus be brought to bear on other houses to fall into line. In the opinion of your committee such a result would not only make occupations of this character more attractive, but would in fact promote the health and well-being of the employees, and also that physical smartness and mental alacrity which are important factors in the efficiency of the staff."

Technical Training.

Commenting on the fact that in the substitution of newcomers for those who have enlisted, the new labour is frequently unskilled and requires a certain amount of training to make it effective, the committee believed the further development of a system for the technical training of shop assistants, which it was understood had already made some beginnings, would be very useful and this, it was considered, was a matter which might well receive the attention of trade committees of each particular trade.

Early Closing.

The committee was much impressed by considerations brought to its notice in favour of the early closing of shops. This it was considered would make the entering of shop life more attractive to many persons who might otherwise be

deterred from it. It was considered that the practice of early closing could be extended by voluntary effort, and that this subject might also receive special attention by the traders of various classes in each district. The existing machinery under statutory powers in regard to compulsory closing was considered complex in construction and slow in operation, and the committee suggested that if the matter should be dealt with by emergency legislation the present machinery should be abandoned in favour of some direct statutory provision for early closing on a certain number of days per week, or as an alternative course that the traders of each particular trade in each district could take steps for obtaining closing orders under the powers of the Shops Act, 1912. The question of the complete closing of shops during the dinner hour instead of keeping open and having employees take their dinner in shifts was also given consideration, and it was the committee's opinion that it would be of considerable advantage if in those districts where shopping conditions rendered it practicable an arrangement for dinner hour closing could be agreed upon by the various houses engaged in the same trade.

Other National Services.

While the enlistment which the committee had more particularly in view was enlistment for the army and navy, it also considered other national services and pointed out in this connection that while it recognized that whole-time work on munitions was the most efficient,

many of those engaged in other trades had offered to undertake part-time work, and the committee believed that a certain amount of that work would be forthcoming if it could be utilized. Evidence was also given before the committee that skill had been acquired by the comparatively unskilled in a much shorter time than had been generally anticipated.

Wholesale and Retail Trades.

Except for recommendations which apply only to shops the committee's observations apply to wholesale as well as to retail distributing houses. In the wholesale distributing houses, it is stated, there is more handling of heavy goods so that there were not the same opportunities of substituting women for men. A large amount of clerical work, however, is already done by women, and the committee suggests that this is probably one of the spheres in which further substitution seems most practicable. The committee considered also that in many of the productive trades where there is a large distributive element a substantial number of men could still be released and the places taken by women, particularly with marking and labelling, checking and bookkeeping.

Machinery to Facilitate Substitution.

The committee calls attention to the ordinary and special facilities which exist at labour exchanges for the purpose of placing employers and prospective employees in communication with one another, and to the useful work which these exchanges have accomplished.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

AT the third session of the sixth Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, which was begun at Fredericton, March 11, 1915, and prorogued May 5, 1915, there were passed in all 111 measures, of which 60 were public Acts. There were only two of these measures (an Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories Act, and an Act respecting Mechanic's Liens) which could be said to be directly in the interests of labour, but a number of measures were passed relating indirectly to matters affecting industry and labour.

New Brunswick Factories Act.

That part of the New Brunswick Factories Act which relates to the inspection of boilers is amended¹ by providing that an inspector of boilers may be an inspector usually employed by a boiler inspection company, or a marine engineer holding a first or second class certificate, or a competent boiler maker whose qualifications shall be certified by the factory inspector. The law as it formerly stood provided for the inspection by a marine engineer without mentioning the class of certificate he should hold, by a boilermaker without specifying any of his qualifications, or by a man who held a certificate as a stationary engineer granted under the Act.

That part of the old Act which has to do with examination of stationary engineers is changed in a number of respects. The old Act provided for the constitution of a Board for the examination of stationary engineers by the appointment of two engineers of not less than ten years' experience in the management of steam engines and plants. The new Act provides that the Board shall consist of "not more than three competent persons," and provides that "written examinations may be held

in the presence of the secretary or of the Board as the Board shall direct." Instead of granting certificates of competency or of service, as provided for in the old measure, the Board is empowered to grant licenses for the management and operation of boilers and other plants in connection with the generation of steam for stationary engines. All persons, however, who at the time of the passing of the Act held certificates of competency or service in accordance with the provisions of the old measure, are entitled to receive such licenses without examination. Licenses may be granted by the Board to other persons where the Board is satisfied upon examination that the person possesses sufficient practical knowledge to qualify him to operate and superintend the operation of a stationary or portable engine and boiler, with safety to the persons and property in its vicinity. This is the same provisions as contained in the old Act, except for the substitution of the word "license" for a "certificate of competency," and that the applicant is only required to have a practical knowledge, whereas, in the old measure, theoretical knowledge was also provided for. The old measure provided that a certificate of service could be granted to any person who should within two years from the passing of the Act satisfy the Board that during the five years immediately preceding the Act he had actually served not less than two years in charge of a stationary or portable engine and boiler. The amending Act provides that before any person shall be examined for a license he shall satisfy the examiners that he has been employed as an assistant engineer or fireman under the supervision of a licensed engineer or of an engineer holding a certificate for at least one year, or that he has served at least one year at the trade of boilermaker in stationary, ma-

¹N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 57.

rine or locomotive engine and boiler works. The old measure provided that certificates of competency or service should be valid for two years from their date; the new measure provided that all licenses shall continue in force until suspended or cancelled. A candidate for examination under the amended Act must be of the full age of eighteen years and shall make application to the secretary of the Board upon a form to be supplied, and shall furnish information as to his practical experience as a fireman or assistant engineer, or as to his services in the manufacturing or repairing of steam boilers and engines. No age was specified in the former law. In the new measure it is provided that the fees payable by an applicant for a license shall be \$1 in case he possesses a certificate of competency or service, or \$4 in the case of obtaining such license by examination; under the old measure applicants were required to pay \$1 upon application for a certificate and upon each certificate granted the sum of \$3.

No change was made in the various plants exempted from the operation of the provisions of the Act, except to add to these boilers and engines used for ammonia process plants. In the case also of boilers and engines in charge of persons holding a certificate as a marine engineer, a change is made requiring marine engineers to make application to the Board for a license which is granted without examination on payment of the prescribed fees. Section 50 of the old Act, which prohibited the owner or user of a steam boiler or engine to operate the same for a period of more than 15 days unless the person in charge of the same held a certificate under the Act, is amended by leaving out the words "for a period of more than 15 days." The provisions of this section also are held not to apply to a fireman or assistants working under the supervision of a licensed engineer. In cases, however, where the secretary of the Board is satisfied that the owner or user of a steam boiler or engine is unable

to procure a duly licensed engineer capable of operating his plant, he may issue to such owner or user a temporary permit for a period not exceeding 30 days, for operation by a person who he is satisfied has sufficient practical knowledge and experience to operate the same with safety to the plant and to the persons and property in its vicinity.

Provision is also made in the new Act for the issuing of a duplicate license without examination on presentation of affidavit or other satisfactory proof that license has been lost, stolen or destroyed, and on the payment of \$1. In the event of a candidate failing to pass an examination 60 days shall elapse before he shall become eligible for re-examination, but a candidate shall be entitled to be examined within 14 days from the filing of his application. A provision is also inserted in the new measure providing for the mutual interchange of licenses between provinces.

Mechanics' Lien Act.

The Mechanics' Lien Act is amended² by adding a sub-section to the interpretation, providing that the word "building" shall extend to and include any insurance carried upon a building and any monies payable in any insurance policy in respect of such building.

Measures Affecting Agriculture.

A number of measures affecting the agricultural industry were passed. A change³ is made in the Act relating to cold storage for agricultural and other products by providing that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may from time to time accept the guarantee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in lieu of insurance on buildings and plant of the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company, Limited.

"The Apiary Inspection Act"⁴ is a measure designed for the purpose of suppressing infectious and contagious

²N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 60.

³N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 17.

⁴N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 19.

diseases among bees and for the protection of bees. Inspectors are provided for, and persons keeping bees are required to notify inspectors of any contagious or infectious disease amongst bees. The spraying of fruit trees while in full bloom with any mixture containing any compound of arsenic or any other poison hurtful to bees is prohibited.

An Act⁵ to provide for assistance to wheat mills authorizes the granting of assistance by way of bonus to persons or companies erecting mills for the grinding of wheat by the Hungarian or other roller process in localities where no such mills are at present established, or for the conversion of any existing mills to mills equipped with such roller processes, the location, style and capacity of mills to be aided to be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council who shall prescribe the amount of the bonus in any case and the conditions upon which the same may be granted. Five thousand dollars is the limit of any sum to be expended per year under the provisions of the Act.

The Agricultural Act is amended⁶ by the addition of a section providing that any agricultural society incorporated under the provisions of the Act may borrow money to meet any current indebtedness and give its promissory note signed by the president and the secretary to any corporation or individual for such amount as the directors may by resolution authorize.

Railway Acts.

A number of measures⁷ respecting railways were passed, most of them to incorporate new companies. An Act relating to the International Railway of New Brunswick empowers the railway to lease or sell its property to the Dominion of Canada, and an Act respecting the St. John and Quebec Railway gives power to the Provincial Govern-

ment to take certain measures to complete lines of railway which the company had failed to finish. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint a commission consisting of not more than three persons to take charge of the construction of the uncompleted portion of the railway which was to be constructed from a point on the line of the Transcontinental Railway at or near Grand Falls to the City of St. John, and to make such other arrangements necessary to secure the proper completion of the road.

Moratorium Provided For.

An Act⁸ to provide for a moratorium authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in case of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended, and in case of any real or apprehended financial crisis, to authorize by proclamation published in the Royal Gazette in so far as the same may be within the legislative authority of the province, the postponement of the payment of all or any debts, liabilities, and obligations, however arising, to such extent and for such time and upon and subject to such terms, conditions, limitations and provisions as may be specified in the proclamation.

Other Measures.

An Act⁹ respecting motor vehicles provides certain regulations for the prevention of accidents and the safety of the public in connection with the operation of motor vehicles. Motor vehicles are required to display in a conspicuous manner the number assigned to them under the provisions of the Act and to observe certain regulations in regard to rate of speed, giving warning of approach and other matters designed to protect the public. Chauffeurs are required to file in the office of the secretary of the Department of Public Works

⁵N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 20.

⁶N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 21.

⁷N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 9.

⁸N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 11.

⁹N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 43.

on a blank form to be supplied by such secretary, a statement which shall include the name and address of the applicant, nationality, age, height, weight, colour of eyes and hair, and to give the trade name and motor power of the motor vehicle or vehicles to be operated, and to pay a registration fee of \$2. Before a license is granted the applicant must furnish testimonials as to his character and sobriety; no chauffeur's license to be issued to any person under eighteen years of age. Chauffeurs are then to be registered and assigned a number. They are to be supplied with a badge of aluminum or other suitable metal with their registration number and the words "Registered Chauffeur License, N.B.," thereon. This badge must be worn by the chauffeur upon his clothing in a conspicuous place at all times while operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways. Chauffeurs are not allowed to transfer their badges, and no person shall operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur upon the public highways unless he has complied with the requirements of the Act. Non-residents of the province who have complied with the registration laws of the state or province of their residence may operate in the province for a period not exceeding 21 days in any one year; after that period has expired they must take out registration and pay a tax the same as required of residents under the Act, which is fixed at \$5, except in the case of motor cycles where the fee is \$2. Chauffeurs are also required to pay in addition to the registration fee an annual fee of \$2. The Act also gives power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations respecting the use of motor vehicles known as "jitney busses" and providing for the qualifications of drivers and the giving of bonds or other security by the proprietors or operators of such vehicles for the payment of dama-

ges to persons or property which may be caused by their operation. Cities, towns and municipalities within which such vehicles are operated are also given power to make regulations as to routes, rates of fare and details of service.

An Act¹⁰ respecting the manufacture of spruce and other pulpwood cut on crown lands is amended by the addition of a number of regulations affecting procedure. An important change is made; also, in regard to the export of spruce or other soft wood suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper. Formerly all wood of this nature cut on crown lands was required to be manufactured in Canada, but notwithstanding previous provisions in this respect, spruce or other soft wood suitable for manufacturing pulp or paper may now be shipped to the United Kingdom in its unmanufactured state until the expiration of two months after peace has been declared in the present war.

Some changes are made in legislation for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels. A clause is added¹¹ to the Act of 1911 which provides that the number of permanent outside stairways or ladders to be erected under the Act, as well as the sufficiency and location thereof, shall be subject to the direction and approval of the factory inspector, and gives power to the inspector to give such directions as he may deem necessary to insure at all times unobstructed and free access to such stairways and ladders from the inside. Lessees or proprietors of hotels exceeding two storeys in height are required to place and maintain during the night a red light at the exit to each such stairway or ladder and to keep the word "exit" there conspicuously displayed, and also to keep near each such exit one fire axe.

¹⁰N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 49.

¹¹N. B. Statutes, 1915, Chap. 54.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1915.

AT the last session of the Quebec Legislature, which was begun on January 7, 1915, and prorogued March 5, 1915, there were in all 176 measures passed. Of these some refer to matters of direct interest to labour and others have an indirect bearing on questions affecting labour and industry. In an Act to amend the charter of the city of Montreal, the bill as introduced contained a section to the effect that no person residing outside of the limits of the city of Montreal and paying no tax therein should be employed within the limits of the said city as labourer, operative, workman or longshoreman without having previously obtained from the city a permit to that effect and without having paid for said permit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. This section, however, was dropped from the bill later and not included when the measure became law. Representations were made to the Premier by a delegation of labour men in regard to certain desired legislation, the delegation asking amongst other requests that a moratorium measure be passed, in order, as it was stated, to safeguard the interests of small holders. No moratorium legislation, however, was introduced in the Quebec Legislature, the Premier stating, in reply to a question in the Legislature, that the Government did not intend to introduce such a bill, because it considered that it would not be in the interest of the province and of its population under the circumstances then existing.

Measures directly affecting Labour.

Five measures may be said to be directly in the interests of labour, one of these measures dealing with labourers' wages and insurance, another with workmen's dwellings, the third having to do with benefits and pensions to civic foremen, and the fourth and fifth with the

protection of workmen in mines and in lumber and construction camps.

Wages and Insurance.

"An Act relating to the retention of a portion of labourers' wages for purposes of insurance,"¹ recites that certain employers retain out of the wages of their workmen amounts intended to pay premiums on insurance policies issued against accidents or sickness happening by reason of or in the course of their work and that serious inconvenience results therefrom. The law therefore enacts that it is forbidden for any employer to make any retention of any part of the salary or wages of his workmen or employees for purposes of insurance against accidents or sickness happening by reason of or in the course of their work, even with the consent of such workmen or employees, and any agreement under which such a retention is made or authorized is declared to be null and of no effect. In any case where such retention is made, the workman or employee, in the three months following the end of his contract of work, may recover, before any court of competent jurisdiction, the amount so irregularly withheld from his salary or wages, though the Act is held not to apply to any retentions which may have been legally made before its coming into force. The Act does not apply to railway employees who individually and in good faith, take out policies of insurance and give written orders to their employees to pay the premiums out of their wages or salaries.

Workmen's Dwellings.

An Act to incorporate "La Société des logements ouvriers,"² recites that cer-

¹Chap. 71, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

²Chap. 128, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

tain persons have represented that for several years the question of sanitary, modern and cheap dwellings has been before the public in large communities, that a great many builders' workmen are often unemployed, and that the formation of an association for the purpose of enabling workmen to make use of the time they might be without employment by enabling them to devote their labour to the erection of buildings whereof they might become owners on easy conditions would be a matter of public interest, and in view of this certain persons of the city of Montreal and other persons who may become shareholders are by the Act incorporated under the name of "La Société des logements ouvriers."

Membership of Association.

The head office of the association is to be in the city of Montreal and the association is to consist of shareholder members, who are to be subscribers to the capital stock of the association, and registered members, comprising all labourers, carters, carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, roofers, plumbers, stonecutters, masons, cement-finishers, painters, electricians, and all other workmen who, by a written application express their intention of joining the association. There are to be as well, beneficiary members, the name given to registered members when they have had placed to their credit, in the association's records, a number of hours' labour, representing an amount of at least twenty-five dollars. The association is to be managed by a board of directors, consisting of five elected yearly, by the shareholder members and beneficiary members. Each shareholder member is given one vote for every share he holds, and each beneficiary member is to have a vote for every hundred dollars of accumulated work.

Objects of Association.

The object of the association is to acquire land within the district of Montreal, where the registered and benefi-

ciary members shall devote the time during which they are unemployed, in building dwelling-houses on such land, of reasonable dimensions, provided with suitable and separate conveniences, and to allow them to become owners thereof at moderate prices. The Act provides for the preparation of house plans, which must be approved by the municipality where the association will carry on its operations, or must be in conformity with the provisions of the by-laws of such municipality as the case may be, and the plumbing work must be done according to the health by-laws of the city of Montreal. Every person qualified to be a registered member of the association may form part thereof by signing a written application to that effect, and his name is then entered in the association's books. He may then choose from among the exhibited and approved plans provided for, the house he intends to acquire. After registration all members may work on the land belonging to the association at building houses pointed out to them and under the direction of persons chosen by the association.

Union wages to prevail.

The association is to keep an account of the number of hours' labour contributed by each registered member and at the same time of the price represented by such labour and is to give each registered member a numbered pass-book in which his hours' labour and the price is entered. The value allotted by the association to the labour of each registered member shall be equal to the price fixed by labour associations affiliated to the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress or eligible for such affiliation, for the same kind of labour and the association shall fix the working hours in accordance with the by-laws of such associations. The value of the labour which shall be required from every beneficiary member to allow of his becoming the owner of a house like that whose plan he has chosen, shall be strictly limited to the cost of the land, materials, labour

and management. While an estimate is to be made in advance for every house, the beneficiary member shall only pay the actual cost of the house as established when the house is completed. Extra work, however, is provided for. The amount of work placed to the credit of registered or beneficiary members, and their interest in the association shall not be liable to seizure. The board of directors alone see to the acquisition of the land and materials required, as well as the advancing of the necessary money for building houses, and the board has the right to keep for the benefit of the association the twelfth of every dozen houses built under the act. The beneficiary members may take possession of the houses as owners when they are completed. When a house is finished the right to take possession thereof as owner shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder among the beneficiary members, and the premium realized shall be credited as receipts for the benefit of the association. No member can acquire more than one house from the association. Members have the right to transfer their interest in shares.

Ownership of Homes.

As soon as a beneficiary member takes possession of a house, the association shall give him a title deed of ownership, stating the purchase price, and acknowledging the payment of a sum equal to the amount of labour appearing to his credit in the association's books and in his pass-book, the association retaining an hypothecary right on the house for the balance remaining due, without interest. Members are given the advantage of continuing to have hours of labour put to their credit until the purchase price mentioned in the title deed is paid, and the association will give every year an acquittance equivalent to the labour put to the credit of members during that period. The value of work may be repaid in money in certain cases, and qualified heirs or representatives may replace a member. Workmen are bound to continue work after possession

of the house to the extent of one hundred dollars each year, and in default of supplying such work must pay in money the equivalent of such sum or the amount necessary to complete it, the amount to be credited on the balance remaining due. Members wishing to discontinue rights in the association may claim in cash half the value of the work done. Part of wages may be paid in money, but labour so remunerated is not to be entered in such members' account or pass-books. The council of a municipality may guarantee loans to be effected by the association. Contracts for the purchase of houses must be approved by a board of censors, which shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be elected by the board of directors and the two others from among the workmen belonging to the labour unions above mentioned, with the approval of the majority of the beneficiary members.

Capital Stock and Profits.

The capital stock of the association is to be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, fifty per cent to be paid in cash before beginning operations. Profits are to be divided among the shareholder members and the beneficiary members according to their respective interests. A penalty of one hundred dollars fine and in default of payment of fine imprisonment not exceeding three months is provided in the case of any directors of the association who may sell either land or materials to the association. A yearly statement must be sent the Provincial Treasurer each year.

Firemen's Benefit Association.

An Act to consolidate the charter of the Montreal Firemen's Benefit Association³ consolidates and replaces previous acts connected with the association, the object of which is to help its members in case of sickness, injury, infirmity or

³Chap. 142, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

other disabilities, and to grant them benefits and pensions for services rendered, also to provide relief, pensions and other advantages to the dependents of deceased members. The pension of any member of the association who has served in the Montreal Fire Brigade for twenty or more years, or who has sustained permanent injuries shall be fifty per cent of the annual salary earned by the member at the time he is put on his pension, but the member who is earning at the time he is put on his pension, an annual salary of less than one thousand dollars, shall receive a pension of not less than four hundred and fifty dollars annually. Pensions are based on the salary given by rank.

Quebec Mining Law.

The Quebec Mining Law is amended⁴ by the addition of a section which changes the definition of mines and minerals, so as to exclude from the definition general quarries of stone, clay, fire-brick, etc., when found separate from other substances in the lands of private persons. A change is also made, however, so as to make applicable to such quarries or of minerals belonging to the surface owner, the provisions of that part of the Quebec Mining Law contained in the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1909, relating to the protection of workmen in mines. That part of the old Act also, which provides that no male child under twenty years shall be employed in working machinery in or near a mine, is amended by including with a mine, "a mill, or works where ores are treated." The new Act also sets out the conditions on which certain oil or gas lands may be staked.

Public Health Act.

The Public Health Act is amended⁵ by the addition of a section which provides that the Board of Health may by by-law, require the employment of duly qualified practising physicians by the

proprietors or contractors in charge of shanties, mining camps, railroad construction camps, or others, such by-laws to apply, however, only to such industries, proprietors or contractors of shanties, mining camps and railroad construction and other works as employ at least twenty-five men at the same place. By-laws are to come into force fifteen days after publication in the Quebec Official Gazette.

Agricultural Measures.

Several measures were passed which affected the agricultural industry in some features, but not having any special bearing on matters of concern to labour. A measure dealing with the dairy industry⁶ provides amongst other things for the inspection of butter and cheese and condensed milk factories; "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes 1909 respecting co-operative agricultural societies"⁷ makes some changes in the procedure in regard to election of officers, and "An Act relating to the aid that may be granted by certain municipalities for the purchase of seed grain and seeds during the year 1915"⁸ sets out the procedure that may be followed by county councils in advancing seed grain or seeds to ratepayers and how repayments may be made.

Other Measures.

Other legislation which may be said to have some bearing on labour is contained in measures relating to the licensing of public laundries and to private detectives. The latter subject has frequently received the attention of labour organizations in Canada and the United States owing to the employment at times by employers of private detectives in connection with strikes, and was one of the subjects upon which the labour delegation mentioned in the introduction to this article, desired legislation.

⁴Chap. 31, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

⁷Chap. 32, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

⁸Chap. 34, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

⁵Chap. 35, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

⁶Chap. 59, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

Public Laundries.

"An Act to amend the Quebec License Law relating to public laundries"⁹ includes a public laundry as one of the institutions named by the Act which must take out a license before doing business, the cost of the license being fixed at fifty dollars for the city of Montreal, forty dollars for the city of Quebec; any other city, twenty-five dollars; in any town, twenty dollars; and elsewhere, fifteen dollars. An additional fee of five dollars is also required to be paid to the collector of provincial revenue.

Private Detectives.

"An Act respecting private detectives"¹⁰ provides that no person or corporation may act as a private detective nor advertise himself as such, nor assume such title or a title to the same effect in a document, or on a letter or card, nor employ, in the name of any company or firm, the word "detective," whether combined with other words or not, without first obtaining a permit to that effect from the Provincial Treasurer. Any person or corporation applying for such a permit must do so in writing in a form provided and give security in the sum of two thousand dollars to guarantee the honest and legal accomplishment of the person or corporation and agents of the duties to be performed as a private detective. The Provincial Treasurer, after such investigation as he deems proper as to the character, ability and suitability of the person or corporation applying for the permit and upon approval of the security and upon receipt of a fee of \$200, may issue, upon a favourable report by the Attorney-General, a permit authorizing the applicant to keep or carry on a private detective office for a term of one year. Persons who act as employees or agents of a person or corporation holding a permit are not required to secure a similar permit, but

they must, on the recommendation of their employer, secure a special annual permit on payment of a fee of two dollars. The employers recommending such persons or agents are made responsible for their conduct as private detectives. Permits are renewable from year to year and may be revoked at any time during the year. Provision is also made for the issuing of temporary permits. Persons holding a permit are not entitled to advertise or act as a collector of accounts, or to collect accounts for any person with or without remuneration.

The words "private detectives" are defined to mean "persons or corporations who, for a profit, make a regular business of searching for offenders against the laws, or of supplying information as to the moral character of the conduct of certain persons, or as to the manner in which certain business is transacted, by corporations or persons; but do not include corporations or persons who make a business, whether for profit or otherwise, of supplying information as to the commercial or financial standing of other corporations or persons."

The Act does not apply to constables or detectives appointed by the Government or municipalities for their own service, nor to special constables who may be appointed by certain judges or magistrates to carry out their orders within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

Contravention of the Act in any of its provisions is punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars for each contravention, with imprisonment for not more than three months, in default of payment of fine.

Co-operative Syndicates.

The Act relating to Co-Operative Syndicates is amended¹¹ in certain particulars. That part of the original Act

⁹Chap. 22, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

¹⁰Chap. 57, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

¹¹Chap. 68, Quebec Statutes, 1915.

which provides that co-operative syndicates for consumption, production and credit may be formed at any place in the province is changed by the addition of the words after credit, "and for other economical and provident purposes."

That part of the Act dealing with the creation of a reserve fund is amended by the addition of a new section which states that "credit societies only are authorized to give credit and make loans to their members."

ALBERTA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE third session of the Third Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, which was begun February 25, 1915, and closed April 17, 1915, passed in all 39 measures, of which 22 were public Acts. While no legislation specifically in the interests of labour was introduced, a number of measures affecting the agricultural industry were passed, as well as a number of miscellaneous measures having an indirect bearing on industry and labour.

Measures affecting Agriculture.

An Act to provide for the Inspection of Stock¹ provides for special inspection of live stock at places where the slaughter or shipment of stock is of such magnitude as to require special inspection, special inspectors being required, in addition to the ordinary duties of an inspector of stock, to inspect the stock on the premises of any slaughter house or abattoir or in any place where live stock is being held for feed, rest or sale. All shippers of stock are required to furnish the special inspector with a memoranda of sale, which memoranda is to be forwarded by the special inspector of stock to the Minister of Agriculture the first day of each month. In cases where a special inspector finds that any animal has been unlawfully shipped or is being unlawfully held, he is empowered by the Act to detain such animal and offer the same for sale by auction or otherwise at a reserve price of the average amount paid for such stock,

and the amount obtained for such stock so sold is to be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, which Department is to forward the money to the owner. Special inspectors are empowered to appoint deputy inspectors. Special inspectors and special deputy inspectors are given the powers of constables and brand readers, which latter term is defined to mean anyone appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to give an accurate description of an astray.

Regular inspectors of stock are also provided for by the Act, and no person is permitted to place any stock consigned to a point outside of the province in a railway car, unless such stock has first been inspected by an inspector and such inspector has issued a certificate. Re-billing from a point inside the province to an outside point is also prohibited without a certificate by an inspector of stock. The inspector of stock is entitled to a fee of 5 cents per head, with a minimum fee of 25 cents for certificates. These provisions, however, do not apply to the shipment of stock registered in the records maintained or approved of by the National Records at Ottawa, and presentation of the pedigree certificate to the station agent is deemed sufficient authority to ship such stock. Inspectors must not issue certificates unless the shipper of the stock produces a memorandum of sale signed by the person who, from the brands on the stock appears to be the owner thereof, or unless such person or agent verbally consents to the granting of the certificate by the inspector. This provision, however, does

¹Chap. 11, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

not apply to any shipper of stock branded with the recorded brand of such shipper, but the shipper is required, before receiving a certificate, to deliver to the inspector a memorandum signed by him or his agent setting forth the age, sex and brands of each animal. In the case of unbranded stock the shipper is required to sign and deliver to the inspector a memorandum setting forth the age, sex and description of each animal and stating from whom each animal was originally acquired by him or his agent.

Inspection of animals sold at public auction or private sale:

No vendor, owner or lessee of any premises where a sale takes place, or an auctioneer conducting a sale, either in any sale yard, sale exchange or other stable where stock is kept for sale or exchange, can accept settlement for, deliver possession or allow such stock to be removed from the premises where the sale takes place until an inspector of stock or brand reader gives to the purchaser a duly signed certificate of such stock, the vendor paying for such certificate the sum of 10 cents per head for each animal sold. No inspector is allowed to issue such certificate without first securing a memorandum in regard to ownership and without first personally inspecting the stock. Failure to do so and for gross carelessness or fraud in preparing the description in any certificate is punishable with a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs. An auctioneer is required to post up a list of animals to be sold at least three hours before a sale commences, and to give to each purchaser of stock a memorandum of sale signed by himself and the owner. Inspectors may demand the return of any certificates improperly issued.

Butchers and Hide Dealers.

Butchers and hide dealers are required to take out a license, to cost \$1, and no person is allowed to engage in business as a butcher or dealer in hides without such license. A butcher is re-

quired to keep a record of all cattle slaughtered by or for him, a copy of the record to be sent the Minister of Agriculture the first of each month. Butchers and hide dealers are also required to keep a record of the hides of all cattle purchased, such record to be also sent to the Minister. Railway station agents are prohibited from accepting for shipment any hides of cattle excepting those offered for shipment by a licensed butcher or dealer in hides, unless same is accompanied by a certificate of inspection by an inspector of stock or brand reader. Persons slaughtering cattle must not sell the hides to anyone but a licensed buyer, and no person other than the owner of an animal or his agent is permitted to remove the hide from the carcass of any cattle found dead.

Driving or Trailing of Sheep.

An Act to Govern and Regulate the Driving or Trailing of Sheep² provides that whenever the owner of 500 or more sheep desires to move the same on foot from one point of the province to another distant twenty-five miles or more, he shall send a notice of such intention to the live stock commissioner of the province at least ten days before starting on the proposed move, such notice to set out the full name and address of the owner of the sheep, the starting point, the objective point, the proposed route, the number of sheep, the probable date of starting and the name of a responsible person who will be in charge of the sheep. This notice is not required, however, where sheep are being driven directly to market.

Sheep that are being driven or trailed over public roads, trails or road allowances of Alberta must be in charge of the owner or his agent, and sheep must be kept moving and under control of the herders, and must travel a minimum total distance of five miles a day. The owner or agent of such sheep is held

²Chap. 12, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

liable for any damage which sheep may do by entry on lands along the route, whether such lands are fenced or not, and sheep thus entering or damaging may be seized until damages are paid, and in case of disagreement in this regard provision is made for reporting the matter to the nearest justice of the peace, who shall appoint three disinterested persons to survey and assess the damage done, and on receipt of their report shall order payment of the amount with costs by the owner of the sheep or his agent to the party suffering the same, and upon such payment shall order the release of the sheep. In the case of refusal on the part of the owner or his agent to pay such damages the sheep may be ordered sold and damages and costs paid out of the money thus secured. Persons suffering damage may also recover compensation in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any owner or agent attempting to rescue sheep that have been seized is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs. Any herder who permits sheep under his charge to wander on privately owned land or lands under lease or permit and to commit damage to crops or meadows thereon is liable to a fine not exceeding \$10 for each offence. The penalty for contravening any of the provisions of the Act not otherwise provided for is a sum not exceeding \$100 and costs.

Irrigation.

An Act respecting Irrigation Districts³ provides for the organization of irrigation districts by petition and the vote of owners in the district, the election of trustees to carry out the work if the vote is in favour of the establishment of such irrigation districts, the establishment of water user's districts, the alteration of boundaries, etc.

Seed Grain and Fodder Relief.

An Act respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other Relief⁴ provides for the ratification of agreements made between the

province and the Dominion regarding the granting of relief to settlers in districts where crops have failed, and sets out the manner in which relief is to be granted. The amount covered by such relief is made a charge upon the land and crops of the person receiving relief, and takes priority over all other encumbrances on the property or crops. Interest is payable at the rate of five per cent per annum. Any person to whom seed grain, fodder or other goods by way of relief have been advanced, who sells or disposes of the same or any part thereof, or who neglects or fails to sow in a husband-like manner such seed grain without the consent of the Minister of Agriculture or such person as the Minister may appoint is deemed guilty of an offence and liable upon conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500 and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years or to both.

Hail Insurance

An Act respecting Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance⁵ provides for the organization of hail insurance districts to be under the direction of a Hail Insurance Board, which is empowered to pay for damage to crops by hail. Funds for the payment of hail insurance may be borrowed by the Board, such loans to be a debt owing by the hail insurance district, repayable in accordance with the terms of the resolution authorizing the same, and to be a first charge upon the taxes levied by any municipality in the hail insurance district for hail insurance purposes.

Persons suffering losses to growing crops by hail between June 16 and September 15 in any year may put in a claim for indemnity, the maximum indemnity paid for total loss being set at \$6 per acre.

Railway Acts.

An Act to amend Chapter 19, Statutes of Alberta, 1914,⁶ provides for certain

³Chap. 13, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

⁴Chap. 14, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

⁵Chap. 18, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

⁶Chap. 19, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

procedure in the advancing by the Government to the Central Canada Railway Company of a portion of the cost of the line, and provides also for the guarantee by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company of the bonds of the Central Canada Railway Company to be given for the amount advanced. An Act respecting the Guarantee of Certain Securities of the Canadian Northern Western Railway Company authorizes the guarantee by the province of additional securities. It is also required that the line of railway to which the securities relate shall be completed and ready for traffic on or before December 31, 1915. An Act to authorize the Guarantee of Certain Securities of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company provides for the guarantee by the province of additional securities of the company in respect of an additional line of railway, construction of part of which is to be commenced on or before August 1, 1915, and be ready for traffic December 31, 1916.

Other Measures.

The Public Utilities Act⁷ is a measure which provides for the creation of a Public Utilities Commission and defines its powers and duties. The expression "public utility" is defined to mean every corporation other than municipal corporations (unless such municipal corporation voluntarily comes under the Act in a manner provided) and every firm, person or association of persons, the business and operations whereof are subject to the legislative authority of the province that own, operate or control any system, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery, or furnishing of a water, gas, heat or light power, either

directly or indirectly, to or for the public, also, the Alberta Government telephones.

A Board to be known as the Board of Public Utility Commissioners is to be established, composed of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, one of whom is to be appointed as chairman and hold that office as long as he continues a member of the Board. Each of the commissioners is to hold office for ten years from the date of appointment, but to cease holding office upon reaching the age of 70 years.

The Board is given wide powers in regard to questions of transportation, questions of dispute between public utilities and municipalities, and a general supervision over all public utilities, subject to the legislative authority of the province, and may make such orders regarding equipment, appliances, safety devices, extensions of works or systems as are necessary for the safety or convenience of the public, or for the proper carrying out of any contract, charter or franchise involving the use of public property or rights. Of special interest to labour is the power given the commission to impose and enforce regulations for the safety and protection of employees of any public utility and to impose and enforce regulations in case of accidents and for the remedying of the cause thereof and preventing of recurrence. The Board is required to make a report in January of each year for the year ending November 30 previous.

The Married Woman's Home Protection Act⁸ is a measure designed to protect the interests of married women in homesteads, and provides for the filing of a caveat with the registrar which prevents the transfer by a husband of property in which his wife has an interest until the matter has come before a judge and has been decided by him.

⁷Chap. 6, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

⁸Chap. 4, Statutes Alberta, 1915.

MINING ACCIDENT AT COAL CREEK, B. C.

Findings of Commissioner Appointed to Inquire into Conduct of Mine Officials.

THE August, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the text of the findings of Mr. John Stewart, who was appointed a Commissioner under the Public Inquiries' Act of the province of British Columbia, to enquire into the causes that led to an explosion in what is known as the "B. North Mine" at Coal Creek, B.C., in January last. In his findings Mr. Stewart censured the conduct of certain mine officials in not properly examining the mine.

Subsequent to the handing out of Mr. Stewart's report, the Acting Minister of Mines instructed His Honour Judge Forin to hold an inquiry under the Coal Mines Regulation Act into the conduct of the mine officials mentioned in Mr. Stewart's report. This inquiry was held at Fernie on July 19, 20 and 21, and on August 31 Judge Forin made a report to the Acting Minister of Mines giving his opinion and findings in the matter. The full text of this report is here printed:

Judge Forin's Report.

"To the Honourable W. J. Bowser,

"Acting Minister of Mines.

"In the pursuance of your request contained in your communication of the second July last to hold an inquiry under the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," at Fernie, into the conduct of Mr. Bernard Caufield, manager of B. North Mine, Coal Creek, B.C., and holder of a first-class certificate of competency and second-class certificate of competency B.30; and Mr. William McFegan, over-

man of B. North Mine, and holder of a second-class certificate of competency B.06 and third-class certificate of competency C.319, and into the matters set forth in the said communication I have the honour to report as follows:

"Statement of Case.

"An explosion of gas took place at B. North Mine, Coal Creek, B.C., about 7 o'clock in the morning of January 2, 1915.

"It is not known how the gas was ignited, although there are a number of circumstances known which led to a well-founded theory, but, as the explosion was admitted, Mr. Graham, the chief inspector of mines, did not consider it necessary to go into this feature of the case, with which I agreed.

"Before opening the inquiry on the nineteenth of July, I visited the mine in question on the eighteenth and inspected the ventilating fan and the approaches to the mine; the fan is driven by an electric motor which also furnishes power to operate the haulage and to supply lights. The electric motor is controlled by a contact switch which automatically cuts out when the load is too heavy and must be thrown in again before the fan can start up.

"The attention given to the fan seems to have become quite secondary owing to the dismissal of one of the fan men and the lack of system and discipline from the manager downwards. It seemed to be a sort of overman's duty to look after the fan as appears in my findings.

"Through the failure to operate the ventilating apparatus the said B. North

Mine filled with explosive gas. The explosion caused serious injury to Thomas France and John Gydossie, underground employees at the said mine, and Evan Evans, late inspector of mines, lost his life by suffocation while endeavouring to ascertain by examination the condition of the mine subsequent to the explosion.

"I held the inquiry on the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first days of July. Mr. Graham, chief inspector of mines, represented the Provincial Government, and Mr. Caufield and Mr. William McFegan were each represented by counsel.

"Opinion and Findings of the Court.

"(1) I find that it was well known that B. North Mine was a gaseous mine and the utmost vigilance and attention should have been given to the system of ventilating the mine.

"(2) That the mine when being worked for three shifts had three fan men in attendance as good mining practice would require.

"(3) That after October there was a cessation of regular operation by three shifts, and during the balance of the year 1914 until Christmas week the mine was worked intermittently, and the services of one fan man was dispensed with, the two remaining fan men working 12 hours each, or irregularly as their services were required.

"(4) That for the purpose of giving extra employment during Christmas and New Year's week the work in the mine was resumed for three shifts or for the full 24 hours.

"(5) That during Christmas week one of the two remaining fan men were laid

off through sickness and a make-shift system of having the bogie man or haulage man attend to the fan was introduced.

"(6) That at the time of the explosion there was but one fan man regularly employed to attend to the ventilating fan; this being very bad mining practice, and while the circumstances were peculiar and arose from unusual conditions owing to the intervening of a holiday, New Year's Day, on which day the miners take a holiday, still the primary cause of the irregularity in working the ventilating system was the neglect to have regular fan men on duty when the mine was operating. If this had been done no explosion would have taken place. Of course there would have been no explosion if the fire bosses had during New Year's Day and the following day kept the fan going and examined the mine, but the crux of the position of the fire bosses as one of them considered it is explained in Questions and Answers, 1447-1450.

"Alex. McFegan, witness:

"Mr. Macneil—1447.

"Q. The point is the Act makes these rules compulsory?

"A. Yes, if they left the fire bosses alone—or if they had left the overman alone—without interference, there would have been a fan man there.

"1448.

"Q. Explain?

"A. There would have been a fan man simply because I don't think the fire bosses or the overman would have stopped the fan men; at least they never were known to stop them.

“The Court—1449.

“Q. It was against the wishes of the overman and the fire bosses that the fan men were removed?

“A. That is it.

“Mr. Macneil.

“Q. Is that what you mean?

“A. That is what I mean. Your Honour, it is all right for the Coal Company to put up rules and stick them in your face when anything happens, but when they will not let you carry them out fully, that is the position we are in.

“(7) I do not exonerate the two fire bosses, who seem to have been lax in not keeping a careful supervision of the mine during New Year's Day, on which work ceased, but it appears from Exhibit ‘C’ and the questions and answers brought out by the examination of A. McFegan by Mr. Graham, that the management knew that on idle days and Sundays that the afternoon and night shift fire bosses were not at work (see questions and answers, 1469-1485). However the actions of the fire bosses are not being inquired into, and I gather as a result of their being remiss they have been dismissed from the Coal Company's service. The responsibility of having the ventilating machinery properly operated was upon the official whose prerog-

ative it is to appoint competent fan men. And this official is the manager, Mr. Bernard Caufield.

“(8) The dangerous policy of cheap economy pursued by the manager in not keeping regular fan men on B. North Mine cannot be excused by shifting the blame on under officials, either overman or fire bosses, who were also negligent.

“(9) In view of the very great importance of proper ventilation the carelessness of the manager, Mr. Bernard Caufield, in not providing competent fan men, was in my opinion a measure of gross negligence, and I suspend his certificate of competency, being a first-class certificate of competency and a second-class certificate of competency B.30, for one month.

“(10) Mr. William McFegan, the overman, must also share in the responsibility for permitting the slack discipline in such an admittedly gaseous mine, he should have been on the alert to see that the ventilation of the mine was attended to in a workmanlike manner. I also suspend his certificate, a second-class certificate of competency B. 106 and a third-class certificate of competency C.319, for one month.

“(Sgd.) J. A. FORIN,

“*Court of Inquiry.*”

“Nelson, August 31, 1915.”

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

IN view of the increasing importance of the work performed by public employment agencies in Canada the Department is endeavouring to secure regular returns on the subject. The information thus obtained will be, it is thought, an important indication of industrial conditions, and a summary statement based upon the reports received will be printed in the *Labour*

Gazette. There is some inevitable delay in the preparation and forwarding of the returns by the various bureaus; this, however, may disappear later. Also, the co-operation of the bureau officers, it is hoped, will bring about a greater uniformity in the returns than is found at present. Information on the work done during August is available for the present issue. The statement for September will appear in the November issue.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31, 1915.

NAME.	Days open for business	Individuals registered.					Vacancies notified.					Individuals placed.					Individuals placed outside city.				
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.
Quebec:—																					
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	26	149	3	...	...	152	87	9	...	...	96	69	2	...	...	71	12	...	...	...	12
Sherbrooke:—																					
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	26	61	34	...	...	95	107	32	...	...	139	61	20	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...
Montreal:—																					
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	26	459	40	4	1	504	416	24	28	5	473	316	18	21	3	358	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Labour Bureau	26	231	39	4	1	275	307	25	3	2	337	96	11	1	...	108	16	...	...	...	16
Toronto:—																					
Civic Employment Bureau	25	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	187	351	...	...	...	351	104	...	...	...	104
City of Winnipeg:—																					
Free Employment Bureau	25	...	...	...	...	...	889	769	...	...	1658	748	530	...	...	1278*	175	38	...	...	213*
Edmonton:—																					
Municipal Employment Bureau	25	...	...	...	...	1262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1084	...	...	...	...	648
New Westminster:—																					
Municipal Labour Bureau	26	19	12	...	...	31	26	7	...	...	33	24	2	...	1	27	12	...	...	...	12

*Positions filled.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

THE feature of the prices movement during September was the lower level for wheat, flour and bread, oats and rolled oats. Eggs, however, advanced materially. The wholesale markets for cattle, sheep, beef and mutton were somewhat lower. Hog markets, however, were upward. Declines occurred in many metals, notably spelter and zinc which receded from the abnormal levels of the last three months but were still comparatively high.

In retail prices the cost of a list of certain staple foods in terms of the average prices in Canada stood at \$7.736 for September, as compared with \$7.781 for August and \$7.826 for September, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change for the month, but the latter averaged \$4.06 per week as compared with \$4.588 in September, 1914. Meats, eggs, flour, evaporated apples, and potatoes averaged somewhat lower than a year before, with bread, beans, cheese and sugar higher.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number covering 272 commodities, including raw materials and manufactured goods as well as farm products and foods, stood at 147.2 for September, as compared with 147.6 for August, and 141.3 for September, 1914. Including spelter and zinc in the calculation for August at the high levels reached by an abnormal advance since June, from which prices have again fallen to a great extent, the index number for August was 149.9. The chief decreases for the month occurred in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Breadstuffs, and Metals, with the chief increases in Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Hides and Fuel.

As compared with September, 1914, the chief increases appear in Dairy Pro-

ducts, Sugar, Woollens, Jute, Flax Products, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, Crockery, Drugs and Chemicals. The chief decreases appear in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Silks, Lumber, Raw Furs and Sundries.

More detailed information as to the price movement appears in the accompanying tables and the following notes.

Retail Prices.

Beef.—The price of sirloin steak rose at New Westminster, B.C., and fell at Truro, N.S., at Montreal, Que., at Toronto and Cobalt, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Victoria, B.C. Round steak rose at Halifax, N.S., and at New Westminster, B.C., and fell at Toronto, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Victoria, B.C. Rib roast was higher at New Westminster, B.C., and lower at Truro, N.S., at St. John, N.B., at Toronto, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., while medium shoulder roast declined at Truro, N.S., and at St. Thomas, Ont. At Halifax, N.S., beef was reported to be a little scarce, and this was responsible for the higher price of round steak, but at Truro, N.S., and at Toronto, Ont., good supplies were reported owing to the grass-fed cattle coming on the market.

Veal.—The price advanced at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Edmonton, Alberta. At Lethbridge, Alberta, a scarcity of veal was reported.

Mutton.—The price of mutton was reported higher at Lethbridge, Alberta, owing to scarcity. Declines, however, were reported at Halifax, N.S., at Nia-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE No. 69.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia—																				
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	24	6-16	20	38	32	10	32	35	...	22	1½	5½	4½	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	15	20	28	25	7	30	35	...	20	3	5½	4	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	27	27	7	28	35	...	21	1½	4½	4½	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	20	20	17	25	6-10	17	35	30	9	30	35	30	22	1½	5½	3½	5
5—Truro.....	22	16	..	20	20	18	25	18	18	30	25	7	30	32	22	...	1½	5½	4½	5
Prince Edward Island—																				
6—Charlottetown....	18-20	12-14	8-10	16	14-16	14	24	3½-4	18	23	...	7	25	30	20	18	2	4	3½	4½
New Brunswick—																				
7—Moncton.....	24	14	..	22	20	16	28	8-18	18	27	24	7-8	27	32	...	20	1½	6	4	5
8—St. John.....	25	15	12	22	20	18	25	5-6	20	35	30	8	30-32	35	24	22	1½	6	4	5
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	30	28	8	28	34	25	20	2	5	4	5
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	20	15	20	18	25	6	18	30	30	7-8	30	35	22	20	2	5	3½	5
Quebec—																				
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	18-20	18-20	18-20	18-20	25	8	23-25	30	25	10	32	34	20	18	6	3½	5	5
12—Three Rivers.....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	18	28	25	8	30	32	20	18	4	4½	3½	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	..	17	19	25	..	20	30	28	8	30	35	25	22	1	5	4½	5
14—Sorel.....	22	16	15	18	18	15	25	7	16	25	...	6	28	30	20	18	4	4	3	5
15—St. Hyacinthe....	20	18	15	18	16	15	25	6-15	15	25	...	6	...	31	...	20	6	3½	4	5
16—St. John's.....	22	16	18	22	18	18	22	12-18	18	28	25	7	28	31	25	18	3	3	3½	5
17—Montreal.....	20-25	14-15	15	18	20	20	23	6	18	30	25	8	29	32	22	18	1½	4½	6	4½
18—Hull.....	18	12½	12	20	18	17	25	9-18	17-18	26	18	7	30	32	22	18	3	4	4½	5½
Ontario—																				
19—Ottawa.....	28	18	20	23	22	19	27	8	20	25	...	8	30	33	23	19	1½-3	4½	3½	5
20—Brockville.....	25-30	18-20	15-13	22	20-22	18-20	23-20	10-30	18	24	...	7	30	32-35	22	20	1½	4½	3½	5
21—Kingston.....	20	18	15	18	18	17	22	12½	17	25	...	7	25-28	30-35	...	20	3	4	3½	5
22—Belleville.....	23	15	15	18	18	..	30	..	18	22	...	7	33	33	24	20	3	4	3½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together as in a family budget.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)		
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
5	8	10	12	8½	7½	40	...	45	1.50	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00-18.00	4.00-12.00	-1
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	40	40	45	1.00	10	10	....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00	-2
6	6	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	1.50	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00	-3
6	7	10	10	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	a 3.50	20	20.00	15.00	-4
6	7	12	12	7½	7½	35	...	40	1.00	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	18.00-20.00	12.00-15.00	-5
5	6	14	12	7½	7	30	60	40	.60	12	12	7.00-7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00-8.00	5.00-7.00	-6
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	...	40	1.50	10	10	....	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	-7
6	7½	..	14	6½	6½	40	50	40	1.05	10	12	8.00	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	-8
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	40	55	40	.70	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00	-9
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	40	...	45	.90	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	a 3.25-3.50	20	12.50-14.00	8.00-10.00	-10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	.67½	16-20	8-10	8.00	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	20	20.00-22.00	.....	-11
5	8	12½	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	.90	15	8	7.00	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00	-12
6	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00	-13
5	7	8½	12	7½	7	30	30	40	.75	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	20	13.00	6.00	-14
8	7	10	13	7½	7	40	40	40	.75	10	10	7.50	5.50	7.00-8.00	6.00-6.50	18	12.00-15.00	10.00-12.00	-15
6	6	13	13	7½	6½	40	40	40	.60	10	8	6.75	....	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-16
6½	5	10	12½	7	7	30	50	30	.75	15	8	8.00	6.25	8.00	a 5.00	25	14.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	-17
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	.90	20	8	8.50	5.25	4.50	2.50	20	13.00	10.00	-18
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	.70	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	25	24.00	17.00	-19
5	8	10-12½	15	7½	7½	40	35	40	.75	10	10	7.60	....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9.00	-20
5	8	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	-21
5	7½	....	12½	7½	7	35	35	30	.65	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00	10.00	-22

†Erroneously quoted in August's *Gazette* at \$8.25.

a. Slabs or millwood.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 69.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.			Price, per lb.
Ontario (Continued).																				
23—Peterborough.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	25	15	18	22	...	7	*30	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	28-30	18	18	20	20	...	28	10-12	18	25	...	8	27	33	22	17	2½	4½	3	4½
25—Toronto.....	23-25	14	16	20	19	15	28	15	16	28	...	10	28-30	29-32	..	18	3	3½	3½	3½
26—Niagara Falls.....	25	18	20	23	23	20	25	16	20	30	...	8	33	35	25	20	1½	4½	3½	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	20	18	14-16	25	16	16-17	28	26	8	30	32	25	20	3	4	3½	4½
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	22	20	24	15	16	30	...	8	28-30	31-33	25	20-22	1½	4	3½	5
29—Brantford.....	25	16	16	24	20	20	20	13-15	18	25	...	7	28	32	22	15	4	3½	4	5
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	25	...	7	30	32	23	17	1½	5½	4	5
31—Guelph.....	25	17-18	20	23	21	17-19	23	15	18	25	...	7	*28	31	27	22	3	4	3½	6
32—Berlin.....	23	18	22	22	22	...	25	15	18	25	...	7	29	30-31	...	22-23	1½	4	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	20	20	28	8-15	18	23	...	7	*30-32	33	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
34—Stratford.....	25	17	18	22	22	17	29	14	16	22	...	7	27	28	25	22	1½	4	3	4½
35—London.....	25	18	20	20	20	22	28	18	18	25	...	7	30	33	25	22	1½	4½	3½	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	14-15	18	20	22	20	26	15	18	25	...	7	..	33	28	20	1½	4½	3½	5
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	25	12-17	17	22	...	8	28-30	32	22	22	1½	4½	3½	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	25	15	15	20	...	10	28	30	24	22	1½	4½	4½	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	12	17	25	...	7	28	30	...	20	1½	4	3½	5
40—Cobalt.....	25	18	20	22	22	20	25	15	18	38	32	10	30	32	...	20	3	3½	4½	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	25	18	..	20	22	22	24	10	16	35	28	9	30	35	25	24	1½	5½	3½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	18	20	18	18	25	12½	20	35	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
43—Fort William.....	25	15	20	20	18	18	25	12½	20	35	30	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	22	18	35	15	18	27	25	10	25	35	23	22	1	5	4	6
45—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	18	25	18-20	20	25	...	10	25	39	24	...	1½	4	3½	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	25	18	17	32	12½	20	25	...	10	25	30	20	...	1½	4½	3½	5½
47—Prince Albert.....	22-25	15-18	13	22	15-18	15	25	17-18	18½	25	...	10	25	35	25	...	1½	4½	3	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	18	35	...	11	25	35	25	...	1	6½	3½	5½
49—Saskatoon.....	25	15	20	25	16	20	35	15-18	20	30	...	10	*30	35	...	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat....	25	16	20	23	22	18	23	12½	18	30	10	10	30	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
51—Calgary.....	20-22	12½	18	20	16	18	22	12½	15	40	30	10	...	35	25	22	1½	4½	3½	5
52—Edmonton.....	22	16	18	20	16	16	26	15	15	25	20	8½	25	30	22	20	1½	4½	3½	4½
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	18	20	26	20	...	30	15-20	18	30	...	10	*30	35	25	25	1	5	3½	6
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	27	20	20	28	22	18	25	15	20	50	...	10	25	35	...	25	2	6½	4	7½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	40	35	12½	35-40	40	30	30	1	6½	5	5½
56—New Westminster.	28	15	22	25	20	15	25	12½	16	45	...	10	30	37½	30	23	1	5	3½	5½
57—Vancouver.....	22-25	14-16	30	25	18	18	31	10	15	55	35	10	25	33	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	4½
58—Victoria.....	22	15	25	23	18	17	27	10	16	45	32	10	34	45	25	20	1	5	4	5
59—Nanaimo.....	27	20	25	28	25	20	27	10	17	40	35	11	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	35	12½	18	40	35	10	25	35	25	25	2	5	3½	6

COMMODITIES, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	.90	10	10	7.40	5.75	6.50	2.50	20	10.00—	7.00—
5	7	10	13	7½	7½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	6.75	5.50	6.00	3.50	15—	10.00—	8.00—23
6	7	....	13	7	6½	35	40-45	30	75-80	10	8	7.75	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	12.00—	9.00—24
5	7	....	15	8½	7½	30	30	30	1.10	12½	10	6.75	5.00	....	....	20	18.00—	10.00—
6-6½	8	....	....	7½	7½	35-40	35-40	30-35	1.50	10	7-10	7.50	4.75—	5.00	....	15	16.00—	14.00—27
5	7	12	13-15	7½	6½	40-50	40-50	35-50	1.12½	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	17.00—	13.00—28
7	6	....	12½	7½	7½	45	30	45	1.5	10	8	7.50	5.75	8.00	6.00	18	13.00—	9.50—29
6	6	....	15	8½	7½	35	40-45	45	1.50—	10	8½	7.50	7.75	10.00	7.50	18	10.00—	8.00—30
7	10	....	12½	9½	8	40	40	40	.90	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	15.00—	10.00—31
5	7	7	12½	7½	6½	30-50	35	30	1.00	10	8-10	7.25—	....	8.50	5.50	20	12.00—	8.00—
7	7	8	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	15.00—	8.00—33
5	7	....	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00—	10.00—34
6	7	....	15	7½	7½	40	40	45	1.35	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.50	7.00	15	20.00—	16.00—35
7	15	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	1.25	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	18	25.00—	12.00—36
6	8	....	12½	8	7½	30-40	30-40	40	1.00	10	9	7.75	6.00	†	1.75	18	15.00—	12.00—37
6	7	15	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	20.00—	15.00—38
5	7	....	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	.65	10	10	7.50	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	13.00—	10.00—39
5	8	12	15	8½	8	35	35	40	1.00	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.75	25	25.00—	15.00—40
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	20	12.00—	10.00—41
6	10	15	15	7½	7½	30-60	30-50	30-50	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.00	3.50	25	20.00—	12.00—42
8	7	15	15	7½	7½	30-60	30-50	30-50	1.50	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.50	4.50	25	20.00—	12.00—43
8	5	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.00	8.50	67.00	6.00	25	20.00—	18.00—44
6	10	12½	12½	7½	7½	45	40	45	.75	13	12½	12.00	9.00	67.50	5.50	25	20.00—	15.00—45
8	8	12½	15	8½	8	45	45	40	1.50	15	15	13.00	7.90	66.50	5.50	25	25.00—	10.00—46
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35-40	35-40	.60	10	8	13.50	10.50	64.00	3.00	25	25.00—	15.00—47
7	6	10	15	9½	7½	45	45	40	1.20	15	15	13.25	7.75	....	8.00	30	20.00—	12.00—48
10	10	15	12½	8½	7½	45-50	45-50	40-45	.90	20	15	13.00	9.00	67.50	6.50	30	20.00—	12.00—49
8	8	10	10	8½	7½	35	45	45	.60	15	12	†	†	†	†	40	15.00—	10.00—50
6½	8	15	15	8	8	40	40	35	.85	15	10	7.00	6.25—	65.00—	4.00—	35	25.00—	15.00—51
6½	6	12½	12½	8	7½	40	40	40	.55	15	10	....	3.00	64.00	4.00	30	22.00—	14.00—52
8	10	15	15	8½	8	45	50	40-45	d .90	20	15	....	4.75	....	a9.00	35	18.00—	12.00—53
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	d1.40	25	10	....	4.25	....	7.50	40	20.00—	18.00—54
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	35-50	50	30-60	d1.00	30	12½	12.50	8.75	....	6.50	50	20.00—	15.00—55
4½	7	12½	12½	8	7½	35	40	35	d .75	15	10	....	7.50	....	5.00	30	15.00—	8.00—56
4	7½	12½	12	7½	6½	40	45	40	d .50	10	6	....	6.50—	....	a2.75	28	13.00—	10.00—57
7	6	11	12½	10	7½	40	40	40	d .75	15	10	....	7.00—	....	5.00	30	14.00—	.....—58
6	8	12½	12½	9½	8	35	40	40	d1.25	20	10	....	\$4.50—	....	....	30	15.00—	12.00—
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	d1.13½	25	12½	....	10.00	....	6.50	35	25.00—	20.00—60

*Dairy prints. †Delivery extra. ‡Natural gas. a. Per wagon load, slabs or millwood. b. Tamarac, jackpine, etc. c. Lignite. d. Per 100 lbs.

gara Falls and London, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork rose at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but fell at St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Pork chops were also higher at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but were down at Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, Que., while salt pork, Canadian mess, was higher at Sherbrooke, Que., and lower at Edmonton, Alberta.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon rose in price at Belleville, Toronto and St. Catharines, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta, but fell at Cobalt, Ont. At Toronto, Ont., the high price of hogs was reported responsible for advances in bacon.

Fish.—Fresh fish were reported somewhat higher at Chatham, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but lower at Woodstock and London, Ont. Salt herrings were lower at New Westminster, B.C., and canned salmon was higher at Truro, N.S.

Lard.—The price was up at Truro, N.S., but was reported lower at Sorel and St. Hyacinthe, Que., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were up in thirty-two of the cities. Similarly packed eggs were higher in ten cities. As the season advanced eggs became scarce.

Milk.—The price declined at St. John's, Que., and at Victoria, B.C., and advanced at Sherbrooke, Que. At Victoria, B.C., it was stated that of late demand had fallen off considerably, increasing the competition among dealers and causing a reduction in the price.

Butter.—Dairy butter rose in thirteen of the cities, and declined in four. Creamery butter similarly advanced in thirteen cities and declined in seven. Some scarcity of butter was reported in a number of localities, but in others ample supplies were said to be available.

Cheese.—New Canadian cheese was lower in ten cities and higher in one, while old cheese was lower in five and higher in one. At Peterborough, Ont., it was reported that prices on the local cheese board were higher than during the previous month, owing to the improvement in the export trade.

Bread declined in fifteen of the cities. Of these, ten were reported in Ontario. The reductions averaged two-thirds of a cent a pound, and ran from one-third cent to one and one-quarter cents. In practically every case the declines were said to be the result of the recent declines in the price of flour, wholesale and retail.

Flour prices were reported higher in one city, but were lower in forty-four cities. Reductions in the wholesale price and an easier wheat market were the causes generally reported.

Rolled oats advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., but declined at St. Catharines, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., following declines on the oat market.

Rice.—Good medium rice was higher in price at London and Fort William, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta. Patna rice was also higher at London, Ont., but was lower at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Tapioca, medium pearl, was reported down at St. John, N.B., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn.—Canned tomatoes were reported higher at Chatham and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and lower at Amherst, N.S., and at New Westminster, B.C. Prices of canned peas and corn were higher at Moncton, N.B., but lower at Prince Albert, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Beans.—Common dry beans were reported up at Truro, N.S., at Three

Rivers, Que., and at St. Thomas, Ont., and down at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, B.C. At Niagara Falls, Ont., a good crop of beans was reported.

Evaporated apples advanced at Truro, N.S., at Three Rivers, Que., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Calgary, Alberta, and declined at Moncton, N.B., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. At Moncton, N.B., it was stated that the fresh apples coming on the market had lessened the demand for evaporated fruit.

Prunes were higher at Niagara Falls, Ont., and lower at Truro, N.S. In the former city some scarcity was reported.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was quoted higher at Regina, Sask., but lower at St. John, N.B., at Three Rivers, Que., at Brockville, Peterborough and Toronto, Ont., and at New Westminster, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. Yellow sugar was also lower at St. John, N.B., at Peterborough and Toronto, Ont., and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. The recent reductions in the wholesale price were the causes reported in most localities.

Tea.—Prices for black tea were lower at Truro, N.S., and at St. John, N.B., but were higher at Westville and Halifax, N.S., at St. Catharines, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C. Green tea was lower at St. John, N.B., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., and higher at Westville, N.S., at St. Catharines, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. In some localities the higher freight rates, insurance, etc., and shortage of transportation was reported, to have raised the wholesale price, with a corresponding increase in the retail price.

Coffee advanced at Woodstock, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., and declined at Fredericton, N.B., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Potatoes.—Potatoes were reported higher in price at Kingston, Hamilton, Brantford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. The price, however, declined in thirty-eight of the cities, as potatoes were reported to be plentiful in most localities. In several Ontario cities where increases were noted it was reported that the crop has been seriously shortened owing to the prevalence of rot following upon the heavy rains.

Vinegar, white wine, declined at Victoria, B.C.

Starch.—Laundry starch was higher at Victoria, B.C., and lower at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was reported lower at Hull, Que., but higher at St. John, N.B., at Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Peterborough, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Galt, Woodstock, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont. It was stated that increases in hard coal at this season were customary. Bituminous coal declined at Hull, Que., at Peterborough and Orillia, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Wood.—Hard wood was somewhat lower at St. John's and Hull, Que., and at Woodstock, Ont., and soft wood was lower at Hull, Que., and Victoria, B.C.

Coal oil prices were down at St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Rent.—Rates for houses both with and without sanitary conveniences were somewhat lower at Edmonton, Alberta, and for houses with conveniences only, at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C. Many vacant houses were reported.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Sept. 1914	Aug. 1915	Sept. 1915
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	43.8	50.6	48.8	48.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4	35.	33.4	33.2
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3	18.	17.6	17.6
Mutton, roast, hindquarters...	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	21.2	20.9
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	20.8	19.4	19.6
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2	37.4	35.6	35.8
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	26.7	25.6	26.8
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2	37.4	36.	35.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	31.7	26.5	29.8
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.	30.1	25.7	27.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	50.4	50.4	50.4
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2	58.	58.	58.
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	33.8	32.2	33.3
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	21.1	24.5	24.
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	20.1	21.6	21.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5	66.	73.5	69.
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.	38.	40.0	36.
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5	24.5	25.5	24.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	13.2	12.0	12.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	13.4	14.6	14.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.7	12.0	12.
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6	29.6	31.6	31.2
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8	13.6	14.4	15.2
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.6
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.3	9.9
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.	34.3	35.3	33.2
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.826	\$7.781	\$7.736
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.	53.5	52.3	52.5
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1	37.2	36.6	37.3
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	42.8	41.6	41.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.6	30.4
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.1	23.2
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.885	\$1.842	\$1.847
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.538	\$4.087	\$4.060
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.208	\$14.331	\$13.742	\$13.675

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Sept. 1914	Aug. 1915	Sept. 1915
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.485	7.904	7.865
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	6.693	6.750	6.602	6.717
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	7.443	7.694	7.686	7.716
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.407	7.240	7.200
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.772	7.682	7.623
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.152	7.762	7.904
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.491	8.105	8.100
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.141	7.787	7.734
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	9.035	8.723	8.630

FUEL AND LIGHTING.**

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.537	1.560	1.553
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.563	1.504	1.486	1.485	1.485
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.762	1.752	1.736	1.741
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.782	1.721	1.746
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.790	1.780	1.794
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.322	2.326	2.326
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.612	2.355	2.380
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.750	1.610	1.628
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	3.154	2.374	2.379

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.275	4.150	4.150
New Brunswick.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
Prince Edward Island.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.437	3.437
Quebec.....	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.48	3.617	3.562	3.545	3.545
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	4.312	3.853	3.835
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	6.438	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	6.403	5.467	5.467
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	7.312	5.957*	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.975	4.447	4.375

*Medicine Hat omitted.

**Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder. — Wheat prices continued on the lower level to which they had fallen by the end of August and showed slight further declines with fluctuations according to foreign demand and crop reports. Manitoba Northern, No. 1, declined to 92 $\frac{2}{3}$ c, advanced to

96 $\frac{1}{4}$ and then fell back to 94c. Ontario winter wheat had declined to 92-95c, and fell to 90-92c, for No. 2. Other grains were also downward in sympathy with the market. Western barley had declined to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Ontario barley to 52-54c. Western oats had declined to 49c for the old crop at the end of August and to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the new crop. After

declining further to 36c, the price of new oats rose to 42c. Ontario oats declined to 38-39c for the new crop. American corn fell to 81c at lake ports. Flaxseed had declined to \$1.40 $\frac{3}{4}$ but rose to \$1.54 $\frac{1}{2}$. Ontario peas were quoted down at \$1.25 per bushel. Rye declined to 75c, but afterwards rose to 85c. Hay declined to \$18.00-18.50 at Montreal and at Toronto to \$15.00-17.00. Baled straw rose to \$7.50. Bran declined \$1.00 to \$26.00 per ton, and shorts was steady at \$29.00.

Animals and meats.—Western prime cattle had declined to \$7.00 per cwt., and eased off further to \$6.35-6.50. The arrivals on the market were heavy. At Toronto best steers declined from \$8.40 to \$8.15. Arrivals on the market were larger as farmers had finished harvesting operations. The demand for cattle was fairly easily filled. Beef declined 50c per cwt. Veal also fell off 50c per cwt. Hogs had risen to \$8.90 and advanced further to \$9.15, as some scarcity had appeared. Breakfast bacon rose 1c per pound. Hams and barrel pork were slightly easier. Lard firmed slightly to 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but afterwards declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sheep rose to \$6.00-6.75 in the first week, but declined and by the last week the price was down to \$5.25-6.00. Mutton declined \$1.00 per cwt., to \$11.00-13.00. Dressed lamb fell to \$13.50-14.50. Prices of poultry were steady but turkeys were slightly firmer.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter rose at Montreal from 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Prices were also up at Toronto. A good demand from Great Britain was reported, but some difficulty was experienced in getting space in steamships. Cheese rose from 13-13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c to 15-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, but then eased off $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Demand was reported good and exports were much larger than a year ago. Fresh eggs rose from 28c to 34c at Montreal. The demand was good for export and also for domestic consumption. At Toronto the price advanced from 25-27c to 30-32c.

Fish.—Salt mackerel rose from 5c to 6c per pound at the Atlantic Coast.

Fresh halibut rose from 9c to 10c per lb. Lake trout was up to 12-13c at Toronto and whitefish up to 13-14c.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early fall apples were quoted at \$2.50-3.50 at Toronto as compared with \$1.50-2.00 a year ago. The crop was reported much smaller than last year. Grapes were down to 20-30c per basket. Peaches were lower at 25-50c as compared with \$1.00 last year and pears were down to 25-45c as compared with 50-75c a year before. Plums were quoted as low as 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as compared with 30c last year. Bananas fell to \$1.25-1.75 per bunch and Messina lemons were down to \$3.00-3.50. California Valencia oranges rose from \$4.50-5.00 to \$5.00-6.00. Currants advanced to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on reports of probable shortage in shipment of new crop owing to the effect of the war on Mediterranean markets. Valencia raisins were steady at the higher prices reached in August. Potatoes were down to 60c in large lots at Montreal. At Toronto potatoes advanced to 80-90c. Crops were reported heavy but blight prevailed considerably and caused much loss through rot. Onions were down to \$1.50 at Montreal. Tomatoes declined to 15-20c but afterwards rose to 25-40c per basket. Canned corn, peas and tomatoes advanced 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen, as wet weather reduced the expected production and improved the market for the surplus stocks from last year's pack.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour declined again, spring wheat patents being down to \$5.85 at Montreal, as compared with \$6.70 in September, last year, and \$5.60 in July, 1914. Bread declined at Toronto from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ c per lb., wholesale. At Victoria, B.C., the price fell from 5c per pound to 4c. The tea market showed some weakness in the cheaper grades, as stocks of Indian and Ceylon tea had accumulated. Sugar declined slightly later in the month, the raw market being somewhat weaker. Barbadoes molasses rose 2c per gallon owing to advances on the primary markets. Maple sugar rose to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13c per lb., the demand being good as compared with the

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1915, AUGUST, 1915, AND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		September, 1915.	August, 1915.	September, 1914.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	157.8	180.5	168.9
Grains Western.....	4	135.8	159.6	157.0
Fodder.....	5	178.6	191.9	181.4
All.....	15	158.8	178.7	169.9
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	215.5	221.9	234.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	175.0	173.4	183.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	159.3	170.9	154.8
Poultry.....	2	161.6	161.6	216.8
All.....	17	184.9	188.7	200.1
III. <i>Dairy products.....</i>	9	150.0	142.3	147.1
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	148.8	145.7	155.4
Fresh fish.....	4	159.5	143.6	168.1
All.....	9	152.4	145.0	159.7
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables.</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	80.5	63.8	95.6
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	96.6	105.3	89.2
Dried fruits.....	4	138.2	179.4	133.6
Fresh vegetables.....	3	136.4	128.8	164.9
Canned vegetables.....	6	89.8	87.2	102.9
All.....	21	109.8	104.9	123.7
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	145.5	153.9	148.5
Tea, coffee etc.....	4	121.8	121.8	118.9
Sugar, etc.....	6	139.5	130.5	114.5
Condiments.....	5	131.8	125.6	150.6
All.....	25	137.5	137.5	136.0
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Wollens.....	5	186.6	186.6	147.3
Cottons.....	3	129.0	126.9	127.7
Silks.....	3	69.3	85.9	95.1
Jutes.....	2	247.9	246.4	239.4
Flax products.....	2	165.6	165.6	119.8
Oilcloths.....	4	109.2	109.2	104.6
All.....	20	151.6	153.6	135.0
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	207.4	196.2	202.9
Leather.....	4	174.3	174.3	155.0
Boots and Shoes.....	3	162.4	162.4	155.7
All.....	11	183.1	179.0	172.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	108.7	108.2	100.6
Other metals.....	13	218.0	214.4†	142.9
Implements.....	10	113.0	113.0	106.6
All.....	34	151.8	150.2	118.5
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	119.4	116.3	120.5
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.6
All.....	10	107.6	105.8	109.3
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	175.0	175.0	180.6
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	120.3	120.8	110.5
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	152.3	153.3	140.6
All.....	48	145.6	146.1	139.7
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	148.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	147.7
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	76.1
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	123.4
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	132.3
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals.....</i>	16	170.9	170.0	137.3
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	153.1	150.2	208.6
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	136.6	135.0	138.3
Sundries.....	7	116.8	117.2	109.1
All.....	17	132.3	131.2	142.8
All commodities.....	267*	147.2	147.6†	141.3

* Five commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. † Including abnormal rises in the prices of zinc and spelter since May, the index number for August was 149.9 and for the sub-group Other Metals 261.2.

supply. Cream of tartar advanced 5c per lb., again.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was steady at the advance in August. Demand for wool in England was maintained. Raw cotton rose slightly, demand keeping up and some damage to the new crop being reported. Grey cottons and prints averaged higher. Japan raw silk rose to \$3.42½ per lb. Jute advanced slightly owing to a larger demand. Hessian was slightly lower, trade being light.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—No. 1 beef hides rose to 18c per lb., under a good demand. The leather market continued firm, the export and home demand both being large.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were firm. N. S. pig iron, foundry, No. 1, rose to \$20.00 per ton at Montreal, and steel billets rose to \$30.00-32.00. Spelter and zinc declined considerably, almost to the levels in June. Aluminum rose to 35-37c. Many other metals, however, declined. Brass was down to 32c per lb., copper to 19½c, lead to 6¼c, nickel to 40-50c per lb., and quicksilver to \$89.00 per flask. Tin fell to 39-40c per pound and solder fell to 19-20c.

Fuel and lighting.—Gasoline rose 2c per gallon. Connellsville coke, furnace, rose to \$1.60-1.65 per ton at the ovens owing to the better iron and steel market. Foundry coke was also higher.

Building materials.—Some improvement was expected in the lumber market in Ontario, as the demand by farmers was better after harvest. Lumbermen were expected to cut less than last winter. The market was quiet at Montreal. Some demand was reported for use in the manufacture of ammunition boxes. Prices of deals were easier at St. John, N.B., owing to a decline in England, but most of the output had been sold ahead. Freight was high and ships were scarce. Copper wire was slightly lower, but iron wire advanced. Hinges were down 10c a dozen. Linseed oil declined nearly 10c per gallon. Turpentine was firmer. Benzine rose 2c per gallon.

House furnishings.—Prices were steady and little change in demand was reported. Brooms were upward on account of the higher price expected for broom corn.

Drugs and chemicals.—Caustic soda advanced to 4c per lb. Alum, quinine and borax were also upward.

Miscellaneous.—Furs, raw, muskrat, advanced to 18-20c per skin. Canadian hops rose to 16c per lb. Best English hops advanced to 38-40c per lb. Pulp, ground wood and sulphite were slightly firmer. Raw rubber was easier at 50c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table, including the latest findings of the most authoritative index number of wholesale prices in Great Britain, the United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, rose slightly during August, barley, beef, mutton, sugar, jute, English wool, cotton, and petroleum being higher, but wheat, oats, tea, coffee, steam coal, lead and tin were lower.

Bradstreet's, New York, Saturday, September 11, 1915, reports as follows:

For the second time within as many months commodity prices have worked downward . . . Incidentally, the current price index is the highest ever set forth at this time of the year. . . . Indeed, the undercurrents are subject to sudden changes, with the signs suggesting an upward rather than a downward movement, foreign demands added to domestic improvement in industrial and business circles being likely to bolster prices. This indication is the more noteworthy because it is visible at a time when the country is enjoying abundance in the supply of nature's products. In fact, the market place reflects lower prices for breadstuffs and certain provisions, a circumstance which, in view of the general situation, is cause for congratulation. . . . This development is directly traceable to lower quotations for breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, metals, oils, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous articles. It is to be noted, however, that as regards metals, pig iron as well as steel manifested marked strength, but this was more than offset by lower quotations for tin, copper and lead. Fruits, hides and leather, and textiles, with chemicals and drugs, ascended, the

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9403	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	115.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.6
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	65.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	68.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.2*	9.7878	126.649	65.3	.....
June.....	147.3	147.7	106.4	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	147.1	149.1	106.4	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....
August.....	147.6	149.8	107.0	9.8113	125.079	63.1	.....
September.....	147.2	.....	.....	9.7934	124.684	58.5	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

*Revised figures.

second and last named groups having continued the movements with which students of price changes are fully familiar.

Dun's index number was lower for September first as a result of decline in wheat and all other grains except corn. Metals were upward, except copper, while eggs and meats advanced. Clothing materials, drugs and chemicals, paint and oils, and many building materials were upward.

Gibson's index number including 22 foods in general consumption in the United States stood at 58.3 on September 18, as compared with 63.1 for the month of August and 68.6 for September, 1914.

The index number of the *Annalist*, New York, including 25 foods, stood at 136.17 for September 18, as compared with 142.12 on August 1, and 160.69 on September 19, 1914.

Retail prices of food in the United Kingdom on September 1 were reported on in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette for September as follows in part:

Retail prices of food advanced about 1 per cent during the month of August. The articles showing marked increases in price between July 31 and September 1 were bacon and butter, which rose about 5 per cent on the average; fish about 4 per cent, and eggs, which were about 11 per cent dearer. On the other hand, the average price of potatoes was about 20 per cent lower on September 1 than a month earlier. With both eggs and potatoes the movement was seasonal. Changes in the prices of other articles were comparatively unimportant.

As compared with September 1, 1914, the general level of prices showed an increase of about 23 per cent. British beef was dearer at the later date by about 35 per cent, and British mutton by about 30 per cent, the increase in the average prices of imported beef and mutton being about 4 per cent greater in each case. Fish increased in price during the year by over 40 per cent; bread, flour, tea and eggs by 25 to 30 per cent. Butter and cheese were about 20 per cent dearer on September 1, 1915, than a year earlier. The average prices of bacon, milk, potatoes and granulated sugar increased by 13, 11, 8 and 3 per cent respectively during the twelve months, and margarine alone among the articles included showed a net decrease in price during the year.

Taking all the articles together and making allowance for their relative importance in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at about 35 per cent.

This figure relates to food only; and in estimating the increased cost of living generally, this increase

must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. On the whole the increase in other items of working-class expenditure has been considerably less, especially as regards rent.

Retail prices of food in Berlin are summarized in the United Kingdom Board of Trade Labour Gazette from official Prussian publications. In July, 1915, the level appeared nearly 70 per cent. higher than a year before. During the month of July, 1915, prices of potatoes, eggs, sugar, butter, beef, mutton, bacon, lentils, rice and lard advanced, the average rise being estimated at 2.6 per cent.

Retail prices of food in Vienna were also summarized from official Austrian reports. The price level in July, 1915, appeared over 78 per cent higher than a year before. At the middle of July, 1915, prices appeared higher than a month before in wheat, flour, rice, eggs, lentils, split peas, haricot beans and sugar, but were lower in beef, potatoes, onions and cabbage.

In New Zealand the Dominion index number of retail prices and house rent, reported in the Journal of the Department of Labour, for the quarter ending June, 1915, stood at 1,105 as compared with 1,042 a year before, due to increases in Groceries and Dairy Produce, there being also less marked increases in Meat, but a decrease in Rent. As compared with the first quarter of 1915, there was a seasonal decline in potatoes, but sugar, bread, butter and eggs were upward, while meat was lower. The index number was therefore slightly lower than for the March quarter, when it stood at 1,105. A calculation as to the advance in prices since the beginning of the war showed the advance from July 31, 1914, to July 31, 1915, to be 18.01 per cent in Groceries, 16.27 per cent in Dairy Produce, 2.84 per cent in Meat, averaging 12.15 per cent in Foods. In the calculation allowance was made for the comparative importance of each commodity in consumption and for the population of each locality.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH
OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

DURING the month of September the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to 15 contracts, nine of which were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and six by the Department of Public Works. Two of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals contained fair wage schedules. There was no fair wage schedule in the other 13 contracts, but the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on were inserted. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND
CANALS.

Construction of a highway lift bridge crossing Rideau Canal on line with Pretoria avenue, Ottawa, Ont., including the removal of the substructure and superstructure of bridge crossing Canal at the head of Argyle avenue, Ottawa. Grantee, The Corporation of the City of Ottawa. Date of agreement, August 10, 1915. Amount, \$40,000.

Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages.
Carpenters.....	\$0.35 p. hr., 9 hours per day
Stonecutters.....	0.55 " 8 " "
Masons.....	0.55 " 8 " "
Steam hoist runners.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Derrickmen.....	0.40 " 9 " "
Tagmen.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Labourers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Steam drillers.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Steam drillers' helpers.....	0.25 " 9 " "
Blacksmiths.....	0.32½ " 9 " "
Rivet heaters.....	0.30 " 9 " "
Machinists.....	0.32½ " 9 " "
Electricians.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Pointers.....	0.55 " 8 " "
Structural steel workers.....	0.35 " 9 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	3.00 per day of 9 hours.
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	5.30 per day of 9 hours.

Delivery of rip-rap stone required for facing the southern slope of the Guide Pier and Breakwater at the Upper Entrance of the Soulanges Cqnal. Name of contractor, Phileas Dore, Valleyfield, Que. Date of contract, September 15, 1915. Amount, \$1.20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
General foreman.....	\$5.00
Derrickmen.....	2.00
Steam derrick engineer.....	3.50
Steam derrick fireman.....	2.00
Steam drillers.....	3.50
Steam drillers' helpers.....	2.00
Labourers.....	1.75
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	4.50

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clauses were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of concrete arch culverts, reinforced concrete culverts, bridge substructures, and the filling of certain bridges on the main line of the Inter-

colonial Railway, as follows: Bridge No. 11.34, Dowling's Gulch, 14 ft. concrete arch and filling; Bridge No. 12.9, McDonald's Gulch, substructure for steel viaduct; Bridge No. 27.3, Mill Brook Trestle, 14 ft. reinforced concrete culvert and filling; Bridge No. 37.3, Ottawa Brook, substructure for steel viaduct; Bridge No. 38.6, Walker's Gulch, substructure for steel viaduct; Bridge No. 40.9, Jamesville No. 1, 6 ft. concrete arch and filling; Bridge No. 41.4, Jamesville No. 2, 6 ft. concrete arch and filling; Bridge No. 60.0, Beaver Cove, double 14 feet reinforced concrete culvert. Name of contractors, Jorres, Girouard & Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Construction of a pier and the renewal of abutments, St. Henri Bridge, mile 111.1, Riviere-du-Loup Subdivision, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractor, R. C. Sutherland, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructures of 10 bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructure, in each case, as follows: 1, Main Road Crossing Bridge (13.6 m.w. Derby Junction); 2, Connor's Crossing Bridge; 3, Keough Culvert Bridge; 4, Boiestown Road Bridge; 5, Clearwater Brook Bridge; 6, McBean's Bridge; 7, Estey's Brook Bridge; 8, Manzer's Brook Bridge; 9, Manzer's Brook No. 2 Bridge; 10, Leper Brook Bridge. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Company, Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, September 17, 1915. Amount, schedule prices.

Construction of the foundations for a coaling plant, the supply of certain material and the building in of the machinery and plant at Levis, Que., on the line of the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, P. J. Lynch, Cape Tormentine, N.B.; F. C. Peckham, North Timiskaming, Que., and T. C. Gorman, Ottawa, Ont., doing business under the firm name of Lynch, Peckham & Gorman. Date of contract, September 21, 1915. Amount, schedule prices.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructures of four railway bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructure, in each case, as follows: 1, River Inhabitants Bridge; 2, Indiantown Brook Bridge; 3, Bartholomew River Bridge; 4, Cross Creek Bridge. Name of contractors, The Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1915. Amount, schedule prices.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructure of six bridges on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructure, in each case, as follows: 1, River Deny's Bridge; 2, Jamesville Road Bridge; 3, Leitches' Creek Bridge; 4, Ball's Creek Bridge; 5, Campbell's Brook Bridge; 6, Sydney River Bridge. Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Company, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, September 28, 1915. Amount, schedule prices.

Manufacture, erection and completion of the steel superstructures of Ottawa Brook Bridge, Walker's Gulch Bridge and St. Henri Bridge, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, including the removal of the present superstructures in

the cases of Ottawa Brook Bridge and Walker's Gulch Bridge. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, September 28, 1915. Amount, schedule prices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fittings in Post Office, Burford, Ont. Name of contractor, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Company, Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 4, 1915. Amount, \$940.

Dredging entrance to Kaministiquia River, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, Great Lakes Dredging Company, Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1915. Contract price, Class "B", 25 cents per cu. yd. (place measure).

Partial removal of tower, Victoria Museum, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Carlton Construction Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1915. Amount, \$13,990.

Post Office fittings in public building, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1915. Amount, \$1,585.

Post Office, Customs and Inland Revenue fittings in public building, Joliette, Que. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1915. Amount, \$4,289.

Post Office fittings in public building, Walkerville, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of

contract, September 24, 1915. Amount, \$2,974.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of August, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$1,043.66
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	123.41
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	635.17
Supplying new mail bags.....	11,116.51
Repairing mail bags.....	2,987.66
Supplying mail bags fittings.....	10,092.15
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	36.15
Making and supplying railway mail Clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing steel portable letter boxes.....	277.30
Supplying cloth for official uniforms.....	12,223.27

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

THREE new disputes were reported to the Department of Labour during September, one less than during the preceding month, and also one less than during September, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during September.

Number and magnitude.—Eight strikes were reported in existence in September, three less than during the previous month, and the same number as in the corresponding month of 1914. Twenty-four firms and 584 employees were involved in these eight disputes, including 14 firms and 470 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month. During September, 1914, 9 firms and 325 employees were involved in disputes, including 5 firms and 116 employees in the new disputes of the month.

Time losses.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during September, 1915, was approximately

5,718 working days, as compared with 13,401 working days lost in the preceding month, and 5,888 days lost in September, 1914. The new disputes of the month accounted for a loss of 2,960 days as compared with 663 days in September, 1914.

Trades affected.—The following table shows the trades affected by new disputes of the month and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of dis- putes.	No. of em- ployees
General transport.....	2	400
Miscellaneous.....	1	70
Total.....	3	470

Localities affected.—One of the new disputes occurred in Nova Scotia; one in Ontario, and one in Manitoba.

Causes.—The three new disputes were for the following causes:

Demand for an increase in wages, 2.
Demand for a six-day week, 1.

Results.—Four of the eight disputes in existence during September were settled during the month in the following manner:

Men secured work elsewhere and strikers' places filled, 2.

Part increase granted, 1.

Men returned to work under the same conditions as prevailed prior to the strike, 1.

Disputes beginning before September.

Trades disputes existing September 30, and continued from earlier months, were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (2) Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.
- (3) Brewery workers, Montreal, Que.
- (4) Cigarmakers, Edmonton, Alta.

Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to the strikes mentioned above.

Cap makers, Toronto.—This strike, which took place June 20, among 12 employees of J. Samuels & Company, as the result of the company attempting to reduce the wages of its employees, terminated September 25. The men had also demanded that the shop should be a strictly union one, and to this the employers also objected. The company filled the strikers' places and the men secured work elsewhere.

Disputes beginning during September.

Three new disputes occurred during September: coal handlers at Halifax, N.S., freight handlers, Sarnia, Ont., and cooks, waiters and waitresses at Winnipeg, Man.

Coal handlers, Halifax.—On September 1, a strike of coal handlers in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company at Halifax took place, about 200 employees demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour. The rate existing prior to the strike was 30 cents per hour on day work and 35 cents per hour for night work. The company granted an increase of 3 cents per hour and the strikers returned to work September 12.

Freight handlers, Point Edward and Sarnia.—A strike of 200 employees of the Northern Navigation Company at Point Edward occurred on September 15. The men demanded an increase of 5 cents per hour, which if granted would have brought their rate up to 30 cents per hour instead of 25 cents. The company, however, refused the increase demanded and the men returned to work at the same rate as prior to the strike after being out only three days.

Cooks and waiters, Winnipeg.—Seventy-five employees (including five women) of eight hotels and restaurants at Winnipeg, struck on September 9, to enforce their demand for a six-day week. On September 18, the strikers had secured work elsewhere and the employers had filled their places with non-union members.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE SEPTEMBER.								
<i>Building:—</i> Plumbers & Steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Against reduction in wages.....	5	30	.....	Feb. 16, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
<i>Metal:—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.	Halifax, N.S.....	Demand for a minimum wage scale	2	44	.....	Aug. 2, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
<i>Clothing:—</i> Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages and for a union shop.....	1	12	.....	June 20, 1915.....	Sept. 25, 1915..	Men secured work elsewhere and strikers' places filled.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:—</i> Brewery Workers...	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union.....	1	8	.....	June 15, 1914.....	.....	Unsettled at end of the month.
Cigar makers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	20	.....	Aug. 6, 1915.....	.....	" " "

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING SEPTEMBER.

<i>General Transport—</i> Coal handlers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	For increased wages.....	5	200	.....	Sept. 1, 1915....	Sept. 12, 1915...	Part increase granted.
	Freight handlers.....	" "	1	200	.....	Sept. 15, 1915..	Sept. 18, 1915..	Men returned to work under same conditions.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Cooks, waiters and waitresses.....	Winnipeg, Man....	Employees demanded a six-day week instead of seven.....	8	70	.....	Sept. 1, 1915....	Sept. 18, 1915..	Strikers secured other work and their places were filled by non-unionists.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the country or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour 66 workpeople were killed and 231 injured during the month of September, 1915. The record for the month of August was 77 killed and 243 injured and that for the month of September, 1914, was 63 killed and 366 injured. Comparing the record of September with that for August it will be seen that there were 11 less killed and 12 less injured and a comparison of the September record with that for September, 1914, shows there to have been 3 more killed and 135 less injured.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	9	18	27
Lumbering.....	5	6	11
Mining.....	7	14	21
Railway construction.....	3	.....	3
Building Trades.....	4	9	13
Metal Trades.....	4	49	53
Woodworking Trades.....	3	10	13
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	2	2
Food & tobacco preparation.....	.....	2	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	12	71	83
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	1	1
Navigation.....	13	7	20
Miscellaneous Transport..	2	10	12
Public Employees.....	1	1	2
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	12	13
Unskilled Labour.....	2	16	18
Total.....	66	231	297

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Ponoka, Alta.....	Sept. 11	1	Runover by a binder.
".....	Montague, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by a falling piece of lumber.
".....	Ste. Rose, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell from and runover by wagon.
".....	Palmerston, Ont.....	" 30	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
Farm Laborers.....	Puslinch, Ont.....	" 9	1	Crushed by falling cutting-box.
".....	Sedgewick, Alta.....	" 10	1	Runover by a wagon.
".....	Stoke, Que.....	" 16	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
".....	Claremont, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell through a trap door.
".....	Boissevain, Man.....	" 22	1	Kicked by a horse.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Lumber yard employee.....	Pembroke, Ont.....	" 4	1	Runover by a wagon.
Logger.....	Village Bay, B. C.....	" 8	1	Struck by a cable of logging machine.
Logger.....	Courtenay, B. C.....	" 9	1	Crushed by a falling log.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B. C.....	" 16	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
Logger.....	Port Hardy, B. C.....	" 16	1	Crushed by a falling tree.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miner.....	Minto, N. B.....	Sept. 6	1	Cave-in of material.
".....	Springhill, N.S. (No. 3 Col.)...	" 28	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Garson Mine, Sudbury, Ont....	" 8	1	By a fall.
".....	South Porcupine.....	" 25	1	Crushed by a loaded mine car.
Cement works employee.....	St. Vital, Man.....	" 15	1	Buried under falling mass of clay.
Miner.....	Morinville, Alta.....	" 20	1	Crushed between mine cars.
".....	South Wellington, B.C.....	" 22	1	Crushed by mine cars.
<i>Railway and Canal Construction:—</i>				
Laborer, (Welland Canal).....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted.
Laborer, (railway construction)...	Cambie, B. C.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Shift boss, " " ".....	Field, B. C.....	" 12	1	" " " "
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Roofer.....	Barrie Military Camp.....	" 9	1	Fell from a ladder.
Carpenter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Painter.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell from bridge he was painting.
Concrete worker.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 27	1	Mangled by a concrete mixing machine.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 4	1	Crushed by descending elevator weight.
Brass worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	1	Struck by falling piece of metal.
Lineman.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from transmission tower.
Tender (Blast furnace).....	Steelton, Ont.....	" 14	1	Burned by molten metal.
<i>Woodworking trades:—</i>				
Sash & door factory employees..	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	3	Fatally burned in a fire which destroyed factory.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Newtonville, Ont.....	" 26	1	Derailment of train.
".....	Compeer, Sask.....	" 20	1	" " "
Brakeman.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 21	1	Fell from moving train.
".....	Montrose, Ont.....	" 25	1	" " "
Yard foreman.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	" 26	1	Fell under moving car.
Waiter (dining car).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Crushed between cars.
Shop hand.....	St. Malo, Que.....	" 28	1	Falling pipes.
Section foreman.....	Burford, Ont.....	" 2	1	Explosion of a torpedo.
Sectionman.....	Kaslo, B. C.....	" 14	1	Hand car struck by a train.
".....	Bellevue, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from an runaway by cars.
Flagman.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 15	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Employee (Minnewashta bridge)	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 18	1	Fell from a bridge.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Captain and sailors.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 10	3	Fatally burned.—Schooner loaded with oil and gasoline caught fire.
" ".....	Amherst Island, (Lake Ontario)	" 26	4	Schooner foundered during a gale.
Engineer, (tug).....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 22	1	Drowned—fell over board.
Deckhand.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 12	1	Fell over board.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
".....	Ladner, B. C.....	" 16	1	Fell over board.
Cook (on tug boat).....	Newcastle, N. B.....	" 19	1	Fell from wharf.
Longshoreman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Novar, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fatally injured internally, endeavoring to prevent overturning of load of steel girders.
Grain elevator employee.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed between cars.
<i>Public and Civic Employees:—</i>				
Cement inspector.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	1	Struck by descending elevator weights.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades:—</i>				
Waitress.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	1	Crushed by a dumb-waiter elevator.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Laborer.....	Mosse Jaw, Sask.....	" 1	1	Crushed by heavy pipes.
".....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 11	1	Crushed by an elevator.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below except where otherwise indicated, by with regard to British emigration, courtesy of the Department of the Interior. the number of homestead entries made, land patents issued, etc., are published,

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of August, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
August.....	1,224	4,998	11	27	264	1,711	92	289	1,591	7,025

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	August, 1915.		August, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....			6	1,754.60
British Columbia Homesteads.....	10	1,410.18	33	3,614.20
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	1	161.00		
British Columbia sales.....	5	96.253	9	104.74
Coal lands sales.....			1	326.60
Homesteads.....	918	151,815.226	1,606	273,720.472
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	480.00		
Military bounty grants.....	1	160.00		
Mining lands sales.....	1	51.65	1	159.00
Mineral rights (5.23 acres).....	1		17	
North West half-breed grants.....			2	322.00
Pre-emption sales.....	52	8,250.62	39	6,139.576
Purchased homesteads.....	30	4,623.39	46	7,271.79
Quit claim, special grants.....			10	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Alberta Central Railway Co.....			1	7.54
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	2	319.00	3	2,086.61
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	1	643.00	8	638.008
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	2	6.85		
Canadian Pacific Ry. roadbed and station grounds.....			1	6.45
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	5	35.10		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	1	6.16		
Kootenay Central Ry. Co.....			15	183.245
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co. Sales.....	14	2,880.00		
School lands sales.....	27	1,048.664	65	5,382.66
Special grants.....	13	1,280.83	21	3,188.61
Yukon territory sales (252.65 acres) under rights.....	4	235.64	9	410.90
	12	577.18		
Total.....	1,101	174,081.74	1,893	305,339.78

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			64	112				
Brandon.....	20	2						
Calgary.....					63	77		
Dauphin.....	66	85						
Edmonton.....					273	523		
Estevan.....			3	1				
Grand Prairie.....					105	70		
Humboldt.....			38	39				
Kamloops.....							20	43
Lethbridge.....					24	31		
Maple Creek.....			88	52				
Medicine Hat.....					61	23		
Moose Jaw.....			113	112				
New Westminster.....							6	25
Peace River.....					41	53		
Prince Albert.....			96	111				
Regina.....			3	36				
Red Deer.....					32	54		
Revelstoke.....							1	23
Saskatoon.....			36	95				
Swift Current.....			122	64				
Weyburn.....			38	39				
Winnipeg.....	179	235						
Yorkton.....			57	96				
Total.....	265	322	658	757	599	831	27	91

Number of entries for August, 1914..... 2001

Number of entries for August, 1915..... 1549

Net decrease for August, 1915..... 452

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	183	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	62
June.....	425	384	756	1262	630	1275	54	99
July.....	413	387	742	1178	824	1241	53	66
August.....	265	322	658	757	599	831	27	91
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2615	2414	4183	7236	4678	7912	352	561

Net decrease for eight months - 6,295.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCES IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	11	90	78	.....	179
“ Quebec.....	5	26	20	2	63
“ Nova Scotia.....	1	5	10	1	17
“ New Brunswick.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ Prince Edward Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
“ Manitoba.....	10	13	6	.....	71
“ Saskatchewan.....	.....	20	2	.....	22
“ Alberta.....	1	1	22	.....	24
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Persons who had previous entry.....	34	128	102	3	267
Newfoundlanders.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Canadians returned from the United States.....	2	2	1	.....	5
Americans.....	17	122	112	2	253
English.....	40	71	81	11	203
Scotch.....	16	26	25	2	69
Irish.....	6	9	11	.....	26
French.....	3	5	2	.....	10
Belgians.....	7	2	7	1	17
Swiss.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Italians.....	1	2	9	1	13
Roumanians.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Syrians.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Germans.....	1	7	4	.....	12
Austro-Hungarians.....	37	47	39	.....	123
Hollanders.....	.....	1	5	.....	6
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	2	7	.....	10
Icelanders.....	4	.....	1	.....	5
Swedes.....	8	16	10	1	35
Norwegians.....	2	20	15	.....	37
Russians.....	15	33	19	1	68
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealanders.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	265	658	599	27	1549

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,701.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.

	1915	1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—			
Sydney.....	14,800	1,550	+ 13,250
Halifax.....	69,092	16,500	+ 52,592
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	28,000	10,400	+ 17,600
Moncton.....	95,672	84,600	+ 11,072
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	311,425	91,586	+ 219,839
Three Rivers.....	10,150	22,400	— 12,250
Sherbrooke.....	.....	.....	.....
Maisonneuve.....	900	486,900	— 486,000
Montreal.....	350,896	4,051,514	— 3,700,618
Westmount.....	44,520	32,000	+ 12,520
Lachine.....	201,975	7,950	+ 194,025
Outremont.....	13,200	9,000	— 4,200
Longueuil.....	.....	.....	.....
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	85,100	1,251,550	— 1,166,450
Smith's Falls.....	6,500	11,000	— 4,500
Brockville.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	15,076	13,412	+ 1,664
Belleville.....	Nil.	12,000	— 12,000
Peterborough.....	1,545	12,160	— 10,615
Toronto.....	518,589	1,172,747	— 654,158
St. Catharines.....	37,008	48,494	— 11,486
Niagara Falls.....	34,700	69,630	— 34,930
Welland.....	12,555	8,997	+ 3,558
Hamilton.....	304,730	35,900	+ 268,830
Brantford.....	5,295	13,320	— 8,025
Paris.....	300	3,200	— 2,900
Galt.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	11,350	25,620	— 14,270
Berlin.....	31,510	55,690	— 24,180
Woodstock.....	6,873	2,030	+ 4,843
Stratford.....	17,965	30,290	— 12,325
London.....	41,850	74,715	— 32,865
St. Thomas.....	4,150	11,400	— 7,250
Chatham.....	22,864	20,919	+ 1,945
Windsor.....	77,385	80,700	— 3,315
Owen Sound.....	2,085	15,950	— 13,865
North Bay.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt.....	750	1,300	— 550
Halleybury.....	Nil.	5,900	— 5,900
Sudbury.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	2,220	8,604	— 6,384
Fort William.....	3,300	21,825	— 18,525
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	290,800	237,800	+ 53,000
St. Boniface.....	163,200	497,815	— 334,615
Brandon.....	.....	.....	.....
Dauphin.....	.....	.....	.....
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Regina.....	26,750	4,350	+ 22,400
Moose Jaw.....	9,930	18,270	— 8,340
Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Albert.....	.....	.....	.....
Swift Current.....	.....	.....	.....
North Battleford.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkton.....	16,250	1,000	+ 15,250
Weyburn.....	2,090	5,000	— 2,910
Estevan.....	4,000	5,650	— 1,650
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	24,800	40,600	— 15,800
Calgary.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine Hat.....	.....	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	3,505	7,755	— 4,250
MacLeod.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Deer.....	.....	.....	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
New Westminster.....	6,750	11,895	— 5,145
Kamloops.....	2,800	3,450	— 650
North Vancouver.....	2,300	8,730	— 6,430
Vancouver.....	44,493	42,858	+ 1,635
Point Grey.....	11,122	17,650	— 6,528
Victoria.....	11,350	18,140	— 6,790
Oak Bay.....	800	3,500	— 2,700

NOTES ON OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Unemployment in Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.—Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Bureau of Statistics. Thirtieth Quarterly Report on Unemployment in Massachusetts, quarter ending June 30, 1915.

THIS report on unemployment gives the returns from 1,092 labour organizations in Massachusetts representing 162,315 wage earners. For all occupations 10.6 per cent were unemployed at the end of June as compared with 16.6 at the end of March and 9.9 at the end of June 1914. The principal cause of unemployment was lack of work, 7.6 per cent being out of work on account of this factor, as compared with 12.8 at the end of March and 6.9 at the end of June, 1914. Strikes and lockouts contributed but a small percentage.

In the building trades the per cent unemployed was 13.2 as compared with 26.3 at the close of March. In the boot and shoe industry the percentage was 10.9 as compared with 22.4 at the end of March and 12.9 at the end of June 1914, and in the textile industry 6.9 as compared with 6.4 at the end of June 1914. In steel and iron manufacturing there was little activity, except in localities where war munitions were being made. Machinists, moulders and core-makers showed improvement owing to this cause. In printing and allied trades unemployment increased 2 points. In miscellaneous trades the quarry workers unemployed were 40.3 per cent as compared with 21.6 in June 1914, and paper and pulp makers 34.2 per cent as compared with 9.2 in June 1914.

Mines and Quarries.

United Kingdom.—General Report, with Statistics, for 1914. By the Chief Inspector of Mines. Part I.—Divisional Statistics.

It is interesting to note in this report the heavy depletion of mine labour due to recruiting in the last five months of the year 1914. Returns from owners of mines under the Coal Mines Act show that the number of persons ordinarily employed from the period January to July was 1,133,746, while on the last pay day of December the number employed had fallen to 981,624. The number of persons employed under the Metalliferous Mines Act shows a decrease of 3,703 persons as compared with 1913. At the quarries under the Quarries Act there was a decrease of 2,001 in the number of persons employed as compared with 1913. The output of coal also fell off, the total output being 265,644,393 tons, a decrease of 21,766,080 tons on the output of the previous year. The number of fatal accidents in coal and metalliferous mines showed a decrease as compared with 1913 while fatal accidents in quarries showed an increase. The number of non-fatal accidents for 1914 showed a decrease in all three branches of the industry.

New York State Department of Labour.

New York State.—Annual Report of Commissioner of Labour, 1914. Albany, State Department of Labour, 1915. Pages, 359.

Special interest attaches to the report for 1914 as during this year the re-organization of the Department noted in

the *Labour Gazette* for September was completed. The reorganization entailed an increase of 56 per cent in expenditure and 68 per cent in the number of persons employed, the expenditures for 1914 aggregating \$614,070.65.

In addition to the report of the commissioner and the financial report of the Department there is a brief report covering the work of the Industrial Board to date. The report of the Bureau of Inspection has tables summarizing the orders issued and prosecutions instituted and a special report on canneries in view of the desire of employers in this indus-

try to secure certain exemptions from the legislation applying to factories in general. The Bureau recommends that the present law should not be changed. The Bureau of Mediation reports half as many disputes in 1914 as in 1913. The Bureau of Industries and Immigration has an interesting report dealing mainly with the exploitation of the immigrant at the port of New York.

A compilation of the labour laws of the state and a statement of the opinions of the Attorney-General concerning labour laws conclude the volume.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

A WORKMAN in the employ of a light and power company at Montreal lost both hands and an eye in an accident which occurred whilst he was at work. He sued the employer for \$25,000. The employer denied responsibility, submitting that the accident was due to the sole fault of the victim himself; and, in any event, that the suit should have been taken under the Workman's Compensation Act, since plaintiff was a workman earning less than \$1,000 per year. The judge in the Lower Court assessed the damages at \$12,000, but reduced the sum by \$6,000 on account of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The case, by consent of both par-

ties, was submitted to the Court of Review for a decision as to whether the proceedings taken by the plaintiff should have been taken under the Workman's Compensation Act or were rightly taken under the common law.

The facts of the case, as reviewed by Mr. Justice Greenshields, who also handed down judgment for the majority of the court, showed that the plaintiff entered the employ of the defendant in the month of July, 1911, at a salary or wage of 17½ cents an hour. His wage was increased to 35 cents an hour up to the end of December, 1911. On January 1, 1912, a new engagement was entered into with him; the employment was changed, and his wage was increased to 40 cents an hour, and he worked at that rate up to the date of the accident.

On February 15, plaintiff was "laid off," but was recalled to work May 1, 1912. During the time he actually work-

ed, from January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913, or to the date of the accident, he received from the defendants the sum of \$939.50. If the amount he would have received had he worked from February 15 to May 1 had been added, then his wages would have amounted to more than \$1,000 per annum, and he would be removed from the operation of the Workman's Compensation Act and was entitled to his recourse under the common law. It was the opinion of the judge that when he was engaged on January 1, no idle time was anticipated; it was no part of his engagement that he should remain idle for any space of time. In arriving at a basis to estimate the yearly wage of the man, the period from February 15 to May 1, in which he did not work, should be counted, and what he should have earned at his regular salary during that period should be added to what he actually received during the time he had actually worked, between the first of January, 1915, and the date of the accident.

It was held that the idle days were due to accidental causes and were beyond the control of the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff was entitled to add to the amount he did receive the amount he would have received had he worked continuously. The Court of Review confirmed the former judgment. (*Reynolds v. Canadian Light and Power Company.*)

In a recent decision in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal an employee of a foundry, charged with manslaughter by causing the death of a fellow workman through criminal negligence, was acquitted.

The deceased was crushed between the top of a travelling crane operated

mechanically by the accused, when his body was caught between the crane and the wall. He received such injuries that he died a day or two later. He was on the top of the crane making repairs at the time, and was supposed to be warned by the ringing of a bell operated by the accused when the crane was to be moved.

A model of the crane was reproduced in court to illustrate the workings of the machinery, and the chief electrician of the plant explained its principles and gave other evidence. He explained that the crane was worked from a cage in which the accused worked. The cranesman had four levers, one at his right side, and three in front of him. Two operated the hoist, and one for another purpose, while the side crane had also another function. The cranesman had also two foot levers, one of which he operated with his right foot to ring the warning bell, while the left foot took care of the brake. The chief electrician admitted that the operator must be alert at all times, especially when the crane was in motion, for it moved at a very rapid rate, reaching out 200 to 250 feet in its swings. There were always men working beneath the crane, as well, making its operation a task of great care. The place was also very noisy, the works going 24 hours per day. The jury found the accused not guilty and he was acquitted accordingly. (*The Crown v. Pitro.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Damages.—Pecuniary Loss—Pain and suffering.

A locomotive engineer, who had been engaged in that capacity since 1906, previous to which time he had for three

years been a foreman, was injured while running his train, being struck on the forehead by the lock of a mail bag suspended from a mail crane, and brought action to recover damages. The wound was a compound fracture extending into the hair three or four inches. He was promptly taken to a hospital and placed under the care of the defendant company's divisional surgeon. The plaintiff remained in an unconscious condition for a long time; it was about two months before he became at all natural.

The doctor had known the plaintiff for two years or more. He claimed the plaintiff was, before the accident, a very strong man, above the average, and very bright mentally. Since the accident his memory was not good; he remembered nothing of the accident, his mental pro-

cesses were slow and there was a certain amount of confusion. The plaintiff's condition generally had improved, but the improvement was more noticeable during the first six months. In the doctor's opinion he would never be able to do work that would require quick thinking or automatic action, and would not be able to resume his work as an engineer. Another medical practitioner, called on the plaintiff's behalf, did not expect he would ever be able to do anything, and thought it was likely the plaintiff's condition would become worse.

In view of all of the evidence gathered at the trial, the jury assessed the damages at \$27,000. The defendants appealed from this decision but the appeal was dismissed. (*Jackson v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1915.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

MANY statements have appeared in the public press of late regarding industrial problems which are thought likely to arise in Canada at the close of the war by the return to civil life of many thousands of men who have been on war service, as also in the case of soldiers invalided and partly disabled and who are already returning in considerable numbers. The matter became during October the subject of a conference between the members and officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments with a view to the formulation of a plan in which the Dominion, Provinces and municipalities may co-operate and which will aim at providing employment and a new start in life for the returning soldiers. The Dominion Government had already established a body known as the Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission which had in hand matters relating especially to the care of invalided and disabled men, and by an extension of the powers of this body the Commission was authorized also to "deal with the question of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, to co-operate with Provincial Governments and others, for the purpose of providing employment as may be deemed necessary."

The membership of what is commonly known as the Military Hospitals Commission is as follows: President, Hon. J. A. Lougheed, K.C.; members, Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, K.C., Minister of Labour; Mr. F. W. Avery, Ottawa; Mr.

W. M. Dobell, Esq., Quebec; Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Montreal; Mr. W. K. George, Toronto; Mr. Lloyd Harris, Brantford; Mr. J. H. S. Matson, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Montreal; Mr. John S. McLennan, Sydney, N.S.; Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, C.V.O., Toronto; Mr. C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg; Mr. Clarence Smith, Montreal; Mr. Thomas Walker, M.D., St. John, N.B.; Mr. Smeaton White, Montreal; the Director-General of Medical Services, Canadian Militia; Secretary, Mr. E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S., Ottawa.

No official statement has yet been issued as to the outcome of the conference mentioned above, but it is understood that the gathering cordially endorsed the plan submitted on behalf of the Commission whereby it was thought an effective co-operation of the various governmental authorities would be secured.

* * *

DURING the past month two further parties of Canadian workmen left the country for what may be termed emergency work arising out of the war, one consisting of men to be employed in the construction of a munitions railway in Northern Russia, the other being composed of coal miners from Western Canada who volunteered for work in British mines. The arrangements were made in each case by agents of the British Government, the agents dealing directly with the workmen engaged.

The Russian railway is one which has been under construction during the past

year and is now nearing completion. Sections of the lines are said to be ready for operation. The workmen who went from Canada were of the various classes suited to the requirements of a new railway. This party, consisting of about six hundred men, was gathered from the various cities of the Dominion, individual contracts being signed with responsible representatives of the authorities concerned.

The party of coal miners went under the auspices of two commissioners acting on behalf of the British Board of Trade, Mr. Thos. Richardson, M.P., a well known Member of Parliament, and a member of the Executive of the Durham Mines Union, and Mr. R. Baird, understood to be a representative, in a measure, of the point of view of the mine owners. This mission appears to have arisen from correspondence started by miners at Nanaimo who had emigrated from Great Britain a year or two ago, and, not finding coal mining conditions on Vancouver Island prosperous, particularly since the outbreak of war, had asked if arrangements could be made by the British mining unions for their return to England, where newspapers reported that recruiting among the miners had caused a shortage of labour. The British agents visited the leading points on the Island, also those in the Crow's Nest Pass district. The exact number of men with whom engagements were made has not been reported, but is reported to be about 350, and in about 40 cases arrangements were made for the return of the families of the miners engaged.

* * *

MUCH interest has been shown in the press and otherwise in the welfare of the considerable number of Canadian workmen who engaged some months ago to go to England to work in munitions factories. The arrangements in the matter were made, it will be remembered, by special agents of the British Board of Trade, Messrs. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and

Mr. W. Windham, who came to Canada for the purpose, the exact number of men engaged by them being 1,710, chiefly machinists, shipwrights, blacksmiths and other iron workers. No official statement as to the conditions under which the men are working appears to have been made, nor is any expected. Word has been, however, received that in a number of cases the men received wages lower than they understood would be paid; also a few cases have been reported where the workmen were not found suited to the work required. Authorities of the British Board of Trade, looking into the matter, decided that in the case of Canadian workmen who had proceeded to England by arrangements made by Messrs. Barnes and Windham and who had dependents in Canada, a separation allowance was desirable. The allowance fixed in the case of each such workman having dependents was 17s. 6d., and the Department of Labour of Canada was invited to co-operate in the distribution of the allowances to those persons in Canada declared to be entitled to receive the same. At the close of the month the Department was expecting to receive details of the arrangements made by the British authorities.

* * *

THE record in Canada with regard to industrial disputes was not quite so good during October as in recent months, though fortunately nothing had occurred at the close of the month which threatened any serious public inconvenience. The most important dispute of October was among workers in the Asbestos Mines at Thetford, Que., where about twenty-five hundred men were affected. The employees here suffered a wage reduction at the outbreak of war and now sought a restoration of the former wages. The situation was complicated by the fact that the employees were of mixed nationalities, including a good many enemy aliens, chiefly Austrians, and there was at one time danger of serious friction between

them and Russian workers. Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the Department, visited the scene of the dispute and took an active part in its settlement. The interruption of work lasted about four days.

A brief strike occurred also in the Auburn Woollen Mills at Peterborough, Ont., in the settlement of which Mr. E. N. Compton, one of the officers of the Department, rendered effective assistance. The trouble here related to the question of rates for night piece work. The strikers numbered only about fifty, but the work of about 150 hands was suspended for a few days.

Two minor strikes in the coal mining industry are also to be noted, one at Lovettville, Alberta, affecting 100 men, where a working arrangement was made with the help of the Department after a brief interruption; the other coal mining disturbance was in South Welling-ton, Vancouver Island, involving about 150 men, and is understood to have lasted but a day or two.

* * *

DURING the month the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of the Canadian Northern firemen, where a demand had been made to have the western schedule applied substantially to eastern lines, was received. The chairman of the Board was Judge Coatsworth, Toronto, and the Board's findings were unanimous. The employees promptly accepted the findings, but word reaching the Department at the end of the month showed that the company was inclined to demur. There seemed however good ground for hoping that arrangements would be reached without interruption of work. The findings of the Board in this case are printed in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The case of the dispute between the Hydro-Electric System of Toronto and its electrical workers received much attention during the month. Here the

findings were received by the Minister during the month of August and the employees promptly notified the Minister of their acceptance. The chairman of the Board was Judge Coatsworth, Toronto, and the findings were accompanied by a minority report from the nominee of the employer. The commissioners of the Hydro-Electric System, in reply to enquiries from the Department as to their attitude to the findings, deferred a statement on this point, but intimated that negotiations with the employees would take place. Some evidence of friction reached the Department and the Minister urged on the commissioners the view that the Board's report in such matters should be promptly accepted by both parties. Negotiations between the commissioners and the employees took place shortly before the close of the month and did not proceed favourably, the commissioners finally refusing to accept the Board's award and offering instead an agreement representing a material departure from the Board's recommendations. The employees had notified the commissioners that a strike would occur on Tuesday, November 2, if the Board's report were not accepted, and work ceased accordingly on the afternoon of the day mentioned. At the time of going to press a strike was in progress.

* * *

THE Industrial Commission recently established by the State of New York, replacing the former Department of Labour and the Board administering the Workmen's Compensation Act, has begun the publication of a monthly journal devoted to the doing and interests of the Commission. The new periodical is entitled "The Bulletin," the first issue being published for the month of October; the office of publication is at Albany, N.Y. The initial issue gives much interesting information as to the organization of the new Industrial Commission and the division and subdivision

of the numerous and important duties placed upon it. As has been explained in recent issues of the *Labour Gazette*, besides the Board of Commissioners, five in number, with Mr. John Mitchell as chairman, there is an Industrial Council of ten members, membership in the Council being, however, of an honorary character. Important branches of the Industrial Commission have been established in the leading cities of the State, including New York, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Under the system of organization outlined in The Bulletin the work of the Commission is divided on the following lines: (1) Chairman John Mitchell takes charge of the Bureau of Workmen's Compensation, Mr. W. C. Archer being deputy commissioner; (2) Commissioner E. P. Lyon administers the state fund connected with the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. F. S. Baldwin being manager; (3) Commissioner James M. Lynch controls the Bureau of Factory Inspection, with James L. Gernon as first deputy commissioner; (4) Commissioner L. Wiard has charge of three bureaus—(a) a Bureau of Statistics and Information, with Mr. Leonard W. Hatch as chief statistician; (b) a Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, with Mr. W. C. Rogers as chief mediator; (c) a Bureau of Industrial Code, with Messrs. Richard J. Cullen and Thos. C. Eipper as deputy commissioners; (5) Commissioner W. H. Rogers supervises two bureaus—(a) a Bureau of Employment, with Chas. B. Barnes as state director; (b) a Bureau of Industries and Immigration, with Marian K. Clark as chief investigator. The Bureau of Industrial Code, it should be said, takes the place in the organization of the Commission of the Industrial Board established by the Legislature of the State in 1913 for the purpose of "interpreting the labour laws, framing rules and regulations for factory construction, and also to modify in special and specific cases the laws enacted by the Legislature relating to industrial matters," the rules and regu-

lations of the Industrial Board having the force and effect of law when the Legislature is not in session. There are, of course, in addition, numerous highly important divisions of the work of the Industrial Commission which have been duly apportioned among the different commissioners.

* * *

REFERENCE was made in the October number of the *Labour Gazette* of the intention of the British Columbia Government to appoint a commission to investigate the subject of Workmen's Compensation, with a view to legislation at an early date. The Government has now named the members of the commission as follows: Mr. Avar V. Pineo, of Victoria, representing the Administration; Mr. David Robertson, of Vancouver, a member of the firm of Robertson & Hackett, representing the employers of British Columbia, and Mr. James H. McVety, of Vancouver, representing the trades and labour interests of the province. It is understood the commission will visit those provinces which have enacted Workmen's Compensation legislation and will also investigate the subject in some of the United States.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT in October on the whole was at a high level. There was no abatement of the abnormal activity in some lines of the metal trades, and the textile industry was unusually busy on war orders. Some slackening in employment was reported by leather workers and moulders but increased employment in the building trades in the Maritime Provinces, better conditions in coal mining, threshing operations and the movement of the grain in the West all contributed to the general improvement. Enlistment for overseas service continued an important factor in reducing the reserve labour supply.

PRICES during October showed declines in a number of staple commodities, but increases in a number of other commodities which usually advance with the season had the effect of increasing the cost of the average family budget so far as foods were concerned. Rents, however, averaged lower in several provinces than in the previous month, and in all provinces except Prince Edward Island were lower than in October, 1914. The Departmental index number of wholesale prices was about three points higher than in the preceding month.

* * *

THE report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations to which reference was made in the last number of the *Labour Gazette* contains three separate reports. The first, prepared by Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the Commission, is signed by Chairman Walsh and the labour members—Commissioners Lennon, O'Connell and Garretson. It finds deplorable living and working conditions in the United States and gives as the main causes of industrial unrest: unjust distribution of wealth, unemployment and denial of opportunity to earn a living, denial of justice, and denial of the right of organization. It is therefore proposed that Congress should enact an inheritance tax that would limit to one million dollars the amount that may be passed on to the heirs. For the settlement of labour disputes a Proposed Plan of a National System of Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration is submitted. A National Mediation Commission should be appointed by the President with power to intervene in all industrial disputes in interstate commerce except public service corporations, thus supplanting the mediation powers of the Department of Labour. The Commission should also have power through

Boards of Mediation and Investigation to investigate disputes and give publicity to the recommendations of such Boards.

The second report, prepared by Professor John R. Commons, is signed by Commissioners Commons and Florence J. Harriman and, subject to certain dissenting opinions expressed in the third report, by the employer members—Commissioners Aishton, Ballard and Weinstock. It dissents from the Manly report because the recommendations have not the criticism of the employers, because they have few practicable suggestions for legislation and are directed to making a few individual scapegoats, when the principal cause of industrial unrest is the breakdown in the administration of the labour laws and the consequent distrust of government on the part of a large portion of the population. The commissioners recommend State and Federal Commissions for the administration of all labour laws, the Department of Labour, however, to be retained for educational purposes and to enable the Government to decide upon a labour policy. It is believed that compulsory methods of mediation and arbitration are unsuited to conditions in the United States and it is therefore proposed that the Commission should follow strictly voluntary methods of mediation and arbitration while exercising the ordinary coercive powers of government in the other branches of its work. An inheritance tax is proposed in order to provide funds for the Commission.

The third report, signed by the employer members, dissents from the recommendations of the Commons report that the secondary boycott should be legalized and that public inquiry in labour disputes should be limited to cases where both sides invite such inquiry. They argue that, while some employers have been guilty of wrongdoing, the causes of industrial unrest are not entirely at their doors as the Manly report would indicate. In addition to the three main reports there are various

supplemental statements expressive of agreement with or dissent from specific points in the different reports. All three reports favour the promotion of collec-

tive bargaining through further organization of employers and employees. A summary of the report will be found elsewhere in this issue.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ON the whole, employment in October was at a high level, public employment agencies throughout the country reporting a heavy demand for both skilled and unskilled help. There was no abatement of the abnormal activity in some lines of the metal trades, and the influence of war orders was also reflected in the textile industry, woollen mills generally reporting great activity and in some instances working night and day. There was, however, some relaxation among the leather workers, and moulders were slack at different points. Improvement in the building trades continued in the Maritime Provinces and at points in Quebec, while in Ontario a marked improvement in the carpentering trade was reported from some localities. In the Prairie Provinces threshing operations left no reserve of unskilled labour and the movement of grain was an important factor in improvement at such places as Brandon, Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur. Alberta cities reported a demand for miners and some clerical help unemployed. Conditions in British Columbia cities as compared with a year ago showed a decided improvement, but there was still some unemployment. Enlistment for overseas service continued an important factor in reducing the reserve labour supply.

Threshing still continued in the West,

and in some localities was expected to last until midwinter. Good wages prevailed, and in some localities a shortage of labour was reported. There was a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the potato crop in practically all parts of Eastern Canada. Fishing was fairly quiet on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat improved in British Columbia. Lumbering continued fairly active in Eastern Canada, though a number of mills shut down, and there was a falling off as compared with the previous year in many sections in the number of men being engaged for the woods. Coal mining was active in practically all the coal producing fields in the Dominion, and metal mining also continued to show improvement. Manufacturing conditions were up to the level of the preceding month, and in a number of instances additional employees were taken on. Railway construction on the whole continued quiet. Heavy shipments of grain continued to keep up activity in rail and water transport. Trade and commercial conditions were improved in many districts with the freer movement of money consequent upon the marketing of the harvest and improved conditions in the various industries.

The Departmental index number of wholesale prices stood at 149.9 for October, as compared with 147.2 for the previous month and 139.7 for October, 1914. Advances in grains, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, cotton, caus-

tie soda and gunpowder occurred but fodder, flour, oatmeal and sugar were lower. In retail prices the cost of a budget of certain staple foods was \$7.815, as compared with \$7.736 in September and \$7.993 in October, 1914. Rents averaged lower in British Columbia and in Ontario for October and in all provinces except Prince Edward Island were lower than in October, 1914.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

As in the previous month, few changes in rates of wages and hours of labour were recorded during October. Employees in the Intercolonial Railway shops at Moncton were back on the winter schedule of 54 hours per week, instead of 50 hours as in the summer months, but this was the usual seasonal change. Some 2,500 asbestos miners at Shefford Mines, Que., secured an increase of 25 cents per day in wages as the result of a strike. At Edmonton it was reported that the salaries of civic employees would be cut in two, half salaries to be paid and the balance of salaries due to remain in escrow with the city and be returned at the end of the year. It was reported that employees of the Canadian Copper Company's smelter and machine shops were notified that commencing November 1 an eight-hour shift would go into effect. Particulars of this change, however, had not been received at the Department at the end of the month.

Agriculture.

The gathering of root crops, fruit picking and fall plowing comprised the bulk of activity in agricultural operations in Eastern Canada, while the active continuation of threshing in the Prairie Provinces provided plenty of employment to farm labourers at high wages. In many localities a shortage of labour and machines was reported, and in some districts it was expected threshing would last till midwinter. Grain crops in the West were expected to be up to if not

in excess of previous estimates. In Eastern Canada crops on the whole were fair, except in the case of some root crops. Potatoes were reported half a crop in districts where a full crop had been the rule in other years, and were an almost total failure in other localities. In Alberta and British Columbia, however, potatoes were a very good crop and were selling at low prices.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick favourable weather prevailed for the taking in of crops and considerable fall plowing was done. Low yields of potatoes were reported throughout New Brunswick, which annually produces a heavy crop of potatoes, and at some points potatoes were reported to be selling at double the prices obtained last year.

In Quebec farmers were busy fall plowing under favourable weather conditions. Root crops were reported good in many localities. In Ontario from a great many points, potatoes were either reported a complete failure or a very poor crop—to such an extent in a few localities that farmers were not digging them. In a number of Ontario districts a scarcity of farm help was reported owing to many men leaving farms to take the places of men enlisting in the cities. In the Niagara and Hamilton fruit districts peaches and pears were good, though grapes were below the average. The peach crop in the Essex and Kent districts was reported a good one. At Berlin there was continued activity in the hauling of beets to the sugar factory, a large number of men being employed in this work. As high as 300 to 400 wagon loads were hauled into the factories each day and in addition to the local supply, some 800 carloads were brought in from points in Western Ontario. Beets were reported testing well and farmers were receiving satisfactory prices. At Wallaceburg, near Chatham, there was also considerable activity in the sugar beet fields and large numbers of men were engaged in harvesting and hauling the crop.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
4—Truro.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			V active	V active	Quiet	V active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	V active			
10—St. John.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	V active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
22—Brockville.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
23—Chatham.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.....		Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Quiet	
28—Kingston.....			V quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—London.....			V active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
31—Orillia.....			Fair	Fair			Active	
32—Ottawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	
34—Peterborough.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair		Quiet	
35—Port Arthur & Port William.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	V quiet	V quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active			
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Active	Active	Fair		Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair			
40—Toronto.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.....			V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....			Active	Active	Active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			V quiet	Fair	V active		V quiet	
44—Winnipeg.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	
47—Regina.....			V active	V active	Active	V active	Fair	
48—Saskatoon.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
55—Nelson.....		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.				Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woolen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1—	Active	Fair		Fair	Fair			Active		Fair	
2—	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair			Fair	Fair
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4—	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active	Fair		V active	V active
5—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		V active		Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7—	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
8—	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Fair				V active	V active
9—	V active	V active		V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
10—	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet			Active	
11—				V active	V active		V active	V active		Active	Active
12—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
13—	V active			Active	Active	Quiet	V active			Active	Active
14—		Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
15—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
16—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
17—	Active	Active		Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active
18—	Active	Active		V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	V active
19—	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
20—	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
21—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
22—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
23—	Active	V quiet	V active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Quiet	Quiet
24—	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
25—	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V active	V active		V active	V active
26—	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
27—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29—	Fair		V active	Fair						V active	Fair
30—											V active
31—				Active	Active					Fair	Fair
32—	Fair	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				Fair	Fair
33—	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
34—				Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
35—				V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active		Quiet	Quiet
36—				Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
37—	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
38—	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
39—	Fair			V active				V active		Fair	Fair
40—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
41—				Fair	Fair	Active				Fair	Fair
42—	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Active	Active
43—				V active	V active	V active				V active	Active
44—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
45—	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active					Active	Active
46—	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	Quiet
47—				Fair	Fair	V active				Quiet	Quiet
48—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
51—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
52—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Quiet				Fair	
53—	Quiet		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet				Quiet	
54—				Quiet	Quiet						
55—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	
56—	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
57—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				V quiet	V quiet
58—				V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
59—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Fair
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair
4—Truro.....		V active	V active			V active	V active	Fair	Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	V active	V active	V active			Active		Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active	Fair				Fair	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		Fair	Fair					V active	Active
10—St. John.....		Active		Quiet				Active	Active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair			Fair		Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	V active	V quiet		Fair	V active	Fair	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
22—Brockville.....		Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....		Fair	Active				Fair	Fair	Fair
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	V active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
26—Guelph.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V quiet	Active		Quiet	Fair	Fair
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	V active		Fair		V active	Active	Active	Fair
30—Niagara Falls.....		V active						Active	Active
31—Orillia.....						Quiet		Fair	Fair
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Active	Quiet			Fair	Active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....								Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....		Active	Active	Fair					
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
39—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
40—Toronto.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....				Active	Active			V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active	Active					V active	V active
46—Prince Albert.....		Active	Quiet					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....			Fair					V active	V active
48—Saskatoon.....				V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active
51—Lethbridge.....								Active	Active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet		
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet				Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet					
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state of the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions.

		TRANSPORT			Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
	Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Transfers, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
3	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
4		Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active		Fair	V active
5				Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet		Quiet	V active
6		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
7		Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
8	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active
9			V quiet	Active	Active			V active	Active	V quiet
10	V active	Active								
11	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active
12	Fair	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	V quiet
13	Active	V active	V active	Active		V quiet	Quiet		V active	Quiet
14				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Quiet
16				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
18	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
19				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
20	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
21	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
22		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
23	Active			V active	Active	Fair	Active		Quiet	Active
24	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active
25	V active			Active	Fair	V active	V active		Active	Fair
26	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
27	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
28	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
29				V active		V active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active
30	Quiet	Active								Active
31									Fair	V active
32				Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
33		Active			Active		Fair		Active	Active
34		Fair	V quiet		Quiet				Fair	Fair
35										V quiet
36				Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
37				Active	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
38	Active			Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active
39				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Fair
40	Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
41	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
42					Active				Active	Active
43										
44	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
45										Quiet
46	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair
47	Fair			Fair	Fair	Active			Quiet	Fair
48	Active			Active	Active	Fair	V quiet		Active	V active
49										Active
50	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair
51	Quiet									Quiet
52				Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Fair	Active
53				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active
54				V quiet						V quiet
55	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair
56	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Fair
57	V active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet
58		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
59	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

Threshing continued under favourable weather conditions in the West, and in Saskatchewan it was estimated at the end of the month that about 70 per cent of the total wheat crop had been safely garnered. There was a strong demand for threshers in nearly all districts and wages were high. The general wage was reported as \$3 per day, and in some places where snow had fallen wages went up to \$3.50 and \$4 per day, and for teams \$7 per day. At Kerrobert and some other localities prairie fires occurred which resulted in considerable damage. Some of these fires arose as the result of carelessness and in one instance a farmer who had caused a prairie fire by throwing away a lighted match was heavily fined.

At Winnipeg the month was reported a record one for grain shipments, the highest in 20 years for the examination and despatch of grain due to the exceptionally large acreage and to some extent to the interruption of threshing and shipments owing to unfavourable weather during September. The amount of grain passing through Winnipeg during the month was 48,913,200 bushels of wheat; 6,656,800 bushels of oats; 1,304,450 bushels of barley and 155,800 bushels of flax. At Brandon an exceptionally heavy demand for harvesters and threshers was reported with higher wage rates than for last year. About 75 per cent of the threshing was reported completed with a good yield and a fair grade. From Moose Jaw it was reported that 80 per cent of the threshing was completed and 40 per cent of the grain marketed. All persons willing to engage in threshing operations were able to find employment. At Regina, cold and wet weather during the early part of the month left quite a number of men idle for a short time, but at the end of the month all were engaged. Farmers were hauling grain to the elevators and doing fall ploughing. At Prince Albert, good crop conditions were reported with favourable weather; some activity in the sale of farm lands at fair prices was also reported. Grain crops with the ex-

ception of oats were expected to be well up to the average. In Albert, also, active conditions prevailed. At Medicine Hat, the demand for farm labour was greater than the supply, and the Board of Trade made arrangements to bring 100 men from Vancouver to meet the local demand. The wage for farm labourers was \$3 a day with board. At Lethbridge, a great demand for farm help was also reported. One agency had openings for over 200 men, and no applications for positions on hand. Wages here also were \$3 a day with board—somewhat better than last year. In the Edmonton district there was an exceptionally good crop of potatoes, and a good potato crop was reported to be general in Alberta. Prices in some localities were as low as 25 cents a bushel. At Calgary, no lack of labour was reported. The Civic Labour Bureau sent out about 250 men to various points during the month.

In British Columbia favourable crop conditions prevailed and an exceptionally heavy yield of potatoes was reported. The grain and fruit crops were also good. One thousand tons of potatoes and 20,000 boxes of apples of the best quality were shipped from Victoria to Australia and were expected to find a ready sale at good prices.

Fishing.

Fishing on the Atlantic coast was fairly quiet. At Digby, the outstanding feature was a scarcity of haddock, the fish most wanted by producers on account of the growing demand for Finnan Haddies at this season of the year. The cause of the scarcity was ascribed to the unfavourable weather. Shore fishermen were taking a few haddock but these were small. Fairly good catches were reported at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy and it was expected that the fish would strike in permanently in a short time. At Yarmouth there was considerable activity in preparation for the winter lobster season which opens on December 15. No scarcity of bait was

expected as the weirs were taking large quantities of herring. Mackerel continued to come forward in good numbers and sword-fish and albacore kept up until quite late in the month. Sydney reported fishing quiet.

From St. John, N.B., it was reported that sardines in the Bay of Fundy were scarce, and that owing to the fact that few weirs remained standing after the severe gale late in September the catch was small. At Newcastle fishermen were disposing of their season's catch of cod-fish prices for which were about 20 per cent less than last year.

On the lakes fair conditions prevailed. In the Bay of Quinte a fair amount of whitefish were taken. Under a change in Ontario fishing regulations the closed season for whitefish on the Great Lakes will be done away with except in the Bay of Quinte, where the present regulations will remain in force and the Bay close for fishing from November 1 until November 30. At Port Arthur herring fishing was active and was expected to be busy until the third week in December. Continued shipments of whitefish were reported from the Lesser Slave Lake by way of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific to Chicago.

In British Columbia salmon fishing on the Fraser River was fair although it was reported that the large number of men and boats engaged, owing to unemployment in other lines, reduced the average per boat. The entry of American canners into the market tended to bring better prices to the fishermen and opened a market for all the humpback and dog salmon that could be procured. The catch of cohoes during the latter part of the month was fairly good. At Prince Rupert, conditions were reported active, with employment being given to additional numbers of men. September shipments from the Port showed an improvement over those of the previous month. Whaling vessels operated by the Victoria Whaling Company returned to port for the winter and considering

the short time they were operating had a fairly successful season.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations were slightly quieter than in the previous month owing to the closing down of a number of sawmills which had finished the season's cut. A number of large mills, however, continued sawing and were expected to be in operation until the freeze-up.

In the Maritime Provinces the uncertainty of the lumber market, the stocks on hand, the scarcity of tonnage and high freight and insurance rates as well as the exchange market were all expected to materially affect the cut of logs this season. From some places, however, a favourable outlook was reported. At Newcastle, N.B., there was not such a demand for labour owing to some of the sawmills having completed their cut. Other mills, however, were working day and night. Logging operations in the woods in this district were reported active and additional numbers of men were being sent in. The number of men to be employed this year was expected to equal the number employed last year, wages being about the same. At Moncton, however, it was reported there would be a restricted lumber output, one indication of which was the lack of demand for horses. Most of the mills in districts near Quebec City had not finished their season's cut and were expected to continue until stopped by adverse weather. At Three Rivers, mills were still running with enough logs to keep them busy for several weeks. Over 10,000,000 logs were reported to have come down the St. Maurice river this season. About two-thirds of these logs were made into pulp to be shipped to the United States.

In Ontario, fairly active conditions were reported. In the Cobalt district there was a big demand for shantymen, and employers claimed they could not secure the number of men required in this work. At Midland, also, sawmills continued to provide employment for a

considerable number of men, and it was expected that a fair amount of employment would be given in the lumber camps. Fire at this place towards the end of the month caused a loss estimated at \$325,000. At Thessalon, in the Sault Ste. Marie district, a large sawmill shut down on account of low water, but it was expected there would be a fair amount of activity in logging operations. At Port Arthur, sawmills were shut down, and at the end of the month little was being done in the way of logging operations.

In the lumbering districts of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, there was a noticeable increase in activity; orders from the Prairie Provinces for lumber to be used in the construction of granaries and other buildings depleted local stocks of lumber, and lumber companies in many instances were active in re-stocking local yards and in making preparations for the winter's cut of logs. It was expected that a great many of the men engaged in harvesting operations would find ready employment in the woods. At Prince Albert, many men were returning from the harvest fields to meet this demand, and it was expected some difficulty would be experienced in securing the men required. At Lethbridge, also, a demand for men for the lumber camps was reported. At Edmonton, sawmills which were more or less damaged by the spring floods were not repaired, but a large sawmill built some distance from the river which started operations during the summer was very active, the supply of logs being brought in by rail. A good demand was reported for the finished product from the country districts.

In British Columbia, greater activity was reported. At Fernie, a local company advertised for 75 men and obtained them promptly. These men were placed at building roads preparatory to the commencement of logging operations which were expected to continue throughout the winter; the wage paid

was \$2.25 for a day of ten hours. In other localities, also, sawmills were commencing operations. At New Westminster, an improvement was noticeable; several camps were opened and the mills were running full time. At Nanaimo, sawmills were working steadily, but not to full capacity. Logging camps also were reported not very active. The export of British Columbia timber was reported seriously inconvenienced by the earth blockade which tied up shipping in the Panama canal.

Mining.

There was a noticeable increase in mining activity both in coal and metaliferous mines. In Nova Scotia, in the Sydney district coal mines were reported very busy, the Dominion Coal Company having a much larger output than in the previous year. At Sydney Mines and Inverness, collieries were active and prospects good for the coming season. The Dominion Coal Company were advertising for miners and mine labourers at Springhill where it was reported some 300 to 500 miners could be placed. At Westville the demand for coal continued and all of the mines worked full time. Mining companies were barely able to fill their contracts and had large orders ahead. A shortage of labour was reported to be curtailing the output.

In Alberta and British Columbia, also, active conditions prevailed. At Lethbridge it was reported that the demand for miners and mine workers was not being met, and in the Drumheller fields, north of Calgary, a demand for men also existed. In the Edmonton district mine operators reported a scarcity of experienced miners, while on the other hand it was alleged that the wages offered were too low to induce miners to remain in the district. At Fernie, the coal mines gave employment to additional numbers during October as well as more steady employment to those engaged. The placing of a large order by the Granby Smelter with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company resulted in the

mines being operated continually on the single shift basis, while in some mines two shifts were working. The possibility of larger orders gave promise of steady operation of the mines during the coming winter. Improved conditions were also reported from mines in the district. At Nanaimo, the coal mines of the city and district did a better trade during October than in the preceding month, particularly the mines in the city.

In metal mining activity still continued. In the Province of Quebec asbestos mining at Thetford Mines continued active, broken only by a brief interruption on account of a strike which lasted two or three days. Copper mines at Eustis also were busy. The crusher plant at these mines which had been burned down was being replaced and was expected to be running again in December. Many men continued to find employment in the mining of chrome iron in Black Lake. In the Cobalt district the mines were running steadily. Ore shipments from this district for September were reported about 400 tons higher than for the previous month.

In British Columbia the improvement in mining was reflected in improved conditions in other industries, and in business. At Trail a large number of dwellings were being built to meet the increased requirements and work on the new plant of the company was progressing. There was a noticeable improvement in business in Nelson and district due to increased activity of the mines and smelter. The Slocan Star Mine was busy, employing about from 40 to 50 men. The Noonday Mine near Sandon was active and had nearly completed a 600 foot tunnel. The Lucky Jim mine was resuming operations. The Cork Province mine near Kaslo which had been idle for six years resumed operations with a force of 40 men and was making regular shipments to Trail. The Hewitt mine near Silvertown was producing 150 tons of ore per day and its mill was also busy, from 40 to 50 men being employed. At Sheep Creek, also, activity was reported and at Queen mine,

near Nelson, production was maintained, 35 men being employed in the mine and mill. The Mother Lode mine near Greenwood was also being worked and the cyanide mill was in operation.

The Granby Company at Amyox gave employment to a large number of carpenters and labourers during the month. At Alice Arm and Surf Inlet north of Prince Rupert and at different points on the Skeena River activity was reported in development work.

Manufacturing.

The activity in manufacturing noted last month was continued in October. In Nova Scotia, manufacturing centres were busy. The steel business at Sydney and Sydney Mines was active and good orders were reported ahead. Additional plant was put into operation by the Dominion Steel Company during the month and large quantities of iron ore, limestone and dolomite were being put into stock for winter use. The number of men employed was larger than at any time during the past 18 months. At Amherst, active conditions were reported, with a shortage of men in some instances. At Westville, manufacturing in metal lines continued very active, plants working both day and night. The woolen industry in this district was quiet on account of a large fire which destroyed the plant of the Nova Scotia Underwear Company at Eureka. About 160 persons were thrown out of work temporarily. The estimated loss was \$200,000, covered by \$150,000 insurance. The company was rebuilding on the old site and was expected to resume operations shortly.

New Brunswick manufacturing conditions also were satisfactory. At Fredericton, manufacturing conditions, on the whole, were steady with exceptional activity in some branches due to the continuation of large orders for military equipment. From industrial districts in Quebec continued activity was reported. At Sherbrooke, most of the metal working establishments were busy

on war munitions, and woollen factories also were active. At Montreal, woollen and cotton companies were busy, and establishments engaged in the manufacturing of munitions were very active.

Ontario industrial districts showed a continuation of the previous month's activity. The large steel mill at Sault Ste. Marie was fairly active and was expected to operate all winter full time, but with a reduced staff. At Toronto, metal working factories were active, also jewelry factories—the latter preparing for the Christmas trade. Woodworking and piano factories were quiet. Leather establishments were busy, and clothing factories fairly so. Breweries and cigar factories were quiet. At Berlin, rubber factories were busy, and trunk and bag factories were working overtime. Interior hardwood factories also were busy. Two furniture factories were working overtime and others were beginning to work full time. The Dominion Sugar Factory was running day and night and on Sundays. Button and clothing factories were busy. Foundries also were working full time. Felt factories and shoe factories were busy, the former working overtime. At Galt, machine shops were working day and night and other industries were fairly well engaged. At Guelph, manufacturing generally was more active, and the outlook for the winter better than for the corresponding period of last year. Factories working on munitions continued busy, and there was a steady demand for machinists. A knitting factory was destroyed by fire and about 30 workers, mainly women and girls, were thrown out of employment. At Stratford, all manufacturing establishments were reported busy. Woollen mills at Mitchell were rushed with orders, and hosiery mills were also busy. A number of manufacturing establishments at Goderich and St. Marys were busy on war orders. At Hamilton, manufacturing in most lines was fairly good and considerably better than for the same period a year ago. Some establishments were

working day and night. The International Harester Company had orders ahead for a year owing to the big crops and consequent demand for farm implements in the West. The National Steel Car Company was busy on orders for steel cars for the Intercolonial Railway—the first complete all-steel cars built in the Dominion. The Mercury Mills, a large knitting company, commenced work on a new knitting factory to cost \$250,000 and to give employment to 500 hands when completed. Seven new factories were established in Hamilton during the year. At Niagara Falls, manufacturing continued to show improvement. The American Cyanamid Company commenced the manufacture of a new abrasive material and re-engaged about 30 of its former employees, making in all about 350 employees engaged. Before the war this company employed more than 1,000 hands. Some departments in silverware factories were running overtime. A carriage mountings factory wanted machine hands. Suspender and box factories were all busy. At Brantford, the outlook was better than for the past 12 months and a number of establishments were reported as fearing a scarcity of skilled labour. A large number of outside workers secured employment in the factories. Textile factories were busy and advertising for help.

At St. Thomas, Windsor, Owen Sound, Kingston and Brockville fair conditions generally existed. At Woodstock a scarcity of men for factory work was reported. Furniture workers, moulders, stove mounters and men to work on munitions were in demand. Waggon makers and manufacturers of pianos and organs were working as usual. At London an improvement was noticeable in factories and foundries. Iron industries such as rolling mills, and implement factories were busy and munitions factories were working day and night. At Chatham, manufacturing establishments were busy. Plans were under way for the construction of a large sugar beet

factory, which was expected to furnish employment for upwards of 300 men during the busy season.

Western conditions also were reported as improving. Flour mills were all busy, many of them running twenty-four hours a day. Factories having war orders were exceptionally busy and others were fair.

Railway Construction.

Outside of fairly large operations in Alberta and British Columbia, railroad construction continued somewhat quiet during October. Good progress was made in construction work on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. On the main line the whole of the grading from the Smoky to the Spirit River was about completed. After delays caused by slides on the banks of the Smoky, steel laying was again started and would, it was expected, be continued without interruption. Good progress was made on the Grand Prairie branch. On the Central Canada Branch, steel was within eleven miles of Peace River Crossing. On the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway there were only fifteen miles of grading to be completed. At Prince Albert the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific line into the town was reported as still hanging fire.

Railway construction in Eastern Canada consisted for the most part in maintenance work. Construction work on the Halifax and Eastern Railway was discontinued. The road was almost completed, only a few miles remaining unfinished. Work on the ocean terminals at Halifax showed good progress and contractors had a large number of men on day and night shifts. The work of laying large concrete blocks on the quay wall was well under way. At Three Rivers employment was given to a considerable number of men in the construction of the city street railway. At Toronto about 200 men were at work on the site of the new Union Station.

The plans for the construction as approved by the Dominion Railway Board provide for increased accommodation to that originally proposed. The viaduct and approaches are estimated to cost approximately \$12,000,000. Work on the construction of No. 2 section of the Trent Canal provided work for several hundred men along the Severn River.

General Transport.

Conditions in general transport continued fairly active, particularly on western railway lines, owing to the continued heavy shipments of grain, which were also responsible for active freight traffic on the lakes. Shipments, however, from Montreal and Atlantic ports were reported slowing down somewhat.

At Halifax conditions along the waterfront were not very brisk and for the greater part of the month longshoremen had little to do. At Westville railroad traffic continued very heavy, due largely to heavy shipments of steel and, also to the general increase in volume of business. At Three Rivers, Que., the harbour was exceptionally active during the month, many vessels being engaged in loading lumber and unloading coal from Sydney, N.S. At Montreal the grain export business was reported slowing down and it was reported that high marine insurance was having the effect of sending tramp steamers to Portland. The season on the whole was not a bad one for longshoremen. Few passenger vessels left Montreal and what passenger accommodation was available was eagerly sought.

In Ontario active railway conditions in most districts was reported. At St. Thomas railway shop men were busy and there was plenty of work ahead. The Pere Marquette shop men were particularly well employed. Traffic employees reported a fair month and spare men were better employed than during the previous month. Railway shops at Stratford also were busy. At Toronto railway workers and others engaged in

transportation had a quiet month owing to some extent to the depletion of rolling stock, much of which had been sent west to move the grain crop. At Port Arthur there was noticeable activity in the railway shops owing to the necessity of repairing and putting into service as much rolling stock as possible for use in moving the grain crop. Repairs to ships at this point also provided considerable work.

At Moose Jaw, all available rolling stock was being used to handle wheat shipments. The number of grain cars passing through Moose Jaw during the month exceeded all previous records; this also was the case at Winnipeg.

During the month the Canadian Northern Railway Company opened its new Sudbury-Port Arthur line for freight traffic. The Grand Trunk Pacific also put into operation during the month an improved service between Toronto and Calgary and Saskatoon, and between Edmonton and Calgary.

The annual meetings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company were held during the month. At the meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway the business dealt with consisted of the presentation of the president's annual report, the adoption of the annual financial statement and the election of directors. The shareholders also adopted a resolution empowering the company to absorb the Allan Steamship Company. At the meeting of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the president stated that as the railway was nearing completion, construction work during the past year had been confined to necessary ballasting and bridging, principally on the mountain division, and no new extensions had been undertaken. In consequence of the adoption by the company of fuel oil on locomotives between Prince Rupert and McBride, oil fuel plants had been completed at Jasper, McBride, Prince George, Prince Rupert and other

points. The passenger train service between Edmonton and Prince Rupert had been increased in consequence of increase in travel. Reference was also made to the position which Prince Rupert was coming to have as the centre of the largest fisheries in the world. It was also pointed out that while the development in that portion of British Columbia, through which the railway passes, had not been as great as it otherwise would have been owing to the war and the financial situation, nevertheless development was going on through this section, and a number of settlers had taken up land in the Nechako and Bulkley valleys, and the outlook for mineral development was also very good. Reference was also made to the inauguration of the "National" train which formed the first regular connection between the Grand Trunk Railway in the East and the Grand Trunk Pacific in the West, operated via the Grand Trunk, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and the National Transcontinental Railway. There had also just been completed the company's new floating dry-dock at Prince Rupert, which had been under construction during the past several years.

Canadian Trade.

Canada's foreign trade during September showed a decrease in total imports entered for consumption as compared with the corresponding month in 1914, the amounts being \$38,625,098 and \$52,452,793 for 1915 and 1914 respectively. Exports, however, showed an increase of \$14,333,122 as compared with the same month in 1914. During September increases were shown in the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Imports Entered for Consumption.	September		Exports.	September	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
Dutiable Goods.....	22,575,997	22,279,886	The Mines.....	5,120,246	5,600,416
Free Goods.....	13,991,575	15,746,834	The Fisheries.....	1,987,669	2,750,313
			The Forest.....	4,945,471	6,527,625
			Animals and their Produce....	7,063,312	10,188,424
			Agriculture.....	7,478,798	11,139,935
			Manufactures.....	5,188,314	9,244,974
			Miscellaneous.....	12,803	939,595
Total.....	36,567,572	38,026,720	Total Merchandise.....	31,796,613	46,129,735
Coin and Bullion.....	15,885,221	597,378	Coin and Bullion.....	166	75
Grand Total.....	52,452,793	38,624,098	Grand Total Exports.....	31,796,779	46,129,810
Duty Collected.....	6,016,606	7,904,995			

The following are the returns of the Canadian bank clearing houses for September, 1915, with increase or decrease over September, 1914:

	1915	1914	Change.
Halifax.....	\$ 8,375,614	\$ 7,979,600	+ \$ 396,014
St. John.....	7,032,534	6,297,997	+ 734,537
Montreal.....	206,673,288	203,588,919	+ 3,084,369
Quebec.....	14,049,560	16,252,124	— 2,202,564
Brantford.....	1,991,039	1,981,161	+ 9,878
Fort William.....	1,560,744	3,146,682	— 1,585,938
Hamilton.....	12,312,115	11,788,302	+ 523,813
London.....	6,887,872	6,386,175	+ 501,697
Ottawa.....	17,306,374	17,467,683	— 161,309
Peterborough.....	1,548,213	1,804,079	— 255,866
Toronto.....	138,247,404	142,910,702	— 4,663,298
Brandon.....	1,878,252	2,203,254	— 325,002
Winnipeg.....	102,276,346	121,752,096	— 19,475,750
Regina.....	6,664,202	8,287,865	— 1,623,663
Saskatoon.....	3,922,548	4,442,081	— 519,533
Calgary.....	12,013,785	15,311,248	— 3,297,463
Edmonton.....	7,182,158	11,246,864	— 4,064,706
Lethbridge.....	1,381,138	1,723,375	— 342,237
Medicine Hat.....	949,460	1,578,805	— 629,345
New Westminster.....	1,147,837	1,572,190	— 424,353
Vancouver.....	24,369,842	34,234,654	— 9,963,812
Victoria.....	5,216,333	9,214,871	— 3,998,538
Total.....	\$585,839,054	\$634,681,100	— \$48,842,046

Canadian revenue for September, 1915, amounted to \$13,154,318.15 as compared with \$9,953,093.07 in September, 1914. The expenditure on capital account for September, 1915, was \$18,177,210.82, compared with \$5,163,610.28 in September, 1914. The expenditure on capital account for September, 1915, comprised \$3,481,175.35 for public works, including railways and canals, \$155,032 on railway subsidies, and \$14,541,003.47 on the war:

The September, 1915, bank statement showed the paid-up capital of the char-

tered banks of Canada to be \$114,422,566, an increase of \$437,819 compared with the figures for the previous month. Deposits payable on demand amounted to \$359,315,280 in September compared with \$334,022,174 in the previous month, an increase of \$25,293,106. Notes in circulation amounted to \$105,798,618 in September as against \$99,610,962 in August, an increase of \$6,187,656. Loans to cities, town municipalities and school districts, and other current loans amounted to \$815,015,088, as against \$804,368,465 in August, an increase of \$10,646,623.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The general condition of the labour market has been better for the past month than at any time since the war started. Every branch of employment seemed to be well employed, and, in some cases, there was a shortage of men, due to the large number enlisting throughout the district.

The Dominion Coal Company at Springhill reported a shortage in miners, and could place three to five hundred more miners there.

Halifax.

The general condition of labour during October was very fair. There was sufficient building and construction work carried on to employ the majority of tradesmen, and the demand for unskilled labour was good. Reports from the various trades connected with the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council showed business fair in all branches.

Conditions along the waterfront were not very brisk, in fact for the greater portion of the month longshoremen had very little to do.

Construction work on the Halifax and Eastern Railway has been discontinued. The road was almost completed, only a few miles remaining unfinished.

Work on the Halifax Ocean Terminals showed good progress. The contractors had a large number of men employed in both day and night shifts. The filling in work has been very extensive, and the work of laying the large concrete blocks, weighing 120,000 pounds, of the quay wall, was well under way.

Sydney.

Labour conditions were active and labour generally was well employed throughout the district. The larger industries were all busy, while almost all the small concerns had ample business to keep their men working steadily. This change and activity in the district, compared with the inactivity of October last year, has helped to greatly relieve the tension brought about by the war, and has placed the working classes in a better position to go through the winter. The prospects pointed to a continuation of business prosperity, especially in the coal and steel trades.

The coal trade was very busy, the Dominion Coal Company having much larger outputs than October of last year.

Sydney Mines and Inverness were active. Prospects were good for the winter season.

The building trades had a fair amount of work. The wood factories and foundries, while running below their normal staff, gave steady employment to all at work.

Both rail and water transportation was heavy.

Truro.

All classes of labour were well employed, with bright prospects for the immediate future. There was a slight dullness in lumber circles though a good number went into the woods.

Railway transportation employees were busy.

Many farmers were busy housing grain and potatoes, delay being caused by the almost continuous wet weather the previous month.

All industries in Truro, Bass River and Stewiacke were running full time.

The Truro Steel Company were busy getting machinery and making other improvements in the plant, formerly that of the Truro Engineering Company. When in operation about 60 hands will be employed.

Westville.

In practically every industry in this locality the demand for labour exceeded the supply during October and was much greater than for the corresponding month of last year. This greatly increased demand was due to the continued activity of those plants engaged in the manufacture of war munitions. All of the plants worked day and night through the month.

The vicinity experienced a great loss in the total destruction by fire of the plant of the Nova Scotia Underwear Company, situated at Eureka. This concern had profitable business placed ahead for several months operating and about 160 persons are temporarily thrown out of employment. The estimated loss is

about \$200,000, covered by \$150,000 insurance. The company, however, are rebuilding on the old site and will resume operations as quickly as possible.

Railway traffic continued very heavy and showed an increase over last month and nearly double that of a year ago, accounted for largely by the moving of so many steel ingots to the Steel Works and the general increase in volume of business.

Wholesale and retail trades continued busy and both reported more business than last month, and greatly in excess of the same period last year.

Lumbering showed a decrease, owing to the falling off, both in demand and price, for deals.

The demand for coal continued and all the mines operating worked full time, being barely able to fill their contracts, and still have large orders unfilled. The shortage of labour is a serious detriment to this industry and greatly curtails the output. The September output from the Acadia Coal Company was 30,400 tons, and from the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, 17,927 tons.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions compared well with the same month in previous years. All trades were well employed and in some instances carpenters and masons were in demand.

Cod and haddock were coming in to the local market in large quantities.

Crops throughout the district were light. Potatoes particularly were expected to show a considerable shortage.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Labour conditions compared favourably with September and were fully as good as in October of the previous year. Manufacturing on the whole was regular and there was exceptional activity

noticeable in some branches. The continuation of large orders for military equipment and munitions had the effect of reviving industry in some lines, with a consequent increase in the amount of wages paid out and the stimulation in many quarters of domestic trade. The building trades were generally well employed, although towards the end of the month work showed signs of slackening, as is usual at this season of the year. Unskilled labour was also fairly well employed.

Moncton.

Labour conditions continued active and prosperous, showing no diminution from the preceding month and was very considerably in excess of the corresponding period of last year. The demand for all classes of building mechanics and builders' labourers was good and was expected to continue so until winter set in. Woodworking factories were also very active.

Customs duties collected at the port of Moncton for September amounted to \$9,678, as compared with \$8,130 for September, 1914.

A school census taken by the Board of School Trustees shows the population of the city of Moncton to be 13,814 persons as against 13,322 in 1914. The number of children from six years to 14 inclusive is 2,167.

Commencing October 1 the men in the Government railway shops worked 54 hours per week as against 50 hours during summer months.

Newcastle.

During the latter part of October there was not such a demand for unskilled labour, due to the finishing of the season's sawing by some of the lumber mills. Others, however, were working a day and night shift in order to have their logs sawn before the river freezes over.

Building trades were especially busy and there was such a demand for skilled

building tradesmen that the local supply was exhausted and tradesmen were brought from Moncton and St. John to supply the demand.

Fishermen were disposing of the summer's catch of codfish. The price this year was about 20 per cent less than that paid last year. Oysters were reported plentiful, but also sell for less than in previous years.

Lumbering operations in the woods were in full swing and more men were being sent to the shanties daily. The number of men employed this year will equal, if not exceed the number employed last year, while wages paid are about the same.

St. John.

Conditions remained unchanged in the labour market and retail merchants report business dull.

Deposits in the Savings Bank during the month of September were \$47,651.33, and withdrawals \$81,184.54.

Inland revenue receipts for September were \$21,693.74, and for the corresponding period of last year \$17,608.79, an increase of \$4,084.95.

The customs receipts for the month of September were \$90,979 greater than for the corresponding period of last year. For the six months of 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914, the revenue shows a surplus of \$438,444.06.

The harbour revenue for September amounted to \$5,124.90, compared with \$3,956.69 for September, 1914.

There was a decrease in ferry traffic during September. The decrease in passengers totalled 23,594 and in teams 656.

Exports to the United States for the quarter ending September 30 show a decline of \$74,139.41, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The usual grant of \$200 has been voted by the Provincial Board of Education to the St. John School Board to assist in the maintenance of an evening technical school during the winter.

The price of bread dropped a cent per loaf on October 4, making the price eight

cents per loaf. Biscuits were also lowered one-half cent per pound.

The annual convention of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees opened on October 19, with about 45 delegates present. A committee interviewed Sir Robert Borden during the afternoon. President A. R. Mosher presided on the morning of October 20 and a lot of routine business was transacted, including the reception and adoption of reports of standing committees. The convention was brought to a close on October 21. The next place of meeting will be Charlottetown, P.E.I. It was proposed to have the Workmen's Compensation Acts (if possible) made to apply to Government railway employees. A. R. Mosher, Halifax, was re-elected president.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

In spite of the closing down of the J. R. Booth sawmills, the company has re-engaged most of its employees on important improvements being made so as to run the mills by electricity. The work will last all winter. With this and the demand for men for work in the woods exceeding the supply, everything points to an improvement in the general situation. Business was also better than during October of last year. A large number of men were employed on municipal work such as sewers and sidewalks, which will be pushed until it is completed.

Industry in general is prosperous and lumber will be cut on a large scale this year. Lumbermen's wages have somewhat increased and from \$20 to \$30 per month are now being paid.

Montreal.

That the state of business is not only improving but improving rapidly was the news given during October by financiers and business men generally. Green-shields & Company stated that as most

of the improvement was largely based on agriculture and not munitions manufacture, it was entitled to respect. Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, stated here on October 25 that the pessimistic feeling had gone out of the country, and that business had become brisker in consequence of this growing confidence, aided by the great crop and the large war orders. Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, vice-president and general manager of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, said on October 12 that the orders received in the paint business during September were fully one hundred per cent above those of the corresponding month of 1914. For the first time in many months the railroads were in the market for the company's product, and the most cheerful aspect of the situation was the change in western conditions. Paint men also report large orders from car-building companies working on Russian orders.

Lumbermen claim that the principal English ports are over-supplied with lumber, and that the export trade this winter is not any too promising. The cut in the large lumber sections will be very light during the coming season in consequence.

The clothing trade was looking up a little, some manufacturers reporting a fair proportion of spring orders from travellers, and things looked better in the woollen trade. Canadian woollen manufacturers cannot undertake fresh orders for some months to come. The various cotton companies have advanced their prices. Clothing manufacturers find it difficult to get supplies of English goods, and most of their tweeds are being bought in the United States. The boot and shoe factories were not over-busy.

Grain export business from this port has been slowing down with the advancing season, and higher marine insurance is diverting tramp steamers to Portland where a number of vessels were loading for European orders placed with Montreal houses. The harbour at

one time had only four ocean-going steamships in it, but towards the end of the month enough reached port to keep the figure near the fifteen mark. Altogether the season has not been a bad one for 'longshoremen. There has not been much import freight to handle as compared with former years, but there has been far more re-fitting of steamships than in other years, and many of the 'longshoremen have found work at this as they are most of them able to handle efficiently the axe, hammer and saw. This applies to the whole season rather than to last month. There were not many passenger vessels, and two passengers applied for every berth on any steamer that left Montreal with passengers.

More grain was received than usual by the railroads, but through the Lachine canal the season to the end of October had 26,126,052 bushels less than for the same period in 1914. This may be partly explained by the fact that the tonnage operated last month totalled only 573,729 as compared with 704,811 for October, 1914. Freights earned on the lakes and ocean have far exceeded other years.

The Harbour Commission will have the addition to elevator No. 1 so far advanced by winter that work can continue throughout the winter on interior work. It will be ready in the early summer. Victoria pier will not be completed until next year, although it is now above water throughout its whole length. The harbour commissioners have made a new departure in making an engine tender for one of the small locomotives used on the harbour railway system. Three more have been ordered at their locomotive shops. As soon as circumstances warrant it, the commissioners will urge the Dominion Government to construct an elevator east of the present hay sheds and four berths for tramp vessels coming to the port for grain, at a total cost of two million dollars.

At a meeting of representatives of the Civic Improvement League, the Builders' Exchange, the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, the Y.M.C.A., the Municipal Reform Association and the Local Council of Women, a committee composed of Mr. David Trotter, Rev. M. E. Fee, Dr. Atherton and Miss Wileman was appointed to arrange for a public meeting in the interests of the movement for the establishment of a federal chain of labour bureaus.

Thirty residents of Sault au Recollet were thrown out of work by a fire which destroyed the plant of J. R. Walker & Company, paper manufacturers. As many of these residents are family men who have been working for many years at this plant, the fire occasioned considerable hardship among them.

On October 26 it was stated that the Charity Organisation Society had spent during the last 12 months nearly three times as much as in other years. The treasurer's report showed a disbursement of \$53,994.72 as compared with \$18,556 for the previous year. Of this \$40,000 had been spent in relief work proper. The secretary said that there were many cases of husbands leaving for Great Britain to work, and their families not getting anything from them for their support. The relief expenditure of the Baron de Hirsch Institute was \$24,748.77 for the year as against \$14,123.58 for the previous 12 months. Dr. J. L. D. Mason, medical officer of the Institute, said that half of the cases of sickness, which accounts for the dependent condition of most of those come in contact with, were due to preventable causes, bad housing being the main cause aggravated by poor home surroundings and overcrowding.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one. The building trades were busy and with the exception of those employed upon outside work, who had to lose some five days

due to rainy weather, this branch of labour was busy. The usual seasonal activity was evidenced in the coming and going of schooners engaged in the coasting trade.

Farmers were busy with fall ploughing, the conditions being ideal for this work.

In the lumbering industry most of the big mills in the outside district had not finished their season's cut and were expected to continue until stopped by the weather.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions showed little change from those of the preceding month. Metal working establishments for the most part were busy manufacturing war munitions.

Woollen factories were also busy.

Lumbering was rather quiet.

The asbestos mines were working full time. The copper mine at Eustis was working full time and was building the crusher plant that was burnt down. The plant it was expected would be running again in December. Many men were employed in mining chrome iron in the Black Lake district.

Sorel.

Industrial conditions were somewhat better than in the previous month. More men have been employed in the various industrial establishments. There were, however, still a few hundred men without steady employment.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of labour was good. There was an improvement in some industries, but little activity in building operations. A large number of men were engaged on city work, such as cement sidewalks, the opening of new streets, etc.

Business, wholesale and retail, was active, and banks reported a fairly active month.

Farmers were busy doing their fall ploughing, and were helped considerably by the rains which fell abundantly during the month. Employment on the farm was good, with enough supply to meet the demand for labour.

St. John's and Iberville.

The condition of the labour market during October was better than during the previous month. Manufacturing improved in several branches. There was very little doing in the building trade, and many workers were idle.

Navigation was fairly active. During the last week of the month a number of boats left for the United States with cargoes of hay.

Business in general was fair and the fall trade promises to be good on account of the prosperity among farmers.

Agricultural conditions were fair. Farmers were busy ploughing and pressing hay.

Fishing on the Richelieu was quiet.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions were about the same as during last month. The concreting of the streets gave work to quite a number of men the whole month and the Three Rivers Traction Company also kept its men busy every day this month finishing the line.

The harbour was exceptionally active this month loading several ships with lumber and unloading several shipments of coal for Sidney, N.S.

Lumber mills were still running with enough logs to keep them busy for several weeks.

All factories were working full time with good prospects ahead.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Labour conditions for October were practically the same as for the previous month. The manufacture of war muni-

tions and of food supplies for the Old Country gave employment to many. The establishments work a day and night shift. Sewer construction in various parts of the city gave employment to many.

Many men were engaged in catching whitefish which were quite plentiful in the Bay of Quinte.

In the northern part of Hastings county some mining operations were being carried on chiefly in the taking out of iron ore.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin for October were very good, in fact better than the same month last year. Some men were out of work in the building trades but all others were very busy.

Button factories were busy, as well as glove factories. Foundries were also working full time, one working overtime. Interior hardwood factories were busy while two other furniture factories were working overtime. Others were also beginning to work full time. Rubber factories also were busy. Trunk and bag factories were working overtime. Felt factories and shoe factories were busy, the former working overtime. Wholesale sausage factories were busy and the sugar factory was running day and night and Sundays. Bakers and confectioners also were busy. The only trades that reported trade a little dull were the breweries and cigar factories. Even labourers were well employed, a large number having taken advantage of the rush in the factories.

There were still a large number of houses under construction, some just being started. Wholesale and retail trade was fair.

Customs returns for Berlin for September showed an increase of \$24,421.96.

Brantford.

Labour conditions improved during October, and prospects were much better than in the corresponding month of last

year. The manufacture of war munitions was keeping a fair number of men busy, and special orders received by some manufacturers helped conditions considerably.

A large number of outside workers have secured employment in the factories.

The textile factories at Brantford and Paris have been frequently advertising for help, both as learners and experienced workers.

The customs receipts for the past month show a decided improvement over last month, as well as over the same month of last year.

The civic authorities continued to employ a large number of men on sewer construction and other street work.

The outlook for manufacturers was far better than it was twelve months ago, and already some establishments were reported as fearing a scarcity of skilled labour.

Brockville.

Labour conditions generally were much improved over last month and were more favourable than in October 1914.

Exceptional activity still prevailed in the steel and brass trades. Unusual activity was apparent in the moving of freight and grain.

Manufacturing generally was fair. In a number of establishments men were put on and double shifts operated.

Chatham.

October was a fairly busy month for all classes. Building operations were very brisk, both interior and exterior carpenters and joiners being in demand, bricklayers being the only branch that were not fully employed during the month.

Engineers have staked out the foundations for the \$1,000,000 sugar factory to be established at Chatham. Every effort will be made to get the foundation completed this winter and local labour will be employed as far as possible.

Every manufacturing establishment in the city was running full time. Planing mills for a time were working overtime.

The Wm. Gray-Campbell Company have decided to manufacture automobiles, which will add another industry to the city and will require a large number of experienced workmen.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions in Cobalt and throughout all of Northern Ontario were better than at any time since the beginning of the war, from the standpoint of employment. The mines were running steadily and there was harmony between employers and employees. The floating supply of labour was at the end of the month an unknown quantity. There was a big demand for shantymen and employers claimed they could not secure the number of men required in this work.

Tradesmen, principally carpenters and other classes of building tradesmen, reported times very slack but those of them who were not working at their regular calling were doing general work around the mines or elsewhere.

Work on a new pulp mill to be erected at Jacksonborough, on the National Transcontinental Railway, was expected to be commenced soon and it was thought the preliminary work would give employment to a large number of common labourers on the start and later to carpenters and bricklayers, also cement workers.

The outlook at the end of the month was that labour would be in demand this winter instead of the various committees having to face again the problem of assisting the unemployed.

Galt.

There were few changes in the industrial situation in Galt and district. Everybody seemed to have plenty of work and the outlook was bright for the winter. Farmers were complaining of the difficulty of getting farm help. This

year they were compelled to organize bees among themselves and go from farm to farm to help each other out.

The big machine shops were still working day and night shifts, and cotton and woollen mills were very busy, working overtime. Shoe factories were fairly busy.

Guelph.

The general condition of the labour market for October showed an improvement over the previous month. The building trades reported better conditions, with work in sight for the coming month. The weather has been very favourable for all outdoor labour.

Manufacturing generally was more active, with the outlook for the coming winter better than at the corresponding period last year. Factories working on war munitions continued busy and there was a steady demand for machinists. Civic works continued to give employment to many labourers.

The factory of the Colonial Knitting Company was gutted by fire and as a consequence about 30 workers, mostly women and girls, have been thrown out of employment. The firm was working day and night on a \$20,000 Government contract for khaki sweaters. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Customs returns for the month of September were \$22,136.80, an increase of \$9,311.75 over the corresponding month last year. Wholesale and retail merchants report trade fair.

The evening technical classes were well attended.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions in October, like the month preceding it, were considerably better than during the corresponding period of last year, there being a shortage of help in some trades, while other trades that had been quiet showed some improvement. Cigar makers, boot and shoe workers and broom makers were still working on short time, however.

A quarter of a million dollars' worth of road paving proposed for this year has been indefinitely postponed, the feeling being that at the present time property owners in the districts affected could ill afford to take up the burden of local improvement charges for paving. In the past two years \$800,000 has been spent on paving. The amount spent this year is \$145,000.

The technical committee of the Board of Education has decided to abolish the payment of tuition fees. Instead of the regular fee an enrolment fee of \$2 will be required from each pupil, the same to be returned at the conclusion of the term provided the pupil attends 75 per cent of the classes.

Rather than instal sanitary conveniences in all their houses, as ordered by the Board of Health, the Canadian Northern Railway has begun the wrecking of 27 houses on its right of way in this city. The work of installing sanitary conveniences in the remainder of the company's houses, about 50 in number, was under way.

Hamilton's customs collections for September were 114 per cent greater than those of the same month last year.

Kingston.

Labour conditions showed very little change from the preceding month but while employment was very scarce there was little distress.

While the Canadian Locomotive Company was still very active a number of unskilled workers were laid off in some of their shops. Workmen have been busy in Sydenham during the past couple of weeks installing machinery for the new electric light works.

Total exports from Kingston to the United States during July, August and September were \$223,084.69 as compared with \$319,765.32 for the same period last year, a decrease of \$96,680.63.

London.

A more encouraging tone seems to have set in in business affairs pertaining to factories and foundries and in railroad work. Travellers all report more and larger orders being received. The iron industries, such as rolling mills, agricultural implement factories, etc., were much busier. Munition factories are working day and night.

Outside building work was not brisk. Civic work, including sewers, roadbeds, sidewalks, curbs, etc., continued to employ large forces of unskilled labour and teamsters were also getting a good share in the work.

Niagara Falls.

Labour conditions showed a marked improvement during October. Manufacturing, building trades, railway employment and unskilled labour were all affected. During October much out-of-door work was being rushed to early completion.

The American Cyanamid Company commenced the manufacture of a new abrasive material at its plant here and re-engaged about thirty of its former employees. This company now employs about 350 men. Before the war it had more than a thousand hands.

Fine autumn weather assisted the farmers in harvesting late crops of all sorts and stimulated agricultural employment. The grape crop was not good and the apple yield was small.

Welland.—Contracts were awarded for a new printing house and for a suburban school to cost \$20,000. Metal-working plants were very busy.

Port Colborne.—The iron smelter was shipping at the rate of 700 tons per day and its accumulated stock of pig iron was much reduced. The flour mill was running to full capacity. The steamer "Grant Morden" unloaded 476,315 bushels of wheat at the Government elevator. This was the largest cargo ever carried in one ship on the Great Lakes.

Longshoremen and labourers generally were in demand.

Orillia.

The labour situation continued very satisfactory. There was practically no unemployment even in the building trades.

The Orillia smelter is now running only in the daytime and is making a specialty of the production of molybdenum.

Collingwood. — There has been a marked improvement in the labour situation in Collingwood. The shipyards were working night and day on special orders and also had contracts for a couple of small steamers. The Imperial Steel and Wire Company has resumed operations, after being idle for several months. This company is working night and day.

Midland. — The labour situation in Midland during the past summer has not been encouraging. While the saw mills have provided employment for a considerable number of men, the other industries, such as foundries and machine shops, planing mills, etc., have been running short hours and with reduced staffs. The building trade has been practically at a standstill and general conditions in the labour field have not been encouraging. The lumber firms will doubtless give employment to a number of men in their camps, but on the whole there seemed little prospect of improvement in the immediate future, unless the smelter should re-open.

Ottawa.

A decided improvement in the labour situation developed during October, a scarcity of workers being recorded in several industries, particularly in lumbering. Skilled labour for the most part was in demand while for unskilled labour unemployment was materially decreased. On the whole the month found practically all trades fairly well employed with the exception of the building trades which continued very dull.

Several demands for labour were received from centres outside Ottawa and in some instances could not be met. This demand; the starting of several civic works; steady recruiting; increased lumbering activity and the need of five hundred men for a new munitions plant at Renfrew were responsible for the improvement in conditions.

Relief organizations reported marked improvement in the number of unemployed, the Union Mission, for instance, recording October conditions better than those of the past few months.

Coal or iron miners were in demand during the month to enlist in a tunnelling company which was recruited and quarrymen or others used to the handling of explosives were sought to act as miners' helpers. The usual restrictions as to height, etc., were waived in the case of experienced miners.

The employment of idle ratepayers on civic works as a means of relieving unemployment and the consequent growth of a "patronage evil" has engaged the attention of the City Council and a change, to take place in the matter of employment on civic works wholly under the control of the city engineer is mooted.

The eight o'clock early closing of bars is likely to lead to a reduction in the number of bartenders employed in the city and in some cases to a wage reduction.

The Moving Picture Operators' Local has inaugurated an instruction class for assistants.

"The Canadian Plate Printer," a local labour magazine, has suspended publication.

Owen Sound.

The labour market was very fair during October. Few if any were idle. Unskilled labour was scarce. There was considerable demand by farmers and apple packers for help but the labour bureau was unable to supply the help required.

Factory work in general was quite normal. While some were still running on short hours others were increasing their pay roll.

The fishing season has been good.

There has been a decrease in the call for charities. It was expected that winter conditions would be much better this year than last.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during October showed little change as compared with the previous month. Manufacturing industries were fairly busy. The building trades continued very quiet.

Unskilled labour has been well employed and while most of the civic work—paving, sewer and sidewalks—was being finished for the season, other work was being planned for the winter months.

There was a good demand for men for the lumber camps. This it was expected would relieve the unemployed some but it was considered there would be a lot of idle men this winter.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

There was very little change in labour conditions from those existing last month. The general situation in some respects was less acute than for the same time last year.

The huge crop in the West has made railroad workers busy. Particularly in the railway shops has this been noticeable among machinists, blacksmiths and car repairers. For the past two years these trades have been on short time with the result that rolling stock has run down to a bad state of repair. Now that all cars and locomotives are needed, the repairs have been very heavy. Repairs in shipping also provided much work for the various machine shops in the two cities. Elevator workers also were busy.

Saw mills have shut down and there was nothing being done yet in the way of logging operations.

Fishing, which has been busy all the summer, will until the third week in December get more active as the herring fishing develops.

Sault Ste. Marie.

There was little change in labour conditions. Outside of the pulp mill, the steel mill and a foundry working on war munitions, industrial conditions were quiet. With present contracts and others expected, it was considered that the steel works would likely operate all winter full time with a reduced staff. The largest saw mill at Thessalon has shut down, but it was expected that lumbering operations in the woods would occasion a little activity later on.

Stratford.

The general condition of the labour market during October was the same as the previous month. Owing to the weather being more favourable it was better for the building trades and all outdoor workers. There was a demand for machinists.

The woollen and knitting factories, furniture and woodworking factories and railroad shops were busy. Some factories were working day and night shifts to keep their orders filled.

The customs returns for the month of September totalled \$14,719.30. This is a slight decrease as compared with same month of 1914. The excise returns for this port for September were \$5,054.90, being a slight increase for the same month of last year.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during October were about the same as in the previous month. Conditions in the factories continued fair except those working on war munitions which were very active.

Merritton.—There was very little change in labour conditions.

Thorold.—Labour generally was fairly well employed.

Pt. Dalhousie. — Labour conditions continued fair.

St. Thomas.

The general condition of the labour market during October compared favourably with the previous month and was better than the corresponding month of last year. The demand for unskilled labour was greater than the supply and in some branches of trade there was a decided scarcity of skilled labour, particularly in the metal branches. The building trades continued quiet with a greater falling off in work towards the close of the month. It has been a dull summer for workers in the building trades. The demand for women workers was greater than during the previous month.

Railroad shopmen were busy and there appeared to be plenty of work ahead. Pere Marquette shopmen have been particularly well employed. Traffic employees reported a fair month. Spare men were better employed than during the previous month.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during October showed some improvement with a decrease in the number of unemployed. The building trade, though still quiet, was more active than in September. Many who were formerly engaged in the building trades have found employment in other occupations or have left the city. There is an increase in the demand for unskilled labour in construction work. The order for the early closing of bar-rooms and liquor shops beginning on November 1 will probably result in throwing many out of employment.

Railway men and others engaged in transportation had a quiet month, on account of so much rolling stock having been sent to the West to move the grain crops. The longshoremen, coal drivers and teamsters have been organized as a union affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour.

During September the Civic Labour Bureau placed 1,165 men in vacancies, of whom 416 were sent outside the city.

At the new Union Station about 200 men were at work, the preference being given to returned soldiers and residents of Toronto.

Work by the Canadian Stewart Company in connection with the harbour improvement at Ashbridge's Bay has been discontinued.

The plans for the new Union Station, as approved by the Dominion Railway Board, provide for considerably increased accommodation to that originally proposed, increasing the estimated cost to \$3,340,000. The viaduct and approaches are estimated to cost approximately \$12,000,000.

The Toronto Street Railway has been ordered by the Ontario Railway Board to have 25 new cars of a modern type in operation by December 1. The company's receipts continue to show a decrease, the figures for September being \$489,573, as compared with \$525,254 for the corresponding month last year.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were fairly satisfactory. There was considerably more demand for labour over last month. Local building mechanics were all employed, also many coming in from other points.

Manufacturing has been fairly active.

The automobile industry was very active, one company having a large order of delivery cars for foreign shipment. Other industries were also active.

Woodstock.

The point has been reached where the demand is for men, not for work. There was a demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, and even when some of the factories were slack there were very few men without employment; some of the factories which desired to increase their staffs found difficulty in securing men. There was a demand for men for

the furniture trade, and for moulders and stove-mounters, also for men to work on munitions.

Considerable activity was reported in the stove and furnace trade. There was some improvement in the furniture trade. Wagon-makers and manufacturers of organs and pianos were working as usual.

There is not a great deal of new building, but there was considerable jobbing work, and at the end of the month carpenters were busy with special work. There were few if any idle men in the building trades.

Generally speaking, business was fair. In staple lines it was about normal. There was, however, a lessening demand for luxuries, extras and high-priced goods.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During October labour generally has been well employed, a considerable improvement over the condition prevailing last month being noted.

The exceptionally fine weather has assisted the farmers in gathering in the long delayed harvest. So great has been the demand for harvesters and threshers that wages have been at higher rate than that of last year. About 75 per cent of the threshing was completed, with good yields and a fair grade.

Civic work has progressed somewhat slowly owing to the difficulty of obtaining men.

Building trades have been slack though it has been difficult to obtain carpenters for work already under way.

Freight shipments have been heavy. With the grain rush every available man has been working at high pressure.

Winnipeg.

No improvement was noticed during the month in the condition of skilled trades. The building trades remained very quiet. Engineering trades were

not noticeably very active; machinists continued to work at reduced hours. Printing trades were dull. Clothing trades were fairly well employed, as were those engaged in transportation work. Clerks, stenographers and others in the miscellaneous class were moderately well employed.

Unemployment among the unskilled heavy labour was scarcely noticed. The very fine weather that prevailed during a goodly portion of the month made it necessary for farmers to promptly engage extra help to continue threshing operations which had been interrupted by rainfalls in September.

In Manitoba, toward the end of the month, there remained forty per cent of the exceptionally heavy crop to be threshed and shipped, when snow and rain fell heavily, again impeding operations.

It would seem that unemployment in Winnipeg and district during the approaching winter will be considerably less than was the situation last winter.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

Threshing operations have been very active and all persons willing to take on this class of work have been able to find employment. This year persons accustomed to all kinds of employment have taken up farm work and the work has extended over a considerable period of time.

Tradesmen, however, were not steadily employed, with the exception of machinists who were in good demand as were also tradesmen who have knowledge of the work necessary in connection with the handling of rolling stock.

Retail trade in the city was improving and at small country points in the district business was very good. A great number of farmers were paying up their debts and money was easier.

Eighty per cent of the threshing has been completed in the district and 40 per cent of the grain marketed. No

serious congestion has occurred at any point. Three weeks of good weather will see everything in readiness for the winter. The crop as harvested is one of the best this district has ever seen, and will do much to help retail and wholesale business in the province.

All available rolling stock is being used by the railroads to handle wheat shipments and records for cars handled through this divisional point have been made and broken several times this fall.

Prince Albert.

The general labour situation has changed but little. Few men were out of work owing to the large number who have enlisted and the demand for men to assist in threshing operations. Towards the end of the month many men were returning ready to meet the heavy demand for labour by the lumber companies, which this year will have many camps in full operation.

Railway employees have been busier this month owing to the transportation of the crop, which has exceeded all expectations, and to the increased demand for lumber.

Several enquiries for whitefish have been received from outside points and there is evidently a great demand for the produce of the northern lakes.

Lumbering will provide work for hundreds this winter, and some difficulty in securing the necessary men is experienced.

The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific line into Prince Albert was still hanging fire.

The district round about Prince Albert is experiencing a season of prosperity. Good threshing weather enabled farmers to complete a bountiful harvest, and the smaller towns and villages were enjoying a trade boom. Farm lands were beginning to sell, although there was no tendency towards exorbitant prices. Every indication pointed to a further increase in the cultivated area for next year.

Regina.

Labour conditions were very good. Wet and cold weather during the early part of the month stopped harvesting operations and kept quite a large number of men idle for a short time, but at the end of the month all were fully engaged again. The building trades were busy, especially carpenters and bricklayers, and some bricklayers were brought in from Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and other nearby places.

Threshing was progressing favourably. The yield was very good, and the grade was high.

Saskatoon.

Business conditions generally showed some improvement with the harvesting of the crop, although not quite as much money was circulating as is usual in the fall owing to the fact that many farmers were holding grain for higher prices.

Some slight shortage of unskilled labour was reported, but the situation later seemed well in hand.

Building trades were still very quiet in cities, with a fair demand for carpenters for country work.

There was an unusually large crop and a scarcity of labourers in certain localities.

About 70 per cent of threshing in old settled districts was done, but in more backward parts where machines were scarce and the crop heavy, work was expected to last for several weeks.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

There has been a general improvement in the industrial situation over the preceding month. Very few were unemployed. Although there was no building activity in the city, farmers were erecting buildings in the district, houses in some cases, but mostly buildings for the farm. Several small elevators were also being built, which has employed

quite a number of men. Men generally employed in the building trades were gradually being absorbed in other work at greatly reduced wages.

The Canadian Pacific Railway at the Ogden shops has greatly increased its labouring staff, wages being 20½ cents per hour and married men only being required for the work.

An active campaign by the vacant garden club early in the year now shows splendid results; more vegetables have been grown this year than in any other year in the city's history. The saddlery firms in the city who have finished their war contracts were engaged in manufacturing their usual line of goods.

The weather continued favourable for threshing operations. There has been no great lack of labour, and reports from several districts show the crops in good condition.

The Canadian Northern Railway reported the coal mines in the Drumheller district busy and stated there was a demand for miners.

The Civic Labour Bureau has sent out about 250 men to jobs in the country. The Associated Charities have given relief to 70 families this month, showing a further decrease from the number relieved last month.

In place of the evening technical classes being held, \$200 has been allotted to hold a series of lectures during the winter, arrangements for which are being made by the executive of the Board and representatives of other associations in the city.

Edmonton.

There was no demand for labour in the city, but the demand for threshers from the country districts continued throughout the month, and the surplus of unemployed was made up of men who were not capable of doing the heavy work called for on the farm. Any building mechanics who found employment were engaged on repair work; no new work of any importance was started.

Mine operators reported a scarcity of experienced miners, while on the other hand it was said that the wages offered were too low to induce miners to remain in the district. A few miners were preparing to go to England about November 1. It was also reported that railroad contractors in the north country were forced to increase the wages of their labourers who were attracted by the higher wages paid in the harvest fields.

While wholesale and retail trade in the city remained quiet, wholesalers reported an active country business.

Farmers were very busy threshing what is said to be the best crop for many years. The heavy growth increased the amount of work, and there was still a demand for threshers at the end of the month. A year ago the price of potatoes was 60 cents per bushel, and this year many farmers planted a much larger acreage than usual. As a result wholesalers were buying potatoes for 20 cents per bushel.

The saw mills along the river which were more or less damaged by the spring floods have not been repaired. But a large new mill built some distance from the river, which started operations during the summer, has been very active. The supply of logs is brought in by rail. The demand for the finished product was from country districts.

Lethbridge.

The opportunities for employment were very good at the end of the month. One labour agency reported it had openings for over 200 men and not an applicant on hand. This was owing to the great demand for harvest help. There was also a demand for men to go into the lumber camps.

Coal mining also was active and the demand for miners and other workers for the mines was not being met. In the building trades, however, there was no work in the city and little in the district.

Transport conditions were active owing to the movement of the crop.

Wages for harvest help run about \$3 per day with board, somewhat better than last year.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions improved. The demand for farm help was greater than the supply, and the Board of Trade made arrangements to bring 100 men from Vancouver to meet the demands of the farmers.

Flour mills were all busy working 24 hours a day. Each mill was handling about nine carloads of wheat daily. Other manufacturing establishments were fairly busy.

Farmers were all busy with their crops, which are without doubt one of the greatest in the history of this district. Wheat has run no lower than 40 bushels to the acre, and in some cases as high as 70 bushels. Farm help was very scarce. The average wages paid for harvesters was \$3 a day and board.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

The extent to which labour generally has been employed in this district during the current month has been a noticeable improvement over the previous month. The demand has been greater than during any month in the past year, and it has been more or less of a general demand, as both the coal mining and lumbering industries, which are the principal industries of this locality, have increased their working forces. This improvement, however, has not affected the particular trades to any extent, as the demand has been confined to unskilled labour and the particular classes required in the industries mentioned.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported an increased volume of business during October.

Greater activity has been evidenced in the lumbering industry throughout the entire district during the current month in view of the increasing demand for the

manufactured forest products in the Prairie Provinces. The Elk Lumber Company of this city advertised for 75 men on October 15 and obtained this number promptly. These men were placed at work building logging roads and other works on the timber limits of this company, preparatory to the commencement of logging operations, which it is understood will commence shortly, and be carried on throughout the winter months, in order that a suitable supply of logs may be obtained to operate the large saw mill here next spring. The rate of wages paid by this company for the men only recently put to work is \$2.25 per day of 10 hours.

The coal mining industry gave employment to additional numbers during October, as well as more steady employment to those already employed. The placing of a large order for coke by the Granby smelter at Grand Forks with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company about the middle of October has resulted in the mines operating continuously on the single shift basis, while in some of the mines here two shifts were being worked. The outlook in this connection was considerably more favourable than for some time as the local coal company has been requested to submit tenders for a still larger supply of coal, which will result in the event of their securing this order in the steady operation of the local mines during the coming winter.

The improved conditions in the coal mining and lumbering industries, which became effective here during the present month, are also reported from various centres in this district. The mines in nearly all the surrounding camps are operating more extensively and in other localities saw mills have commenced to operate, all of which has a desirable effect on the community generally.

Nanaimo.

The condition of labour in this district has shown a slight improvement over last month, owing chiefly to a large number of unemployed going back to the

old country to work, and also to the mines working more steadily than last month, but there were still a large number of unemployed men in the city and district.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet, especially in lines outside of actual necessities.

The saw mills of the district were working steadily, but not to their full capacity. Logging camps were not very active.

The coal mines of the city and district did better during October than in the preceding month, particularly the mines in the city.

Nelson.

There was a very noticeable improvement in labour conditions during October, and the situation was better than at any time during the last 12 months. The activity around and in the mines and smelters has given to a large number of men steady employment, and as there is a large amount of building going on at Trail, B.C., carpenters, bricklayers and labourers were well employed, leaving very few idle men. The city has also given employment to quite a number of men making and grading streets.

The demand for houses at Trail still continued, and more were needed to meet the requirements. During the year 75 new houses have been erected, and several others were being arranged for. Work on the new plant was steadily progressing, the steel having been delivered on the site and the brick work was commenced.

From 40 to 50 men were employed on the property of the Slocan Star mine, near Sandon, which was producing about 120 tons daily.

The 600 foot tunnel at the Noonday mine, near Sandon, on which work has been in progress for some time, was nearing completion. The tunnel has already been driven about 400 feet, and new buildings have been erected on the property. The Lucky Jim mine, at San-

don, is to resume operations and the shipping of ore immediately. Since the destruction of the Ivanhoe mill by fire some weeks ago the firm has leased the Rosebery mill and will resume work with a full crew.

The Cork-Province mine, near Kaslo, was employing a force of 40 men, and regular shipments of ore were being made to the smelter at Trail. This property has been idle for six years.

The Hewitt mine, on Four Mile creek, two miles east of Silverton, was producing 150 tons of ore per day, and its mill also was busy. From 40 to 50 men were employed.

The Florence mine, at Ainsworth, was expected to ship shortly. The road to the Highland concentrator was completed, and 100 tons will be treated daily. There were about 25 men working, but this number will be greatly increased.

There was much activity at Sheep creek. Development work and operations about Salmo were said to be greater than for many years.

At the Queen mine, which has been producing gold steadily for fifteen years, the production was being maintained at a normal rate. About 35 men were employed in the mine and mill.

The Mother Lode mine was being worked and the mill and cyanide plant were in operation.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions during October showed very little change from those prevailing during the previous month, and no special activity was noticeable in any branch of industry.

The number of unemployed was less than during September.

The allotment to New Westminster of a portion of an order for war material will be of material assistance to a considerable number of unemployed in the iron industry.

Fishing during the month was fair, although the large number of men and boats engaged owing to unemployment in other lines has reduced the average

per boat. The advent of American canners into the market this year has tended to bring better prices to the fishermen and has opened a market for all the dog salmon and humpbacks that could be secured. The catch of cohoes during the latter part of the month also was fairly good.

Lumbering has shown a little improvement, several camps having been opened and the mills all running full time.

Prince Rupert.

Labour conditions were improving slightly around the city, but not to any great extent. Very little work was being done at the dry dock owing to its construction being just completed and the final inspection underway.

The Granby Company has been giving employment to a large number of idle carpenters and labourers from this city during the past month. A number of men have left for Alice Arm for work in connection with the mining development that has just started there and at different points on the Skeena river.

An increased number of employees was also being employed in the fishing industry.

Vancouver.

Employment showed the same general slackness which has prevailed for the past 12 months. No improvement can be reported over last month. There were very many unemployed in the city, and all offers of work were eagerly taken up.

Relief was still being given by the city to necessitous cases. The latest report, issued by the civic relief office October 22, shows that 442 families were in receipt of relief. Of that number 77 were Canadian families, 214 Old Country families, 20 American families, and the rest were of various European nationalities. None were Orientals. Single men to the number of 102, all suffering from some form of physical disability, were also being relieved.

Civic expenses for the first nine months of the year have been reduced \$450,000 below those of last year for the corresponding period.

A proposal to establish a system of municipal government by a Board of Control and aldermen elected at large has been vetoed by the City Council. The present system is election of aldermen by wards.

A movement is on foot to close all barber shops at seven o'clock each evening except Saturday. Before this can be done the assent of 75 per cent of the total number of barber shop proprietors must be obtained. The chief of police has taken a census of the number of barber shops. There are 179 in all. Of these, 120 are conducted by white men, 19 by Chinese, 36 Japanese, and 4 negroes.

The Board of Trade has gone on record as favouring the building of steam and sailing ships by private concerns, assisted by Government subsidy; the home ports of such ships to be in British Columbia. This is due to difficulty which has been experienced in getting cargo ships for freights consigned through British Columbia ports. The help of the Provincial Government and other Boards of Trade is to be sought.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company had announced that it was about to commence operating a through service from Vancouver to Edmonton. Contracts were about to be let for the construction of temporary terminals and freight sheds, but owing to a disagreement between the company mentioned and the Great Northern Railway Company, as to the former having running rights over the line of the latter where it enters Vancouver, operations have, for the time being, been suspended. It is stated in official quarters that this will be only temporary, and until such time as an agreement is reached.

The milk wagon drivers of the city have formed a union, with an initial membership of 70, and have affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council.

Machinists report practically all of their number employed. With this one exception, all trades report acute slackness; and from the standpoint of employment in general the prospect for the coming winter is very unsatisfactory.

Victoria.

There has been no change for the better in labour conditions during October, the number of unemployed being practically the same as during the past few months. Work among the building trades was dull, even for this season of the year. All city employers on outside work were working alternate shifts of two weeks on and two weeks off, in order that as many men as possible might receive some benefit from the work being done. Machinists were exceptionally busy. Two of the foundries were operating night and day seven days a week on special orders, which, in view of larger orders in sight, were likely to continue for some months.

At the instigation of the Board of Trade a general committee of Victoria citizens has been formed, composed of representatives from the most influential public organizations in the city, for the purpose of finding employment for soldiers returning from the front.

One thousand tons of potatoes and 33

carloads (20,000 boxes) of apples were recently shipped from British Columbian ports to Australia. The potatoes and apples were of the best quality and were expected to find a ready sale at a remunerative price.

The Canada Potash and Alzin Company has been formed for the purpose of preparing dried kelp for market in commercial quantities. The plant, which is located at Sidney, about 15 miles from Victoria, will have a capacity of 30 tons daily.

During the year ended March 31, 1915, the immigration to British Columbia was 10,197 against 37,608 a year ago. Japanese immigration amounted to 592 and Chinese 1,155. The Chinese immigration was only 20 per cent of the previous year, the falling off in head tax being over two million dollars.

The whaling vessels operated by the Victoria Whaling Company have returned to port for the winter, and taking into consideration the short time (about three months) they have been operating this year, have had a fairly successful season. One of the vessels operating on the west coast of Vancouver Island captured what is said to be the largest whale ever caught on the Pacific coast, it being 98 feet in length with a girth of 63 feet. It was mothering a baby whale 18 feet long.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

Women have not been affected in any particular way during the past month; conditions have been about the same as in September and compared favourably with those existing in October, 1914.

Employment bureaus reported that the demand for domestic servants was good. The number of factory hands who have sought employment in domestic service for the past year has been reduced of late owing to the demand

for female workers in the munitions works.

Milliners, tailoresses, dressmakers and seamstresses have had regular employment. The autumn trade has brought more activity in retail stores. Nurses have had a busy month. The Victorian Order of Nurses has offered the services of its members for the care of wounded soldiers who will be kept in Montreal during their convalescence.

Health and hygiene.—The latest statistics published by the City Health De-

partment show that in Montreal the death rate in 1914 was 1.73 per cent less than in 1913. The improvement shown for the first eight months of 1915 is still greater as there was a reduction of 643 in the number of deaths during the same period of 1914. From January 1 to September 20 of the current year the death rate among children - under 5 years shows a reduction of 946 over the same period of last year. These encouraging figures are attributed to the good work done by the milk stations in procuring good milk for the infants and imparting to the mothers much useful instruction in the care of children and the rules of health generally.

Activity of women's organizations. — During the last week of October several women's organizations of the city co-operated with one another in encouraging what was styled "The Ideal Home Show." Different exhibits showed the uses to be made of modern inventions in improving the home and giving the housewife every opportunity of lessening the drudgery of work and thus allowing her more time to devote to the intellectual training of her family.

Fédération Nationale Saint-Jean-Baptiste.—The Provincial School of Domestic Science affiliated to la Fédération, re-opened its classes October 1. The usual complete programme is announced for the year: Practical Cookery Classes, Special Course for Nurses in Invalid Cooking, Dressmaking and Sewing Classes, Millinery, Embroidery, Hygiene, The Care of Young Children, etc.

The committee of "l'Assistance par le Travail" called a general meeting at which the report of the work accomplished was given and the needs of the present season discussed. From November, 1914, to June 30, 732 applicants were received: 157 married women, 24 women who had been deserted, 66 widows and 501 girls. For 210 of these permanent positions were procured, and 172 were employed in the workroom where they were given 5,476 days' work at 50 cents

a day. The articles of clothing made were distributed among the different parochial federated guilds for school children who were not sufficiently clad; work was also done for the Ste-Justine hospital, the Red Cross and the "Aide au Drapeau." In this way the committee took care that their workroom would not in any way fill orders that might come in competition with women earning their living by needlework. On the evening of October 31 la Fédération held the third general meeting of the year.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Social Works it was decided that a Study Guild would be formed for the members of the different working girls' associations. The object is to give those interested in social and economic questions an opportunity of training their minds and becoming well informed leaders and advisers of their respective groups.

Social service.—The Catholic Social Service Guild has continued its work since its establishment was spoken of in these columns (see *Labour Gazette*, August, 1915, page 171). Up to the end of October it had received 357 applications for work, and 295 positions were filled permanently. Houses were found for nine of the applicants.

The annual meeting of the Charity Organization Society was held October 26. The secretary gave a statement of the expenditures of the year. These amounted to nearly \$54,000; \$18,000 was the sum usually expended in a normal year. The report of the bureau for the employment of women and girls showed that work or relief had been provided for 1,373 women. This society and others will profit by the grant of firewood (50,000 old railway ties) offered by the railway companies to the Corporation, and for which the latter has just voted \$1,500 to meet the cost of transporting, cutting, etc. Several large lumber merchants have also offered to allow the city to take waste wood from their yards.

The municipal regulation passed in favour of the levying of a tax on theatres and places of amusement, to be devoted to the city hospitals, was enforced on August 2. The report given of the first nine weeks of its collection showed that \$26,070.40 had been gathered in.

The work of the women's directory having grown so much during the last year, new offices have been opened at 348 St. Denis street. A new home has also been offered by one of the members of the executive committee, where the young women will be trained for domestic service, which training will be seen to by a competent matron.

At a recent meeting of the managing committee of the Patriotic Fund it was stated that 3,721 families have been helped up to date by the fund in Montreal, meaning an outlay of \$659,134. The salaries paid to clerks and other expenses amount only to 2.05 per cent of this sum.

Teachers.—During the month of October the fifty-first annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec took place. Between 600 and 700 attended, coming from all parts of the province, the great majority being women teachers. Lectures on different branches of education took up most of the time at each session. "How to Teach Chemistry," by Dr. N. Evans, M.Sc., of the McGill University, and "Agriculture and Nature Study," by Dr. Hamilton, of Macdonald College, were among the subjects treated. The latter subject was brought before the teachers as being a most important factor in education. That nature study should be given a place on all school curriculums was the opinion of the lecturer.

Toronto.

Among factory employees there has been no lack of work in the past month. In this regard conditions were even better than in the preceding month, and greatly improved as compared with the same month last year.

Candy and box factories were busy three nights a week on their final Christmas rush, and firms manufacturing whitewear and ladies' wear have been unusually busy. Carpet, overall and bag factories were working overtime. The knitting mills were still working every night. Out of town munition factories have sent requests for workers, but as girls were able to get the work they wished in the city these applications have not been filled.

Night work has interfered with educational classes, but, when possible, girls have been more anxious to learn anything useful, such as dressmaking, millinery, cooking, etc.

Domestics.—There was no improvement noticed in the domestic situation, as there is no possibility of being able to supply the demand for houseworkers, as the following figures from returns of employment bureaus will show: new registrations for the month, 130; new registrations for day work only, 43; applications for domestic help, 443; applications for domestic help filled, 84; applications for domestic help out of town, 73; applications for domestic help out of town filled, 26.

Sewing women and charwomen were busier during October, and a number of women reported that their husbands had gone to work in munition factories, which relieved the stress at home.

The number of positions for stenographers filled in the month as compared with the same month last year shows an increase of 100 per cent, which indicates an improvement in business conditions. Approximately 100 of those registered were unemployed.

The Bell Telephone Company has a waiting list of 2,000 as compared with 3,000 last year. About 60 per cent. of these are known to be employed at other work meanwhile, and an average of 20 a month were being employed by the company.

No improvement was reported among tailoresses. Those employed were working for reduced wages, and a great many

were out of work. What is called first class trade is reported as five per cent better than last month.

Winnipeg.

Conditions continued to be very much the same as last month, though better than a year ago. Preparation for Christmas trade has given a little increase in employment in the stores, while office positions were reported not so good.

There is an apparently increasing shortage of domestics to take the positions opening. Both the Young Women's Christian Association and the Winnipeg Free Employment Agency reported positions open for domestics being far in excess of the number of competent domestics to take them. Many very good openings have remained unfilled at these agencies. A large number of inexperienced girls and foreign girls without training in any line were seeking employment, but they are either not willing to go into domestic work or were not wanted by the employers.

In the factories the numbers were maintained fairly well. There was some slight demand for factory help, while garment making factories were working with a full staff, full time, and in some cases overtime.

There were very few experienced stenographers out of work, but there were large numbers of stenographers without experience or with only a few weeks' or months' experience looking for work. Milliners, dressmakers and telephone girls were well employed. Bookkeepers were somewhat better employed, while clerks in stores were increasing in numbers. Nurses were not at all well employed, the waiting list during October numbered 60. Generally speaking, cases were not of long duration.

The relief work by the Associated Charities reported below does not include relief given on account of unem-

ployment, which is now handled by the unemployment department at the city offices. This department covers such cases as are caused by men being out of work, and, properly speaking, does not belong in this report. The Associated Charities figures are as follows: total number of cases relieved, 288; new cases included therein, 36. Of these the causes were: widows, 75; general sickness, 48; tuberculosis, 28; man away, 41; desertion, 41; others, 33.

The report from the Winnipeg Free Employment Office shows 824 positions offered for women, and of these 623 were filled. Of these, 442 offered and 432 filled were day workers, and domestics were 267 offered and 118 filled.

Vancouver.

With the exception of a slightly increased demand for domestic help, labour conditions for women during October remained very much the same as during the previous month.

A comparison of labour conditions for women during the year 1914-1915 with 1913 shows that in nearly every trade or occupation only about 50 per cent of the women employed therein during the year 1913 were needed during the year commencing September, 1914, to October, 1915, making a fall of 50 per cent in the demand for woman labour in less than three years.

The Women's Employment League, an organization that last winter organized a toy making industry in the city, whereby several hundred girls were provided with temporary employment, has again taken into consideration the need for assisting the unemployed women during the coming winter, and for the present decided, "that although the demand for female help has fallen nearly 50 per cent within the last three years, so many women have left the city in the last year that at the present it is not necessary to organize special work for those out of employment." It was decided, how-

ever, to use the funds in the treasury to assist individual cases until such time as employment could be found for them.

At the last regular meeting of the Local Council of Women, acting on the report of the delegate to the Social Service Council, a committee of three was appointed to investigate and bring in a report on the relation (in Vancouver) between unemployment and low wages and prostitution.

The British Columbia Graduate Nurses' Association held its annual meeting recently. The principal object of this organization is to secure registration of graduate nurses. A bill has been drafted and submitted to the Executive Council of the Provincial Legislature, but the association does not propose to press for the passage of it during the continuance of the war.

The bill also aims to secure the registration as attendants of nurses who are not graduates, a "graduate" nurse meaning one who has studied for three years and has graduated from an approved school, with credentials from the hospital from which she qualified.

The last report of the city relief officer shows that 440 families were being supported by the city. Of this number 77 were Canadian families, 214 Old Country families, and 20 American, the remainder being made up of almost every European nationality. Eighty-four of the heads of these families were women who were unable to obtain employment to keep themselves and children, 60 being widows and 24 deserted wives.

In particular employment, practically the only demand during the past month was for domestic help, the average wage offered being from \$10 to \$15 per month.

Reports from employment bureaus show that 30 per cent of the domestic positions offered are filled by women who have hitherto worked at some other trade, or followed some other occupation, such as waitress, dressmaker, stenographer, sales clerk or canvasser, forced through unemployment and low wages prevailing to take up another means of earning a living.

In factory employment trade was very dull, with the exception of a boot and shoe factory where an order for military boots has been placed, and where five more women have been taken on than were employed there last year.

An order from the Government for sweaters for soldiers has resulted in one firm, the Vancouver Knitting Company, taking on ten more hands. The company expects to keep busy until the end of December.

Garment workers, tailoresses, dressmakers and milliners were not fully employed during the past month, although the "fall" season for such trades had begun.

Laundry workers also were not working full time; workers in candy factories were fully occupied, but a cut of about 20 per cent in the piece-work rates has in one factory caused considerable dissatisfaction.

The demand for stenographers was lower than during the last few months, due no doubt to the cessation of the need for substitute help during vacation periods.

Sales clerks and telephone employees were still taking time off turn and turn about, the sales clerks one week in four and the telephone employees three days each per month.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — REPORT
OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CANADIAN NORTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND
FIREMEN EMPLOYED ON ITS EASTERN LINES
AND MERGED LINES.

ON October 22 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established on June 2 last to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and employees on its eastern lines and merged lines, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The number of employees directly concerned in this dispute was given in the application as 407, and indirectly 1,120. The application grew out of a demand on the employees' part for the same wages and general working conditions east of the Great Lakes as are at present paid and enforced in the service of the Canadian Northern Railway in Western Canada.

The Board was composed of His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, of Toronto, Ont., chairman, who was so appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Canadian Northern Railway Company; and Mr. D. Campbell, of Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

The report of the Board was signed by all three members, and was accompanied by a schedule to be effective from November 1, 1915, recommended by the Board members to govern the rates of pay and rules of employment

of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the following roads: Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, Canadian Northern Quebec Railway, Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, Halifax & South Western Railway, Central Ontario Railway, Bay of Quinte Railway, Brockville, Westport & North Western Railway, and Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway. In submitting this schedule the Board in its report observed: "This schedule may not seem materially different from the present schedule under which the men have accumulated so many grievances, but it endeavours to correct the evils of which they complain, and uses, wherever there is any likelihood of dispute, very largely the language of the western schedule."

In the conclusion of its report the Board offered the following observations: "Under existing circumstances and conditions and after the fullest consideration, the Board is unable to see its way clear to recommend any increase in wages and rates at the present time except so far as the rules in the schedule hereto attached will affect the rates. Business at present is not of such a character as to justify any considerable increase, and probably it will be better on the whole to wait until in the near future the road becomes unquestionably a transcontinental road, when Mr. Hanna has promised to take up the matter of an increase with the men."

Text of Board Report.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

TORONTO, October 22nd, A.D. 1915.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and *re* differences between Canadian Northern Railway Company and employees on its Eastern Lines, being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

The Board of Conciliation herein beg to report as follows:

Immediately after the appointment of the Board in June, 1915, several preliminary meetings were held in Toronto, at which were present the chairman and Mr. McGuigan, Mr. David Campbell, the other member of the Board, not having arrived from Winnipeg.

The regular meetings of the Board with all the members present began on Wednesday, July 28, at 9 o'clock a.m., in No. 1 Court Room in the City Hall, Toronto, and several meetings were thereafter held going through the matters in dispute with a view to arranging for conciliation and ascertaining what the possibilities were in regard to a settlement between the parties.

On Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, 1915, at 10 a.m., in the same place, the Board met for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the matters referred to them, in the presence of all parties.

The representatives for the company before the Board were: Messrs. D. B. Hanna, L. C. Fritch, A. J. Hills, W. A. Kingsland and J. Bain. The representatives of the men were: for the engineers, W. B. Best and Ash Kennedy; for the firemen, T. M. Spooner and E. Ball.

Before proceeding to take evidence the Board called upon the parties to endeavour to adjust their differences without any further meetings and every effort

was made on the part of the Board to bring the parties together with a view to a settlement but it was found impossible to do so.

The Board thereupon proceeded to take statements from the parties on each side. It was decided to hold the meetings in private and that there would be no sworn statements but that the statements of all parties would be accepted as if sworn. A number of persons besides the representatives were present on each side to give evidence.

It was found that the matters in question between the parties were very important and complicated. It appears that the men and the company worked together under what are known as schedules, that is, printed rules and regulations and rates agreed on which are considered to be binding upon each side. One of these was filed as Exhibit "4," known as the "Engineers' Schedule" on the eastern lines.

The complaints made by the men were that while these schedules had been reasonably and fairly interpreted at the outset in 1912 and 1913 when they were first agreed upon respectively, yet in the course of the past year or more changes have been made in the interpretations, and rules which had been interpreted satisfactorily for a time were changed and in practically every case to the disadvantage of the men. Numerous instances were related by the men where some of the engineers and firemen on these lines had been at a very considerable loss in consequence of the restricted interpretations recently placed on the schedule with its rates.

After the men had given a large number of these cases, the representatives of the C. N. R. alleged that it would be impossible for them to meet the cases without having each particular instance put in writing and an opportunity given them to investigate the same. The Board, after consideration, believed this to be a reasonable request and consequently on August 11 ordered that the men should put their whole cases in writing with all the complaints which

they made so that the company might have an opportunity of investigating and answering the same, such statement to be put in at once and to be replied to by the company and as soon as the reply was in the Board would resume its meetings and proceed with the matter.

The men's case and the company's reply were put in and an effort was made to proceed on September 13 but, owing to the absence of one of the members of the Board, it was found after some meetings, impossible to go on then and an adjournment was made until October 7, when the Board resumed its sittings with the representatives and has sat almost continuously since that date hearing and considering the above statements and the evidence of the parties in relation thereto.

The final result of the investigation by the Board was that it was found that many of the complaints of the men were well founded and that change had been made in the interpretation of the schedule to their disadvantage, and that they had very many grievances in regard to the changes. The company's statement in reply to that of the men did not deny that changes had been made, but endeavoured to justify the company in re-interpreting the rules and rates, urging that their conclusions were justified by a reasonable reading of the schedule and should be confirmed by the Board.

The Board under all the circumstances, without judging between the parties as to whether or not the company's later interpretation of the schedule was correct, concluded that after interpretations (of these rules and rates) satisfactory to the men had been made and mutually understood for as long a period of time it was, to say the least, very inadvisable to make the changes which have produced so much friction and dissatisfaction among the men, as has occurred in this case.

The result, so far as the Board is concerned, is that they believe it would be unwise and unfair for them to expect the men to continue to work under schedules so unsatisfactory to them, and

that while under other circumstances, modifications or alterations might have been made which would have met the views of all parties, in view of the disputes which have occurred there seems little possibility of continuing the old schedule. Therefore the Board has decided to prepare a new schedule.

One of the many points which has provoked considerable discussion under the old schedule, was that of dealing with men who were disciplined. While the Board is of the opinion that there was no deliberate intention on the part of the company to discipline its men unfairly, yet the men have been exceedingly discontented with the manner in which investigations of complaints against them have been had and claim that they have been disciplined without proper investigation. The Board, without desiring to lay down any hard and fast rules for future investigations, would recommend that hereafter the greatest possible consideration be shown to any man who has been charged with a fault and that he shall have every opportunity of putting in his side of the case at the investigation which shall be fair and impartial and of such a character that the man against whom complaint is made will not be in any way taken unawares. The company contended that in many of these cases the men failed to follow up their schedule rights of appeal to higher officers.

Another matter which occasioned a good deal of discussion was as to whether or not what are known as the branch lines should be separately considered and special schedule provisions made in regard to them.

The Board, after the fullest consideration, and in view of the fact that under the Statute of Canada 4 and 5 George the Fifth, Chap. 20, all these lines are referred to as the Canadian Northern Railway System, cannot but feel that it would be improper and misleading to separate them by making different rules, and therefore the Board beg to say the lines under consideration are the following:

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway.

Canadian Northern Quebec Railway.

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

Halifax and South Western Railway.

Central Ontario Railway.

Bay of Quinte Railway.

Brockville, Westport and North Western Railway.

Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway.

When the question of wages or compensation was considered it was urged on behalf of the company that the men had agreed with the Vice-President, Mr. Hanna, some time ago, that no further change would be made in the men's pay until the road was linked up as a transcontinental road and in full operation. The men deny that any such agreement was made on their part, although they admit that it was mentioned by Mr. Hanna.

Some discussion has taken place as to whether the Parliamentary Special train now crossing the continent does not mean, as has been stated in the newspapers, the inauguration of the service over the through transcontinental route of the C. N. R. The manager, Mr. Fritch, assures the Board that such is not the case and it is not intended to mean that the line is going into operation as a transcontinental line.

In the result the Board has arrived at, probably it will be merely interesting to note the fact that this has been brought before it and the statements made on each side.

Among the statements made on behalf of the company was that a number of its engineers were earning upwards of \$150 a month and they produced the time slips to show that this was the case, and the company claimed that this amount was a very considerable wage and that the men could not reasonably ask for any higher rate of pay. The Board found, however, on an analysis of the time slips that the men earning the highest monthly pay got it by working 12 to 15 hours a day, and the Board

is unwilling to give effect to any agreement that this rate of pay based on such long hours if worked regularly is to be considered as satisfactory.

Among the efforts that the Board made to bring about a settlement was a proposition made by the representative of the company on the Board that he would recommend the company to adopt the C. P. R. eastern rules with regard to all the lines above mentioned except the Halifax and South Western line with a five per cent advance in pay to the main line enginemen being the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway west of Montreal.

The Board regarded this as rather too complicated a proposition and unsatisfactory to a large proportion of the men and made the counter-proposition that the C. P. R. rules should go into effect over the whole of the western lines with five per cent increase over all lines, and on this counter-proposition being made it was not only refused but the original proposition on behalf of the company was withdrawn.

It was also suggested that the C. N. R. might be willing to adopt the Grand Trunk Railway rates and schedule but the men declined to have anything to do with this offer as the rules are entirely different and the rates of pay are lower than those prevailing on the C. N. R. Therefore the Board does not feel under such circumstances that the Grand Trunk Railway rates and schedules should be imposed upon the men of this company.

The men, both engineers and firemen, have insistently throughout asked for the western rules and rates as existing now on the C. N. R. The company, on the other hand, have made no proposition except the two above named as to what they would be willing to do or in what way they would meet the men on their demand for the western rules and rates, except that the company has refused to assent to the western rules and rates.

The men have also requested that the schedules for the engineers and firemen

be combined so as to form one schedule with proper rates as to each, and the Board looks upon this with favour and sees no reason in principle why it should not be done.

The Board has gone very carefully into the rules for the western parts of the road and the rules now in force and found that the differences, apart from the nine-hour day prevailing in the West—which is not asked for by the men here—are not very great. But such differences exist on the very points where the men have had trouble with the company in the East and the men say the reason they ask for the western rules is that those are well known and have been interpreted so that the men understand what they mean and there will be no trouble about them.

The Board finally decided upon the schedule which is attached hereto.

This schedule may not seem materially different from the present schedule under which the men have accumulated so many grievances but it endeavours to correct the evils of which they complain and uses, wherever there is any likelihood of dispute, very largely the language of the western schedule.

The following rules in the annexed schedule, namely:

Article 1, Clauses b, d and e.

Article 11, Clauses a, b and c.

Article 12, Clause a.

have all been agreed to as a compromise to secure a unanimous report on the understanding that they are to continue during the life of this schedule and are not to be considered a precedent in future schedule negotiations.

Under existing circumstances and conditions and after the fullest consideration the Board is unable to see its way clear to recommend any increase in wages and rates at the present time except so far as the rules in the schedule hereto attached will affect the rates. Business at present is not of such a character as to justify any considerable increase and probably it will be better on

the whole to wait until in the near future the road becomes unquestionably a trans-continental road, when Mr. Hanna has promised to take up the matter of an increase with the men.

The Board recommends that the rules and rates in the schedule hereto attached go into effect on the first day of November, 1915.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
For the company.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the men.

SCHEDULE.

Rates of Pay and Rules governing service of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the following roads:

Canadian Northern Ontario Railway;
Canadian Northern Quebec Railway;
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway;
Halifax & South Western Railway; Central Ontario Railway; Bay of Quinte Railway; Brockville, Westport & North Western Railway; Irondale, Bancroft & Ottawa Railway.

	ENGINEERS.	
	Senior.	Junior.
Passenger trains—Consolidation engines	\$4.07	\$3.74
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 110 p.c. or over	3.90	3.57
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 to 110 p.c.	3.79	3.46
All other engines	3.74	3.35
Passenger trains, per 100 miles or per day of 10 hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i> .		
Through freight and mixed train, per 100 miles, per day of 10 hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i> .		
Consolidation engines	4.51	4.12
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 110 p.c. or over	4.34	3.96
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 to 110 p.c.	4.23	3.85
All other engines	4.12	3.74
Way freight train, per 100 miles or per day of 10 hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i> .		
Consolidation engines	4.84	4.45

ENGINEERS.

	Senior.	Junior.
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Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 110 p.c. or over	4.67	4.29
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 to 110 p.c.	4.56	4.18
All other engines	4.51	4.12
Work trains, per 100 miles per day of 10 hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i>		
Consolidation engines	4.18	3.79
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 110 p.c. or over	4.01	3.63
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 to 110 p.c.	3.90	3.52
All other engines	3.79	3.41
Switching, per day of 10 hours or less	3.85	
Hostlers, per day of 12 hours or less	3.02	
Piloting, per 100 miles or 10 hours.		
Engineers, rates as per class of engine.		
Light running, freight rates.		

Special Service.

Engineers or firemen acting as pilots shall receive engineer's pay as per class of engine.

Deadheading on company's orders, 200 miles or less, minimum passenger rate actual mileage. Distance in excess of 200 miles, half minimum passenger rate.

Engineers and firemen will be paid 30 minutes preparatory time at schedule rates for getting engine ready before going out on run.

Watching and caring for engine, per hour:

Engineers	38c
Firemen	23 ½c

On inquests or legal cases for the company, time will be allowed minimum day:

Engineers	\$3.80
Firemen	2.35

for each 24 hours or a portion thereof detained from duty. When such service is done on a day upon which regular work is also performed, payment will be made *pro-rata* for time so occupied. When such service is done on a lay-off day, the full rate will be allowed. Expenses will be allowed at the rate of \$2.00 per each 24 hours away from home

terminals. The court witness fees and mileage will be assigned to the company. Engineers and firemen so held assigned to regular runs will receive not less than their regular rate.

Rates for Firemen.

	Senior.	Junior.
Passenger trains, per 100 miles, or per day of ten hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i>		
Consolidation engines	\$2.55	\$2.30
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, over 100 p.c.	2.45	2.25
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 p.c. to 110 p.c.	2.35	2.15
All other engines	2.30	2.05
Freight, mixed and snow plow trains, per 100 miles, or per day of ten hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i>		
Consolidation engines	2.75	2.55
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, over 110 p.c.	2.60	2.40
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 p.c. to 110 p.c.	2.55	2.30
All other engines	2.50	2.25
Way freight trains, per 100 miles, or per day of ten hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i>		
Consolidation engines	2.90	2.65
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, over 110 p.c.	2.80	2.55
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 p.c. to 110 p.c.	2.70	2.40
All other engines	2.65	2.35
Work trains, per 100 miles, or per day of ten hours, overtime <i>pro rata</i>		
Consolidation engines	2.65	2.40
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, over 110 p.c.	2.50	2.30
Mogul, Atlantic, Pacific, 10 wheeler, 75 p.c. to 110 p.c.	2.45	2.20
All other engines	2.35	2.15
Switching, per hour	23 ½	
Watching and caring for engines, per hour	23 ½	20
Held for special service, if time lost ten hours to be allowed per day of 24 hours	23 ½	20
Attending Court at company's request, if time lost ten hours to be allowed per day of 24 hours	23 ½	20

ARTICLE 1.

(a) 100 miles or less, ten hours or less, to constitute one day, overtime *pro rata*.

(b) Detention and switching at terminals and turn-around points by road engineers and firemen will be paid on a basis of ten miles per hour, as per class of engine.

(c) A way freight rate will be paid at the rate of 25 cents for engineers and 25 'cents' for firemen, in addition to through freight rates. Engineers and firemen on trains which load or unload way freight en route will be paid for overtime at way freight rates, for time so occupied, but not in excess of way freight rates for full trip. Such time to be deducted in computing overtime. Way freight rates will be paid for the full trip if any of the following is done:

1. Load or unload way freights or company's material, at three or more points;

2. Load or unload way freight or company's material at two points and switch at three points.

3. Switch at four or more points.

This is not to be construed to apply to through trains setting out or picking up cars belonging to their trains.

(d) *Passenger service.* Terminal delay commences when train arrives at its initial terminal, as shown on time table. Outbound trains will be paid from the time due to leave shop track until departure of train. Inbound trains will be paid from time of arrival at station until 45 minutes after arrival on shop track. This in addition to actual road mileage made.

(e) *Freight service.* Road mileage commences and ends at the outer switch of terminal yard. Outbound trains will be paid from the time they leave shop track, or time called for, until arrival at outer switch. Inbound trains will be paid from time of arrival at outer switch until 45 minutes after arrival on shop track, in addition to actual road mileage made. Outer switch means the switch used in heading into yards.

(f) Home terminals mean the terminals designated by the company as the headquarters of engineers and firemen on various runs.

ARTICLE 2.

Engineers and firemen tied up between terminals will be paid full time whether engine is alive or dead, unless men are relieved and given transportation to terminal and deadhead mileage paid. Full time will be paid until dead-heading starts.

ARTICLE 3.

An engineer in charge of an engine ordered over any subdivision with which he is not familiar will be furnished with a competent man as pilot, in addition to engine crew, provided such subdivision is not under construction.

ARTICLE 4.

(a) Engineers will not be required to haul any 'cars when running light except water cars. Engineers will not be required to let engines in or out of shop track except when running light.

(b) Firemen will not be required to let engines in or out of shop track. This not to apply to engines for passenger trains or light engines.

ARTICLE 5.

Engineers and firemen in snow plough service will receive one day's pay for the first ten hours of each 24 so held. If held for less than ten hours they will be paid *pro rata* per hour. Tenders of all engines handling snow ploughs to be covered with tarpaulin, and all engines to be equipped with slide curtains on back board.

(b) Engines pushing snow ploughs will not be required to haul trains, except necessary coal for supply for engines and cabooses, or boarding cars for men in charge of plough and clearing snow.

(c) Engineers running rotary snow ploughs will be paid a minimum day, per hour 50 cents.

(d) Firemen firing rotary snow ploughs will be paid a minimum day, per hour 30 cents.

ARTICLE 6.

Engineers and firemen taken off their trains between terminals for work train service and afterwards continuing their original trip will be paid at work train rates for the time engine was taken off train until trip is continued, such time to be deducted when computing overtime.

ARTICLE 7.

Engineers and firemen taking engines out on trial trip will be paid 100 miles for such service, but must leave engine equipped for road service, and will be paid overtime if such time exceeds ten hours.

ARTICLE 8.

Engineers and firemen responding to calls for trains which are afterwards cancelled will be paid 25 miles, but in case they are held under orders for a period exceeding two hours and thirty minutes they will be paid *pro rata* from the time ordered, and will stand first out except when 100 miles or ten hours have been made, when they will stand last out.

ARTICLE 9.

Engineers and firemen will be paid actual mileage for doubling and not less than ten miles when ordered to double, or at regular doubling points, but doubling time to be deducted when computing overtime.

ARTICLE 10.

Engineers and firemen shall lose no time if held for special service.

ARTICLE 11.

(a) On short runs where the mileage of round trip is 50 miles or less, 100

miles and terminal switching will be paid, also overtime.

(b) All other short runs will be paid on the basis of 100 miles one way and mileage and terminal switching the other way, except in cases where overtime is made either way when such overtime will be paid.

(c) It is understood that engineers and firemen on short runs or runs completed within 24 hours from the time first ordered for will be paid actual mileage and terminal switching. This to apply to continuous service.

ARTICLE 12.

(a) After the expiration of 18 hours engineers and firemen on unassigned runs held away from home terminal will be paid minimum passenger rates for each hour up to ten hours, and after that the same rate for the last ten hours of each succeeding 24 hours so held. The 18 hours as above mentioned must be in excess of any time occupied in taking rest that was booked. This clause not to be operative if due to blockage, nor will it include Sundays.

(b) Engineers and firemen will not be required to make more than two turn arounds on any subdivision before being returned to their home terminal.

ARTICLE 13.

No engineer or fireman will be disciplined, suspended or dismissed upon any charge without having a fair and impartial investigation, and his responsibility established. The investigation will be held and decision given within ten days from the time the report is rendered, at which hearing he shall have the right to be present during examination of all witnesses, and also he may have a committee, if he so desires to appear with him, and shall have the right to appeal from that decision within five days, and will be furnished with a carbon copy of his evidence, if he so desires, and in case his suspension or dismissal is found to be unjust he shall

be reinstated and be paid 100 miles per day for each 20 hours so held, at schedule rates covering service in which he was at the time employed for all time lost.

ARTICLE 14.

Engineers' and firemen's time on work trains will count from the time train is ordered, ten hours or less to constitute one day overtime *pro rata*, but will be allowed 30 minutes for getting engine ready. Engine crews in work train service, when laid up away from terminal points, will be paid one day for each day so held. When work trains are required to run to and from work mileage at freight rates will be allowed. Time so occupied not to be included in time paid for at work train rates. Engine crews going on work trains will be notified 24 hours previously so they can make the necessary preparations. Suitable sleeping quarters will be furnished crews, including mattresses, blankets and pillows. Engine crews will be allowed time for meals at a reasonable hour, and will be given transportation and allowed to go home Sundays, when such leave will not interfere with work service. Work trains will be manned by the youngest engineer or fireman on assigned engines, but the oldest man on freight may have same by applying, if he consider it a preference. Engine crews will be paid at least one hour per day when tied up away from terminals for repairs to engine. Where miles exceed the hours, miles will be paid.

ARTICLE 15.

(a) Engineers and firemen will have the opportunity of having meals at a reasonable hour by previously advising despatcher.

(b) Engineers and firemen on switch engines will be allowed one hour for meals between 11.30 and 13.30 and between 23.30 and 1.30. If crews on switch engines are allowed off for meals

later than 12.30 or 24.30 they will be allowed 45 minutes for meals and will be paid for one hour, and if required to work overtime or double shift crews will be allowed reasonable time for supper or breakfast, such time not to be included when computing overtime.

(c) Switch engineers and firemen will be allowed thirty minutes after arrival on shop track on completion of shift.

(d) Switch engineers and firemen required to work over eight miles outside of station will be paid at through freight rates and rules, as per letter and understanding with company.

ARTICLE 16.

Engineers and firemen will not be required to leave terminal until they have had at least eight consecutive hours' rest, if requested; such request must be entered when booking in on register. Trains may be laid up between terminals for crews to obtain rest, after they have been 15 hours on duty, upon advice to train despatcher, but if despatcher will cut out all way work and switching, trains may be taken through to terminal. Engineer and firemen to be judge of their own condition.

ARTICLE 17.

Engines will be supplied with coal broken to a suitable size, water, sand, all firing tools, stores, oil and waste by round-house staff, but crews will see that engine is so provided. All lamps will be filled, cleaned and lit before the engine is turned out for night run, except switch engines. Engines running through terminal where round-house staff is employed, whether on round trip or over more than one subdivision, will have coal shovelled ahead and fire and ash pans cleaned by round-house staff when necessary. Engines will be supplied with water kegs and ice.

ARTICLE 18.

Engineers or firemen accepting positions in company's service or employed

by their respective organizations will retain their rights on the seniority list.

ARTICLE 19.

When an engineer or fireman resigns or is dismissed he shall receive his pay and be given a service letter within five days, upon request stating time of service and in what capacity employed.

ARTICLE 20.

Engineers will report time of firemen with their own, and when time is not allowed, as per time slip, the time slip or a copy thereof will be returned for correction. Road mileage will be computed on actual distance, as specified in Article 1, Sections D and E.

ARTICLE 21.

(a) Switch engines will be manned by the youngest man on spare board, but senior man may have same if he considers it preference, but must keep the same for the life of the time card, unless he can hold a regular road engine, or through a reduction of staff.

(b) Engineers or firemen being incapacitated in or as a result of service with the company so that they cannot perform road service will be given preference in yard service only in so far as their seniority will permit. In case of a temporary vacancy, switch engines will be manned by men first out on spare board.

ARTICLE 22.

Engineers and firemen will not be required to run tender first, except in cases of emergency; this not to apply to work or construction trains. Emergency to be defined as wrecks, engine failures or case of life or death. Enginemen refusing to back up, except as above specified, will not be considered as refusing duty.

ARTICLE 23.

Engineers and firemen will date on seniority list as follows:

(a) Hired men will stand on seniority list in relation to each other in the same order that they were engaged. The senior hired man will be placed on list on the day and hour first trip is commenced by himself or junior hired man, engagement to commence when man is first engaged and certificate of engagement issued, completion of examination not to be considered.

(b) Promoted men who pass first examination will stand on engineers' seniority list in relation to each other in the same order that they stood on the fireman's list. The senior promoted men will be placed on the engineer's or fireman's seniority list on the day and hour first trip is commenced by himself or junior promoted man, after order to promote has been issued by the chief mechanical officer.

(c) Hired or promoted engineers or firemen must send copy of first trip ticket properly certified to by locomotive foreman to master mechanic on their respective districts, and retain a copy themselves.

(d) During the month of January of each year seniority lists will be posted on which engineers and firemen will ascertain their standing and register complaints, if any. After three months no complaints will be recognized.

ARTICLE 24.

In case of meeting or conference being desired between the officials of the company and the committee of engineers or firemen, a written notice stating the nature of the matter to be considered will be forwarded to the master mechanic, who will, as early as possible, fix a day and time at which the conference may be held.

ARTICLE 25.

Engineers and firemen being incapacitated in or as a result of service with the company so that they cannot perform road or yard service will be given work as hostlers where practicable.

Hostlers will be allowed one hour for meals between the hours of 11.30 and 13.30 and 23.30 and 1.30. Vacancies for hostlers will be bulletined on regular bulletin board for a period of seven days. Where more than one hostler is employed they will work alternate weeks, day and night. Permanent hostlers now employed will retain their positions.

ARTICLE 26.

Engineers and firemen in freight service will run first in first out on their respective subdivisions. Engine crews assigned to regular run will be entitled to any engine placed on such run, except in cases of engine failure, when they will follow their own engine to terminal. Extra men will run first in first out. When a temporary vacancy occurs for over ten days in freight service, the oldest extra man will be entitled to it, for a less period the extra man catching it will retain it until the regular man returns. The oldest available engineer or fireman in freight service will fill a temporary vacancy in passenger service. Any man refusing the extra passenger work shall forfeit the same for the life of the time card. It is also understood that mixed trains are considered passenger trains, as per seniority.

ARTICLE 27.

No more engineers or firemen will be retained in the service than are necessary to handle the business with safety and despatch, master mechanic to decide after conference with committee of men.

ARTICLE 28.

The master mechanic after conference with the respective committees will de-

cide which class of engine will be considered preference out of their respective stations.

ARTICLE 29.

Engineers or firemen on regular assigned runs will not be compelled to run freight when their engine is ordered out for same, except when the time card or delayed train makes it necessary to run engine to the other end of subdivision to take opposite regular run. Engine crews who lose their regular run through interruption of traffic, or other causes, will follow their respective runs.

ARTICLE 30.

Comfortable sleeping quarters, with wash rooms in connection, will be provided at terminals, supplied with sufficient mattresses, blankets and pillows, free of charge. Locomotive foremen will be held responsible for condition of same. Said sleeping quarters to be for the accommodation of engineers and firemen only.

ARTICLE 31.

Any complaints made against engineers or firemen in work train service will not be sufficient cause for their removal until such report has been investigated by the representatives of the mechanical department; this to apply to men loaned temporarily to construction department.

ARTICLE 32.

It must be understood that all passenger and mixed runs of 50 miles or over are assigned runs.

ARTICLE 33.

(a) Engineers and firemen on assigned runs will be called between the hours of 20 o'clock and 9 o'clock.

(b) Engineers and firemen will be called two hours before departure of trains and sign call book, which will

show leaving time of train, and will be on duty 45 minutes before departure time of train. This time to be used in getting engine ready and getting on train. Crews on regular runs will have engines ready to take out train on departure time; calling distance two miles or less from round-house.

ARTICLE 34.

When engines are held in shop for six days or more for repairs, the engineer or firemen will be entitled to the youngest engineer's or fireman's assigned engine on that subdivision until their regular engine comes out. When an engine is held in shop a second time within the same year, for a period less than six days, the engineer or fireman will be entitled to the youngest engineer's or fireman's assigned engine on that subdivision at once, until their regular engine is returned to service.

ARTICLE 35.

Engineers or firemen hired by construction department if transferred to operating department will hold date on seniority list from time of such transfer. Transfers from operating department to construction department will hold original date on seniority list.

ARTICLE 36.

Engineers or firemen who are discharged and re-employed on return to duty within six months will hold their former rank, re-employed after six months will rank as new men, except in cases where by agreement senior rank is retained.

ARTICLE 37.

All time card trains will be paid all time at terminals, as per Article 1, Clauses D and E.

ARTICLE 38.

Engineers or firemen assigned to regular engines will be allowed to take their

engine, if same is not returned in four days, provided engine was lost through booking rest, sickness, or suspension. No deadhead mileage to be paid in either case. Men will be returned to home terminal at once.

ARTICLE 39.

Men assigned to regular runs of 100 miles or more, or to yard service, will not be considered on duty from time relieved at engine houses until again required for their regular run or shift.

ARTICLE 40.

At points where no hostlers are employed, engine crews will be paid five miles for turning or housing engine or both, and in lieu of preparatory time five miles for taking engine out.

ARTICLE 41.

(a) Seniority rights will be recognized east of Port Arthur on their respective seniority districts.

(b) The senior engineer or fireman regularly assigned will have choice of run out of home station at change of time card, but in case of change and time card discontinuing their runs the men so affected will have the choice of any run not occupied by a senior man. When vacancies occur and new runs are created they shall be advertised, and the senior man applying for same must take and retain same.

ARTICLE 42.

Storm windows will be kept on cab in cold weather. Also steam glands packed and kept tight. Cabs will be furnished with spring seats and suitable boxes for storing clothing, and equipped with back boards, slide curtains and side curtains. Engines to be inspected by shop force when covered with snow or frozen up if booked. Wedges to be set up on all engines, if booked, and squirt on all engines at all seasons, with suffi-

cient hose to reach both ash pans. Brakes to be kept in good working order.

ARTICLE 43.

(a) All complaints made by engineers against firemen, or vice versa, must be made in writing. Verbal complaints will not be entertained.

(b) If suitable men are available one engineer will be hired to two firemen promoted.

ARTICLE 44.

Firemen will not be required to take charge of more than two dead engines, and will be paid at freight rates for the larger engine of the two.

ARTICLE 45.

(a) Men who have three years' experience firing locomotives or two and a half years' firing and six months' hostling will be eligible for promotion.

Firemen will be examined for promotion according to seniority on firemen's seniority list, and those passing the final examination will be given certificates of qualifications, and when promoted shall hold their same standing in relation to each other in the service to which assigned, except as per Clause D.

Examinations will not be held between September 30 and February 28 unless arranged by the company.

Eligible firemen will be examined as soon as possible after March 1 each year, and all eligible men will be required to commence writing up prior to September 1.

(b) As soon as a fireman is promoted he will be notified in writing, by the proper official of the company, of the date of his promotion.

(c) A fireman not examined in his proper turn according to seniority, through no fault of his own, will retain his original seniority rights as a fire-

man, if he passes his examination when called upon.

(d) A fireman failing to pass first examination for promotion will be given another examination in his turn, after 60 days, and within 120 days, if practicable, and if he passes the second examination he will retain the seniority rights as a fireman as per Clause A, excepting that he will be junior to those firemen who pass first examination, and were actually promoted during the interval.

(e) Firemen will not be considered as having failed in their examination for promotion until their papers have been passed upon by the proper officers of the company, and those who fail will have the privilege of appealing, providing appeal is made immediately in writing, stating the grounds for such appeal. When a fireman fails in his examination for promotion he will be advised in writing.

(f) A fireman failing to pass his second final examination for promotion will be placed on the foot of the fireman's seniority list or his service dispensed with, at the discretion of the company.

(g) When a man is first employed as a fireman he will be given the first progressive examination book, containing questions and answers on which he will be examined after one year in the service; after writing the first examination he will be given the second progressive examination book, containing questions and answers on which he will be examined after two years in the service; after writing his second progressive examination he will be given the third and final set of questions and answers.

(h) Firemen will be permitted to write up all examination books at their home station, in so far as practicable. Oral examinations will also take place at home station if practicable.

(i) Examination books will be altered from time to time as conditions warrant.

(j) Firemen who have been regularly in passenger service for one year prior may fire an engine in freight service for one month, before being promoted, but will not lose any seniority standing thereby.

(k) Firemen who are set back on account of deduction and have not three years' actual experience as firemen when their turn comes for promotion may be required to complete their time as firemen before being started running, but will hold all seniority rights in regard to examinations and position on seniority list.

ARTICLE 46.

Firemen will be exempted from all cleaning of engines.

ARTICLE 47.

Above rates and accompanying schedule of engineer's and firemen's duties will not be changed, unless 30 days' notice be given.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
For the company.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT DECISION.

Case before Police Magistrate Shaw of Vancouver.—Alleged Infringement of Section 57. — Case dismissed. — Appeal Entered.

INFORMATION was laid on July 29

by Mr. E. H. Morrison, of Vancouver, B.C., alleging infringement by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by declaring or causing a lockout with regard to a number of its employees, being electrical workers, while a dispute between the company and that class of its employees was before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for consideration. Mr. Morrison is secretary of Local No. 213 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, being one of the Vancouver locals of the Order. The case came before Police Magistrate H. C. Shaw, of Vancouver, B.C., on August 10, and was dismissed by the magistrate on August 24. Mr. J. W. de B. Farris, counsel for the prosecution, gave notice of appeal. The text of the magistrate's de-

cision, which has been furnished to the Department by the Clerk of the Police Court, was as follows:

DECISION

Given by H. C. Shaw, Esq., Police Magistrate, in the case of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers versus British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited.

COURT. I have gone through the Act carefully, have read the cases cited to me, and have considerable difficulty for several reasons. One of the reasons that rather hampers me in expressing my views in giving judgment is the fact, as I understand it, that the parties have asked for a Board of Conciliation, and I do not wish to say anything that might in any way prejudice or affect that conciliation. So I must therefore content myself with disposing of it as briefly as possible.

First, I cannot agree with Mr. Farris that I have any right to invoke Section 57 of the Act. The agreement between the parties expresses in very clear language that after three years it can be put an end to by 90 days' notice in writing by one party to the other. That notice seems to have been properly given and the agreement, I suppose, as far as the company is concerned is at an end, or at all events was at an end as far as any intent on the part of the company could be inferred from the agreement, because they apparently felt perfectly sure that the agreement was at an end and they were no longer bound by it. That being so, I do not see how Section 57 of the Statute could apply to this case at all.

Now in the cases cited to me it is laid down as good law that workmen can throw up their positions or the employer can discharge them. That being so, the question is whether the discharge from employment of the several men, patrolmen and others, could in any way be construed as a lockout. This case, of course, differs very widely from the case cited in which there was an actual closing. One cannot, of course, shut one's eyes to the fact that here is to some extent rather a dispute as to a closed shop; it is the old question of the union trying to get control and the company refusing to recognize the union.

The circumstances surrounding the dismissal of these men, if taken without any explanation, would be perhaps very suspicious; there might be a strong suspicion that these men were let out with a view to compelling employees to ac-

cept terms of employment. But it does seem to me that the agreement being at an end makes a very radical difference there. It would almost be as if the company were employing men afresh, and the company having a right to dismiss employees it seems to me, and there being after all no direct evidence of a lockout, I think I have got to give effect to Mr. Fraser's positive statement on oath that the company did not dispense with these men with any intent to compel employees to accept terms of employment, with any intent whatsoever except to reduce the expenses of the company and for economic reasons.

Now, it would be going pretty far for me to practically come to the conclusion that Mr. Fraser was committing perjury, and when I also take into consideration that no men were put on in the place of these men except the two that were advertised for, it does seem that I would be interfering to a very great extent with the internal workings of the company, to a very much greater extent than I think any judicial officer would have a right to do, because it would practically mean I have got to say I am going into the whole question whether the company is working under such conditions as to render dismissal of some of their men necessary or not.

As I said before, it is rather difficult in view of this Board of Conciliation; one may say something that might be improperly construed; but, on the whole, it seems to me that I should dismiss this case, and I therefore dismiss it. I presume if I am wrong, either party can have me put right before an Appeal Court.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.*

THE Report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations which finished its work on August 23rd, contains three separate reports. The first is that of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation for the Commission since last March. It is signed by Chairman Walsh and the labour members of the Commission: John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson. The second report, written by

Professor John R. Commons, who served with Mrs. Harriman and Mr. Walsh as representing the general public, is signed by Professor Commons, Mrs. Harriman and also by the employer members, Richard H. Aishton, S. Thruston Ballard and Harris Weinstock, subject to certain dissenting opinions expressed in a note signed by Mr. Weinstock and in a third report signed by these three commissioners.

I. Report of Basil M. Manly, Embodying the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations of the Staff.

In a couple of pages on the method and character of investigation Mr. Manly states that in all 740 witnesses were examined of whom 230 were affiliated with employers, 245 with labour and 265 were not affiliated with either group. Then follows a summary of conclusions and recommendations with regard to three of the eleven questions into which Congress directed the Commission to inquire, these three being those relating to industrial relations and the causes of industrial unrest which seemed fundamental in character and of broad scope. The eight more specific questions were left for later and more detailed consideration.

Under the heading "Labour Conditions in the Principal Industries including Agriculture" it is stated that the workers have not received a fair share of the enormous increase in wealth in the United States during the past quarter century. The wage earners' share of the net product in the manufacturing industry was only 40.2 per cent in 1909 as compared with 44.9 per cent in 1889, and the fact that in New York City one out of every twelve corpses is buried at

the expense of the city or turned over to physicians for dissection, is quoted as one of the most striking evidences of poverty. The children of American workers are often hungry as statistics show that in six of the largest cities from twelve to twenty per cent are noticeably underfed and ill-nourished, and the report of the Immigration Commission indicates that in the families of workers 37 per cent of the mothers are at work. The condition of the masses of agricultural workers, it is stated, is very much like that of the industrial workers. There has been an alarming growth of tenancy in American agriculture and huge estates have grown up on which extremely low wages are paid.

Discussing "Existing Conditions between Employers and Employees" it is stated that the corporate organization of industry has brought greater problems of industrial relations. The ordinary stockholder has little or no knowledge of or control over the management of the corporation. In the field of industrial relations there are "masses of workers on the one side dealing in some manner with foremen, and superintendents on the other, behind whom is an organization of executive officials, repre-

*See also page 533.

sending in turn the Board of Directors, who are the chosen representatives of the stockholders."

"The crux of the whole question of industrial relations is: Shall the workers for the protection of their interests be organized and represented collectively by their chosen delegates, even as the stockholders are represented by their directors and by the various grades of executive officials and bosses?" These commissioners feel that the evidence is conclusive of the necessity for organization and representation under modern business conditions.

The "Causes of Industrial Unrest" are found to group themselves under four main sources:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.

2. Unemployment and denial of an opportunity to earn a living.

3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.

4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

1. *Unjust Distribution of Wealth and Income.*—Unjust distribution of wealth and income is shown by the fact that "between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers 18 years of age and over, in factories and mines, earn less than \$10 per week; from two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than \$15, and only about one-tenth earn more than \$20 a week. This does not take into consideration lost working time for any cause." Moreover, women and children are forced to compete with men and to hold down their wages. On the other hand, "the Rich," 2 per cent of the people, own 60 per cent of the wealth. The "Middle Class," 33 per cent of the people, own 3 per cent of the wealth. The "Poor," 6 per cent of the people, own 5 per cent of the wealth.

In view of these conditions it is proposed that Congress should enact an inheritance tax, the rates of which should be so graded that not more than one million dollars may pass to the heirs,

and that the revenue from this tax should be used for the extension of education, the development of other important social services and great construction works, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation.

2. *Unemployment and Denial of Opportunity to Earn a Living.*—Unemployment is attributed to two principal causes.

"First, the inequality of the distribution of income, which leaves the great masses of the population (the true ultimate consumers) unable to purchase the products of industry which they create, while a few have such a superfluity that it cannot be normally consumed but must be invested in new machinery for production or in the further monopolization of land and natural resources. The result is that in mining and other basic industries we have an equipment in plant and developed property far in excess of the demands of any normal year, the excess being, in all probability, at least 25 per cent. Each of these mines, and industrial plants keeps around it a labour force which, on the average, can get work for only four-fifths of the year, while at the same time the people have never had enough of the products of these very industries—have never been adequately fed, clothed, housed, nor warmed—for the very simple reason that they have never been paid enough to permit their purchase." The second cause is given as "the denial of access to land and natural resources even when they are unused and unproductive, except at a price and under conditions which are practically prohibitive," a situation which is said to rest fundamentally on the unjust distribution of wealth. It is suggested, therefore, that steps should be taken to regain the natural resources secured from the Government by fraud; that the land laws should be revised so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," and to provide for forfeiture in case of actual nonuse; that all unused land should be forced into use by making the tax on unproductive land the same as on pro-

ductive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

3. *Denial of Justice.*—Under this head it is stated that “many witnesses, speaking for millions of workers as well as for themselves, have asserted with the greatest earnestness that the mass of the workers are convinced that laws necessary for their protection against the most grievous wrongs cannot be passed except after long and exhausting struggles; that such beneficent measures as become laws are largely nullified by the unwarranted decisions of the courts; that the laws which stand upon the statute books are not equally enforced, and that the whole machinery of government has frequently been placed at the disposal of the employers for the oppression of the workers; that the Constitution itself has been ignored in the interests of the employers; and that constitutional guaranties erected primarily for the protection of the workers have been denied to them and used as a cloak for the misdeeds of corporations.”

Twelve charges alleging injustice to the workers are given as follows:

(1) That the workers have been unable to secure legislation to protect them against grievous wrongs, except after exhausting struggles against overwhelming odds and against insidious influences. Reference is made in this connection to the contest for adequate child labour legislation, the movements for restriction of the working hours of women and the prohibition of night work for safety of life and limb in factories, work shops and upon the railroads and the struggles to secure legislation to remove such evils as company stores, payment in scrip, prison labour, arbitrary deductions from wages, “sweating,” and tenement houses.

(2) That after protective legislation has been secured it is often “in large part nullified by the courts either upon technicalities of a character which would not be held to invalidate legislation favorable to the interests of manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and other property owners, or thrown out on the

broad ground of unconstitutionality, through strained or illogical construction of constitutional provisions.” The principles of “fellow servant,” “assumption of risk” and “contributory negligence” are said to be the cause of much bitterness and a list of the labour laws declared unconstitutional is given as indicating their wide range.

(3) “It is alleged by the workers that in the administration of law, both common and statute, there is discrimination by the courts against the poor and in favour of the wealthy and powerful.” Statements of ex-President Taft and Professor Henry R. Seager are quoted as evidence.

(4) “It is charged by the representatives of labour not only that courts have neglected or refused to protect workers in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of the several States, but that sections of the Constitution framed primarily to protect human rights have been perverted to protect property rights only and to deprive workers of the protection of rights secured to them by statutes.”

The only sections of the Constitution protecting personal rights are: the thirteenth amendment, prohibiting involuntary servitude; the fourteenth amendment, forbidding the State to make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States, and depriving them of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, and the denying of equal protection of the laws; and the fifteenth amendment, protecting the right to vote. But it is claimed that these fundamental rights have been violated, “that the fourteenth amendment not only has failed to protect personal rights but has operated almost wholly for the property rights of corporations.”

(5) It is charged that the laws fail to secure redress for such wrongs as the nonpayment of wages, overcharges at company stores, exorbitant hospital and other fees, fines and deductions, the frauds of private employment offices, loan offices and installment houses, and

the "grafting" of foremen and superintendents. In this connection it is pointed out that in California where remedies are beginning to be applied, \$110,912 of unpaid wages was collected in the year ending June, 1914.

(6) That the courts have so abused their powers in the issuance of injunctions that they "have not only grievously injured the workers individually and collectively upon innumerable occasions, but have, by the contempt procedure consequent upon disobedience to such injunctions, deprived the workers of the right, fundamental to Anglo-Saxon institutions, to be tried by jury." The evidence of a former President of the American Bar Association and of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina is given in support of this and it is added that while the Clayton Act will do much to relieve the situation as far as Federal courts are concerned, it does not appear to be a complete solution of these injustices.

(7) It is charged that laws for the protection of workers in workshops and mines and on railroads, are effectively enforced only in a few States. This, however, being a matter of administration, is expected to reach a satisfactory stage in the near future because of the great attention which the method of administration is now receiving from labour organizations, civic organizations, and employers' associations.

(8) It is charged that "in cases involving industrial questions, the workers are liable to great injustice by reason of the fact that in many localities they are excluded from juries either by the qualifications prescribed (usually payment of property tax) or by the method of selection." Juries are often composed only of property owners and employers and by putting aside the legal and customary methods, the jury is often chosen by the sheriff or other officers, who may be unduly influenced by either party.

(9) It is charged that innocent men are arrested or otherwise illtreated during strikes for the purpose of injuring the strikers and breaking the strike. It

is alleged that during the strike of silk workers at Paterson, N.J., men were unlawfully arrested and imprisoned and the right of trial by jury was generally denied, and that the same conditions were found in many other like strikes, and that the conditions in West Virginia and Colorado, which were almost beyond belief, had the additional feature of military rule.

(10) It is asserted that during a strike the State function of policing is virtually turned over to employers and the detective agencies employed by them, and the character and conduct of the men employed by the detective agencies at Roosevelt, N.J., Calumet, Mich., and Bayonne, N.J., is cited.

(11) It is charged that during strikes a military despotism under so-called martial law is set up in place of civil government. During the strike of coal miners in West Virginia in 1912, martial law was declared, the writ of habeas corpus denied, and persons outside the military zone were tried and sentenced under martial law. It is stated that more extreme conditions in Colorado and Idaho have occurred repeatedly, and that in Colorado martial law has been in effect ten times since 1894.

(12) It is charged that in some localities employers so control the machinery of government that the lawless acts of their agents go unpunished, while strike leaders are relentlessly prosecuted. It is admitted, however, that in cases where workers have secured control they have often used their power unjustly.

In view of these conditions the Commission is urged to make the following recommendations:

(1) "That Congress forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the Federal and State Governments and by private individuals, associations and corporations. The principal rights

which should be thus specifically protected by the power of the Federal Government are the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the right to jury trial, to free speech, to peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, and to freedom from excessive bail and from cruel and unusual punishments."

- (2) "That Congress immediately enact a statute, or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment, specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional."
- (3) "That Congress enact that in all Federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected, and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality."
- (4) "That Congress drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies doing business in more than one State, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel."

4. *Denial of the Right of Organization.*—The Manly report next asserts that a more serious and fundamental charge is the "allegation by the workers that, in spite of the nominal legal right which has been established by a century-long struggle, almost insurmountable obstacles are placed in the way of their using the only means by which economic and political justice can be secured, namely, combined action through voluntary organization." In this connection the testimony of Mr. Louis D.

Brandeis is quoted to the effect that the one great cause of unrest is the absolutism of employers. Mr. Brandeis holds that unrest cannot be removed by mere improvement of the physical and material condition of the worker. No mere liberality in the division of the proceeds of industry will suffice "There must be a division not only of the profits but a division of the responsibilities; and the men must have the opportunity of deciding, in part, what shall be their condition and how the business shall be run. They, also, as a part of that responsibility, must learn that they must bear the results, the fatal results, of grave mistakes, just as the employer. But the right to assist in producing the results, the right, if need be, the privilege of making mistakes, is a privilege which cannot be denied to labour, just as we must insist on their sharing the responsibilities for the result of the business."

It is therefore suggested that the Commission recommend (1) incorporation, among the other constitutional rights, of the unlimited right to form associations for mutual betterment; (2) laws prohibiting the discharge of workers for belonging to labour unions; (3) laws forbidding holding the acts of a labour union to be illegal when the same act by an individual would be legal, and that (4) that the Federal Trade Commission shall be empowered and directed by Congress to investigate unfair acts involving labour, especially the refusal to permit workers to join unions or the refusal to confer with union representatives, and that the Department of Labour shall be empowered and directed to prosecute before the Federal Trade Commission all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labour, such cases to have precedence over all other cases before the Commission.

Conclusions and Recommendations.—The next division of the report is devoted to conclusions and recommendations. Section 1 deals with "Industrial Conditions of Adult Workmen in General Industries," and has recommenda-

tions with regard to wages, hours of labour, safety and sanitation and housing. Section 2, "Women and Children in Industry," includes in its recommendations increased organization of working women, that women wage earners shall receive the same compensation as men for the same service and the extension of the principle of State protection for children. Section 3, "Industrial Conditions and Relations on Public Utilities," recommends the purchase by the Federal Government of such part of the equipment of the telegraph and telephone companies as may be necessary for the efficient operation of National telegraph and telephone systems. Recommendations were also made with regard to the Pullman Company and a standard code of sanitary regulations for railroad construction camps is suggested. Measures to prevent the compelling of employees to sign releases of liability for accidents and the regulation of the employment of police on interstate railroads are also recommended. Section 4 contains recommendations with regard to "Industrial Conditions in Isolated Communities." Section 5, "The Concentration of Wealth and Influence," notes the creation of large privately managed funds or "foundations" and recommends that corporations whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single specific function and whose funds exceed one million dollars, shall be required to secure a Federal charter which charter should definitely limit the funds to be held by any organization, specify exactly its functions and powers, provide against undue accumulation of funds, for rigid inspection and complete publicity. Section 6, "The Land Question and the Condition of Agricultural Labour," has recommendations looking to increased tillage and production through the work of National and State land commissions, the development of better credit facilities, modernized rural schools, and the revision of the taxation system. The recommendations of Section 7, "Judicial Settlement of Labour Claims and Complaints," suggests in-

dustrial courts, and the prosecution of the just claims of all classes of workmen by the Commissioner of Labour or the Industrial Commissions of the several States. Section 8, "The Law Relating to Trade Unions and Industrial Disputes," recommends legislation embodying the principles of the British Trades Disputes Act. Section 9, "The Policing of Industry," has a series of eight recommendations prohibiting the transportation of men from State to State as armed guards or agents either of employers or of employees; prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of military materials except when consigned to the State or Federal Governments; the regulation of private detective agencies and private employment agencies; the enactment of statutes, by the States, providing a uniform code governing the militia and provision for the fullest use of schools and other public buildings for public meetings and lectures and other measures designed to remove the causes which lead to violence and to promote impartial and effectual action of police during disputes. Section 10 has recommendations on "The Conditions and Problems of Migratory Labourers." Section 11, "Unemployment," discusses the extent and character of unemployment (the two basic causes of which are given as unjust distribution of income and land monopolization), the existing conditions of employment, existing agencies for employment and public employment agencies, and recommends the establishment of a national employment system under the Department of Labour, the regulation of private employment agencies in interstate business and "the investigation and preparation of plans for the regularization of employment, the decasualization of labour, the utilization of public work to fill in periods of business depression, insurance against unemployment in such trades and industries as may seem desirable, and other measures designed to promote regularity and steadiness of employment," and the creation of a special board to devise plans for performing

the largest amount of public work during the winter and in periods of depression. Section 12 embodies conclusions as to "Organization, Methods and Policies of Trade Unions." Section 13, "Organization, Methods and Policies of Employers' Associations," recommends "the formation of strong and stable associations of employers for the purpose of negotiating joint agreements and otherwise determining, upon a democratic and equitable basis, the fundamental problems of the trade." Section 14 recommends the extension of joint agreements between associations of employers and trade unions.

Section 15, "Agencies of Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration," has a "Proposed Plan of a National System of Mediation, Investigation and Arbitration." As presented, the plan is limited to a national system, but it is recommended that the State Legislatures should legislate along the same lines. A National Mediation Commission should be appointed by the President, the members representing in proper balance the interests of employers, employees and the public and serving for terms of six years. The President should designate an equal number of leading organizations of employers and leading organizations of employees to appoint representatives to constitute an advisory body to the President, to Congress, and to the Mediation Commission. This advisory body should have an organization independent of the Commission and elect its own chairman and secretary. It should advise the Commission as to its duties, the administration of its affairs and the selection of mediators and should have power to make recommendations regarding legislation. The members should be paid travelling and other necessary expenses and such compensation as may be determined upon. The National Mediation Commission should have power to intervene in all industrial disputes involving firms or corporations in interstate commerce except public service corporations. It is pointed out that this provision dif-

ferentiates the functions of the new Commission from those of the Mediation Commission existing under the Newlands Act,* and it is recommended that both Commissions should exist at least until the proposed Commission shall have been thoroughly tested. In noting that this plan will have the effect of supplanting the mediation powers of the Department of Labour, there is no criticism of that Department which it is stated has never had the time nor the resources necessary for the proper development of this function. The permanent assurance of impartiality, however, demands this course. As the Department of Labour was created to represent the interests of labour; its duty is to act for the protection of the workers and it seems certain that it will not be entrusted with the power necessary to compel testimony for the purpose of public inquiries which are of such vital necessity in those bitter disputes in which mediation is seldom successful and where public interest strongly demands intervention.

In a dispute between employers and employees in interstate commerce other than public service corporations either party should apply to the Mediation Commission or the Commission should offer the services of its mediators. If settlement is not reached the Commission should try to induce the parties to submit to arbitration and if the parties be induced to arbitrate the Commission should have power to request both parties to consent to the creation of a Board of Mediation and Arbitration. If consent is secured, the Commission should form a Board of three members, one selected by the employers, one by the employees and a third by the members

*An Act approved by the President, July 15, 1913. It provides for the adjustment of train service disputes either by mediation, conciliation or arbitration. Provision is also made for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation and of two officials of the Federal Government to act with him. The law contains no powers of compulsion, but when intervention in the form of mediation or conciliation has proved ineffective and the dispute is voluntarily submitted to arbitration, the award is binding on all concerned. For full text of the Act see *Labour Gazette* of August, 1913, page 164.

so chosen. The Commission should appoint a member if either side fails to recommend one or if the third member is not recommended within a stated time, the Commission's appointment to be made from a list prepared by the Advisory Board. If the Board of Mediation and Investigation should not be successful in settling the dispute and if the parties refuse arbitration, the Board should have power to make an investigation and should submit to the Commission a full report thereon including recommendations for settlement. The Commission should have power to give adequate publicity to such report.

Section 16, "Industrial Conditions and the Public Health—Sickness Insurance," recommends a Federal system of sickness insurance. Section 17, "Education in Relation to Industry," as presented by Commissioner John B. Lennon in a report on industrial education, recommends the creation of a Federal Board to administer funds appropriated by Congress to the several States for vocational education, each State being required to adopt certain standards established by the Board before it may receive any appropriation. The reader is referred to the report of the Special Commission on Vocational Education, which submitted its report June 1, 1914, for an exhaustive treatment of the subject. Sections 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 deal respectively with "Scientific Management," "Prison Labour," "Immigration," "Labour Conditions in American Colonial Possessions," and "Chinese Exclusion." The section on immigration suggests the enactment of more restrictive legislation.

Supplemental Statement of Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell.

In a supplemental statement Commissioners John B. Lennon and James O'Connell, two of the labour members, state that while the employer members of the Commission contend that the Manly report is deficient in that it does not include among the fundamental

causes of industrial unrest labour's share in fostering and promoting violence in trade disputes, jurisdictional disputes accompanied by strikes, limitation of output, sympathetic strikes, contract breaking, apprenticeship rules, refusal to use non-union materials, alleged graft, etc., these things are not causes but evidences of existing industrial unrest due to the fact that labour organizations are forced by employers to fight for the mere right to exist, and that experience shows that these evils rapidly disappear as soon as the organization establishes its right to organize. The commissioners dissent from the Manly report's plan of a National system of mediation, investigation and arbitration on the grounds that such a scheme is "Bureaucracy run mad, and a subversion of Democracy dangerous to citizens." It is their opinion that the work being done by the Department of Labour and by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation is better than any that could be expected from such a Commission. They favour the extension of the Newlands Act to cover all employees engaged in interstate commerce and urge as the great remedy for unnecessary industrial unrest "more, and more, and still more organization of labour and of the employers in each industry as well." Apart from these qualifications the Commissioners concur in the Manly report, also in the supplemental statement of Chairman Walsh and in the opinion expressed therein dissenting from the report of John R. Commons and Florence J. Harriman. They also concur in that part of the Garretson statement headed "Causes Underlying Industrial Unrest" and in the addendum of George P. West on the Colorado strike.

Supplemental Statement of Commissioner Austin B. Garretson.

Commissioner Austin B. Garretson, the other labour member, in a supplemental statement expresses general agreement with the recommendations of the Manly report but dissents from the recommendations for State and Federal

Commissions and a Federal Industrial Council. Mr. Garretson favours the extension of the Newlands Act to all interstate employees who can constitutionally be brought under its provisions. He dissents entirely from the report of Commissioner J. R. Commons and renders individual opinion only on the causes underlying industrial unrest which to him appear to be (1) the inequitable distribution of the fruits of industry, (2) the lack of equality before the law as between the man who has and the man who has not, (3) irregularity of employment and the consequent restriction of opportunity and belief that toil can bring no fair recompense under present conditions, and (4) land monopoly with the resulting prohibitive price and congestion of population.

Supplemental Statement of Chairman Walsh.

Chairman Frank P. Walsh in a supplemental statement dissents from the recommendation for new administrative machinery for mediation and arbitration in the form of a special Commission, believing that the Commission created by the Newlands Act and the Department of Labour are capable of dealing with the situation if adequately supported. He also dissents from the literary test as a working method of restricting immigration and the recommendations regarding civil government in isolated industrial communities. He dissents from the report of Commissioner John R. Commons and Florence J. Harriman in that it does not set forth the underlying causes of industrial dissatisfaction, is undemocratic in its scheme of the control of labour, is impossible of performance and opens up unlimited opportunities for graft and corruption.

II. Report by John R. Commons, Florence J. Harriman, Richard H. Aishton, S. Thruston Ballard and Harris Weinstock.

John R. Commons, Florence J. Harriman and the employer members of the Commission dissent from the recommendations of the Manly report because they have not the criticism of employers, employees and others affected by them, and because "they contain few or no practicable suggestions for legislation that would be enforceable, or because they are directed to making a few individuals scapegoats where what is needed is serious attention to the system that produces the demand for scapegoats, and, with it, the breakdown of labour legislation in this country." According to these Commissioners the greatest cause of unrest is probably the fact that "our statute books are encumbered by laws that are conflicting, ambiguous, and unenforceable, or partly enforced," and they place foremost in their report methods of establishing a system designed to provide adequate and responsible administration. They recommend State and Federal Industrial Commissions to be created for

the administration of all labour laws. It is pointed out that there is a tendency in labour legislation in the States towards complete centralization of the administration of the labour laws in a single department and that the same kind of events that have led up to the establishment of State Industrial Commissions in such States as Wisconsin and Ohio are taking place in Federal legislation. Associated with the Federal Industrial Commission should be an Advisory Representative Council to be appointed by the President consisting of ten persons representing the different associations of employers and farmers in the country and ten representing organized labour, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labour to be members *ex-officio*.

This Advisory Council should serve without compensation. All the Commission's recommendations should be submitted to the Advisory Council before being formally adopted and all reports and other official documents should also

be submitted. The Advisory Council should not have veto power over the acts of the Commission but is designed to act as a check upon unwarranted action. All of the Commission's employees should be under Civil Service rules. It is proposed to separate the policy determining function from the administrative function in order that in as far as possible the problems on which capital and labour disagree may be separated from those in which they have a common interest. To this end the Industrial Commission should be purely an administrative body not intended to promote new legislation while the Department of Labour should be entrusted with investigations that would enable the President to determine upon a labour policy and should be, as it has been in the past, the educational medium through which the country may be informed on the various labour issues that need solution or that have not yet been legislated upon. Similar departments might be established in the large industrial States. The Industrial Commissions should make and publish investigations and recommendations on all subjects whose administration is entrusted to them, the Federal Commission being the agency to which the States should look for continuous investigations and publications for the entire country on all subjects involved in labour disputes. The Commission should have power to make rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the labour laws, and any person in interest should be entitled to petition the Commission for a hearing on the legality or reasonableness of any rule, regulation or order, or such person may bring a special action in court to test the legality and reasonableness of any provision of the labour laws. At the request of the Supreme Court the Commission should investigate and report upon questions of fact referred to it by the court bearing upon the constitutionality or reasonableness of any Federal or State Statute or administrative rule on the relations of employer and employee.

It is proposed that the Industrial Commission shall follow strictly "voluntary" methods of mediation and arbitration, but that in the other branches of its work the Commission shall have the ordinary coercive powers of government. The underlying principle is "that the government should not employ its coercive powers to regulate collective bargaining, but should in certain matters employ the force of law and administration to regulate the individual labour contract. It does the latter through laws on child labour, hours of labour, safety and health, workmen's compensation, sickness insurance, minimum wage, and so on." The strike and the lockout and other such weapons are essential. Their object is similar to legislation regulating the individual labour contract except that they regulate it through joint agreement. It is aimed to permit the use by either side of its weapons of closed union shop and closed non-union shop, of strike and lockout, boycott and blacklist, peaceful picketing and strikebreaking, peaceful inducement to break a contract to work or to break off allegiance with a union in an effort to win a labour dispute. To this end, therefore, it is recommended that Congress and the State Legislatures should enact laws similar to the British Trades Disputes Act of 1906, relieving employers' associations and labour unions, as well as their representatives of criminal suits, damage suits and injunctions on account solely of combination or conspiracy connected with a labour dispute, when the act would be lawful if done by one person. If the Government through compulsory arbitration steps in, it attempts to deprive both sides of all coercive weapons, or it may use its power to deprive either side of only a part of its weapons. If the Government compels the employer and employee to testify, it tries to substitute compulsion for voluntary consent at two important steps of collective bargaining. It introduces compulsory recognition and compulsory negotiation under the guise of compulsory testimony.

It is argued that mere compulsion on employers through prosecutions to compel employers to confer with unions is ineffective unless as in the Canadian and Colorado Acts there is compulsion to investigate, or, as in Australia, compulsion to arbitrate. The next step is usually a provision that both sides shall continue at work while investigation is in progress as is required by the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act latterly adopted by New Zealand and Colorado. Under these Acts the Government coerces each side to go through the same forms that they would do if they agreed voluntarily to arbitrate. "This is compulsory recognition, compulsory negotiation, compulsory testimony and compulsory labour pending investigation, but without compulsion after investigation." It is stated that arbitration cannot be voluntary when the Government throws its power to one side or the other by appointing a representative on the Board without consent of both sides. It cannot therefore be claimed that the Canadian system is "voluntary arbitration." The Canadian experience shows that public opinion is not sufficient to secure the adoption of the recommendations of the Board and the next step is the compulsory arbitration of Australasia which brings the power of fine and imprisonment to enforce an award.

The commissioners believe that compulsory methods are unsuited to American conditions, and they therefore recommend a voluntary Board of Investigation adopted from the Canadian Act, but without its compulsory features which, they believe, will prove a valuable addition to the Newlands Act which goes as far as voluntary arbitration in interstate railroad disputes. It is advised that the Newlands Act and the Department of Labour Act should be so amended that all mediation and conciliation should be consolidated under the Federal Industrial Commission.

The plan suggests that the Industrial Commission, "State or Federal," should

appoint a chief mediator, who should be wholly independent of the Commission except as to appointment and removal. He should have no power of compulsory testimony and is prohibited from arbitrating any dispute, from making any public recommendation, or revealing any information secured in any dispute. The chief mediator is to offer his services in confidence to both sides of such dispute as are of public importance. If an agreement is not secured through conciliation, the mediator should recommend arbitration, and if both consent to abide by the arbitration he shall assist them in selecting a Board consisting of any number of members that both sides may agree upon. If agreement is not reached within a specified time as to the third party to the Board the chief mediator should appoint the same. If both parties do not consent to arbitrate, the mediator should recommend the appointment of a Board of Mediation and Investigation which should have power to make public its findings which are not binding on any person. If both parties consent to such a Board the mediator should assist them in creating it and should appoint a third member if the parties cannot agree on the same. In case both parties accept either a Board of Arbitration or a Board of Mediation and Investigation, such Board should have power of compelling testimony.

In individual bargaining the case is said to be different for here the individual worker is at a disadvantage with the employer. This is especially the condition of women and child workers and for them the State, but not the Federal Commission, should create advisory minimum wage boards which should investigate and recommend the minimum wage and other conditions to the Industrial Commission. State Commissions should also give legal aid to deserving workmen. The Commission should require three shifts of eight hours each and one day of rest in seven in all industries operating continuously, and

detective agencies in interstate business should be required to take out a Federal license under the Industrial Commission. In such matters as child labour laws, workmen's compensation, safety, health, etc., the individual worker is not able to protect himself and when the Government comes to the aid of the second party it is not usually intervening in the field of collective bargaining. Such matters are not usually an issue in industrial disputes but in matters of wages, hours of labour, and shop rules where unions are strong enough to protect individuals the function of Government should as far as possible be limited to voluntary mediation. It is pointed out that compulsory systems have not abolished strikes and lockouts and that the nation must look to the enactment and enforcement of laws protecting labourers as individuals for the removal of the underlying causes of industrial unrest. The main purport of the recommendation for Industrial Commissions to regulate the individual labour contract is to provide the efficient and non-partisan administration of laws without which the removal of these abuses cannot be accomplished. In order to provide funds for the Industrial Commission and the promotion of social welfare the report recommends a Federal fund to be derived from an inheritance tax on large fortunes graduated from 1 per cent on the excess of \$25,000 fortunes to 15 per cent on fortunes above \$1,000,000 when left to direct heirs, with higher rates on fortunes left to distant heirs. It is estimated that \$200,000,000 a year could be derived from this tax, 50 cents per capita to be returned to the States in order to induce them to turn over to the Federal Government the sole right of imposing inheritance taxes. It is proposed to invest the principal of this fund in such enterprises as schemes for the housing of workpeople, workmen's hotels, hospitals, and rural credit associations.

As to immigration it is recommended that as this problem is one of the prin-

cipal issues between capital and labour, its administration should be turned over to the proposed Federal Industrial Commission where capital and labour will have an equal voice. In a section on "Farmers and Farm Labourers" it is recommended that Congress and the various States should pass rural credit acts in order that the small American farmer may enjoy the privileges which have come to farmers in European countries through the various rural credit systems they have adopted. Under the heading "Corporation Control" the report condemns the conditions found in Colorado which, it is stated, show the system of corporation control of labour and politics that has taken hold throughout the country. The commissioners state they are not in favour of public ownership as solely a matter of improving labour conditions and that there must be more complete investigation before such can be recommended. They feel that the main immediate need is legislation designed to take the control out of the hands of corporations and place it in the hands of the people, such as corrupt practices acts, direct primaries for the nomination of candidates, protected by corrupt practices acts, constitutional and legislative initiative for State and Federal Governments, the recall of elected officials, including executives and judges of the lower courts, proportional representation and woman suffrage.

Dissenting Opinion of Commissioner Weinstock.

While Commissioner Harris Weinstock signed the Commons report his signature was subject to a dissenting statement on the question of immigration, Mr. Weinstock being of the opinion that there were abundant immigration laws and that the recommendation of the Commons report that "very substantial restrictions on immigration in addition to the present restrictions, should be adopted" was necessary.

III. Report of Commissioners Weinstock, Ballard and Aishton.

The third report, that submitted by the employer members of the Commission, concurs in the Commons report in the main but dissents on two points, (1) from the recommendation that the secondary boycott should be legalized, (2) from the limitation of public inquiry in labour disputes only to cases where both sides invite such inquiry. It is recommended that in the case of public utilities the Industrial Commission shall have power to undertake a compulsory public inquiry when, in the discretion of the Commission, public interest demands it. As an addition to the Commons report it is stated that the alleged findings of fact and the comments thereon of the Manly report are manifestly partisan and unfair. The Commissioners admit that the evidence shows that some employers have been guilty of much wrongdoing but they insist that the responsibility for the causes of industrial unrest is not entirely at the doors of one side as the Manly report would indicate. They state that "there has been an abundance of testimony submitted to prove to our satisfaction that some employers have resorted to questionable methods to prevent their workers from organizing in their own self-interest; that they have attempted to defeat democracy by more or less successfully controlling courts and Legislatures; that some of them have exploited women and children and unorganized workers; that some have resorted to all sorts of methods to prevent the enactment of remedial industrial legislation; that some have employed gunmen in strikes, who were disreputable characters and who assaulted innocent people and committed other crimes most reprehensible in character; that some have paid lower wages than competitive conditions warranted, worked their people long hours, and under insanitary and dangerous conditions; that some have exploited prison labour at the expense of free labour; that some have been contract-breakers

with labour; that some have at times attempted, through the authorities, to suppress free speech and the right of peaceful assembly; and that some have deliberately, for selfish ends, bribed representatives of labour. All these things, we find, tend to produce industrial unrest, with all its consequent and far-reaching ills."

But on the other hand it is argued that there is an awakening among the enlightened employers and the general conditions of the American worker are said to be the best in the world's industrial history. Even enlightened employers object to deal with organized labour on account of such practices as:

- (a) Sympathetic strikes.
- (b) Jurisdictional disputes.
- (c) Labour union politics.
- (d) Contract breaking.
- (e) Restriction of output.
- (f) Prohibition of the use of non-union made tools and materials.
- (g) Closed shop.
- (h) Contests for supremacy between rival unions.
- (i) Acts of violence against non-union workers and the properties of employers.
- (j) Apprenticeship rules.

These objections on the part of employers to recognize and deal with organized labour are then taken up *seriatim*, and it is concluded that "these various policies have brought out their fullest share among the workers, to say nothing of the injury inflicted on employers and on society, of poverty, suffering, wretchedness, misery, discontent, and crime. Organized labour will never come into its own, and will indefinitely postpone the day when its many commendable objects will be achieved in the broadest sense, until it will cut out of its programme sympathetic strikes,

until it can prevent cessation of work in jurisdictional disputes, until it can successfully prevent labour union politics, until it can teach many in its rank and file to regard more sacredly their trade agreements, until it can penalize its members for resorting to violence in labour disputes, and until it can make it a labour union offence to limit output." Before affixing their signatures these commissioners express the hope "that employers will strive to *work* with rather than *against* intelligent labour representatives in aiding to lessen industrial unrest and to still further improve the condition of wage earners and their dependents."

Supplemental Statement of Commissioner Ballard.

Commissioner S. Thurston Ballard adds a statement in which the causes of industrial unrest are grouped under five headings:

- (1) Low wages.
- (2) Unemployment, through seasonal occupations, periods of depression, accidents and sickness.

(3) The development of large industries.

(4) Long working hours and insani-tary conditions.

(5) Unsatisfactory rural conditions.

Commissioner Ballard recommends a national minimum wage law, a national system of employment agencies, workmen's compensation laws and sickness and accident insurance, a national charter for all corporations in interstate business, a national eight-hour law for continuous labour, and federal aid to the States in improving rural schools. A non-partisan Commission in charge of industrial questions is suggested in agreement with the majority report. While the income and inheritance tax would seem to be the fairest means of securing the necessary revenue for carrying out the suggestions of the report, it is recommended that the question should be carefully studied, that care should be taken that the tax does not become confiscatory, and the opinion is expressed that every individual should pay his proportion no matter how small it may be.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

AT the 1915 session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, there were in all 116 measures passed, of which 45 were public acts. A number of these measures relate to matters directly affecting labour and a number of others have a bearing on agricultural and other industries. Of measures passed directly in the interests of labour or having provisions directly affecting labour may be mentioned the Workmen's Compensation Act; an Act to Consolidate and Amend the Mechanics' Lien Act; an Act to Amend the Nova Scotia Factories Act; an Act to Amend the Coal Mines Regulations Act; an Act to

Amend the Public Health Act, and an Act respecting compulsory attendance at schools in cities and towns.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act follows¹ in many respects the lines of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. The compensation provided for is practically identical with that of the Ontario measure and the industries are classified in much the same manner. Part 1, which is the main portion of the Act, applies to employers and workmen in or about the industries of lumbering,

¹Chap. 1, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

mining, quarrying, fishing, manufacturing, building, construction, engineering, transportation, operation of railways, telegraph, telephone, electric power lines, water works, sewers, and other public utilities, navigation, the operation of boats, ships, tugs and dredges, stevedoring, operation of grain elevators and warehouses, teaming, scavenging and street cleaning, painting, decorating and renovating; dyeing and cleaning; the operation of laundries or any occupations incidental to or immediately connected therewith. Persons engaged in office or other clerical work and not exposed to the hazards incident to the nature of the work carried on in the industry; persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, "outworkers," (which is defined to mean a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, repaired, or adapted for sale in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the articles or materials); persons employed by a city, town or municipal corporation as members of a police force or of the fire department and members of the family of the employer, are excluded from the provisions of Part 1. Part 2 of the Act covers industries not included in Part 1, and provides for the bringing of an action for damages where the accident is caused by negligence on the part of fellow-workmen or employers.

Certain Companies Exempted.

Provision is also made for the exclusion of certain companies and their employees, where these companies already have some scheme of compensation which in the opinion of the Board, is on the whole, not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependents than the provisions of the Compensation Act. These exceptions, as the Act states, apply only to the employers

and workmen in the industries carried on within the Island of Cape Breton by the Dominion Steel Corporation and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited. The Board may give a certificate permitting the continuation of compensation arrangements of these companies for a term of years and may also, where complaint is made by the Board by or on behalf of workmen and employers that the scheme is not so favourable to workmen and their dependents as the provisions of the Act, revoke such certificate. Provision is also made for the admission of any industries or workmen not at present within the scope of the Act. The Board may also, by regulation, exclude from the scope of the Act any industry in which not more than a stated number of workmen are usually employed.

Compensation.

Compensation is given for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment to a workman, except where the injury does not disable the workman for the period of at least seven days from earning full wages at the work in which he was employed, or is attributable solely to the serious and wilful misconduct of the workmen, unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement. Compensation is to date from the time of disability. The Board may also order compensation when payable by the laws of another province and the Board may upon application grant leave to any workman or dependent resident in Nova Scotia at the time of the accident to reside out of Nova Scotia without thereby forfeiting the right to compensation payments under the Act. Provision is made for the bringing of an action in cases where a working man is entitled to recover against persons other than his employer, and in the event of the amount recovered under such action being less than the amount of compensation to which such workman or dependents would be en-

titled under the Act, he becomes entitled to compensation to the extent of the difference. This provision, however, does not give any right to an employer or to a workman within the scope of Part 1 of the Act to bring an action against any employer within the scope of Part 1 and the provisions of Part 1 are to be in lieu of all actions to which a workman or his dependents might be entitled against the employer of such workman by reason of an accident while in such employer's service. Compensation payable under the Act cannot be waived and it is not lawful for an employer to deduct from the wages of any of his workmen any part of a sum which the employer may become liable to pay into the accident fund. The compensation is not assignable or liable to attachment unless with the approval of the Board. Application for compensation must be made within one year after the occurrence of the injury.

Workmen's Compensation Board.

The Workmen's Compensation Board is composed of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, one of these members being chairman and another vice-chairman of the Board. Commissioners hold office during good behaviour but may be removed at any time for cause. Commissioners cease to hold office when they attain the age of seventy-five years unless otherwise directed by the Governor-in-Council. The Board is given the same powers as the Supreme Court for compelling the attendance of witnesses and of examining them under oath, and may also compel the production of books, papers and documents. The office of the Board is situated in Halifax, where sittings are to be held, except where it is expedient to hold them elsewhere, in which case sittings may be held in any part of Nova Scotia. Provision is made for the appointment by the Board of a secretary, a chief medical officer and such auditors, actuaries, inspectors, officers and clerks as may be deemed necessary.

The Board's decisions and findings upon all questions of law and fact shall be final and conclusive, except that an appeal may be made to the Supreme Court where permission for such appeal is given by a judge of the said court, and the Board may of its own motion state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court upon any question which in the opinion of the Board is a question of law. In order, however, as the Act states, not to restrict the generality of the powers of the Board, questions such as whether an injury has arisen out of or in the course of an employment within the scope of the Act, the existence and degree of disability, the permanence of disability, the diminution of earning capacity, the amount of average earnings, the character of any employment, establishment or department and whether or not employees in any industry is within the scope of the Act, and entitled to compensation, are deemed to be questions of fact. The Board is to make a report on or before the first day of March in each year to the Provincial Secretary of its transactions during the year.

Scale of Compensation.

The scale of compensation is almost identical with that provided under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. Where death results from an injury the amount of the compensation shall be, (1) the necessary expenses of the burial of the workman, not exceeding \$75; (2) where the widow or an invalid husband is the sole dependent a monthly payment of \$20; (3) where the dependents are a widow or an invalid widower and one or more children, a monthly payment of \$20 with an additional monthly payment of \$5 for each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole \$40; (4) where the dependents are children, a monthly payment of \$10 to each child under the age of sixteen years, not exceeding in the whole \$40, and (5) where the dependents are persons other than those before mentioned,

a sum reasonable and proportionate to the pecuniary loss to such dependents occasioned by the death to be determined by the Board, but not exceeding \$20 per month to a parent or parents and not exceeding in the whole \$30 per month. Payments in cases where the dependents are a widow or an invalid widower and one or more children shall continue only as long as in the opinion of the Board it might reasonably have been expected, had the workman lived, he would have continued to contribute to the support of the dependents. Exclusive of the expenses of burial, the compensation payable is not in any case to exceed 55 per cent of the average earnings of the workman and compensation payments in excess of this percentage shall be reduced accordingly. If a dependent widow marries, the monthly payment to her shall cease but she shall be entitled in lieu thereof to a sum equal to the monthly payments for two years, though this provision does not apply to payments to a widow in respect of a child. Payments in respect of a child shall cease when the child attains the age of sixteen years or dies. Where permanent total disability results from an injury the amount of the compensation shall be a periodical payment during the life of the workman equal to 55 per cent of his average earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been employed. Where permanent partial disability results from the injury the compensation shall be a periodical payment of 55 per cent of the difference between the average earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, and the compensation shall be payable during the workman's lifetime. The Board may also recognize an impairment of earning capacity and may allow a lump sum in compensation. Where temporary total or temporary partial disability results from the in-

jury, the compensation shall be 55 per cent of the workman's average earnings, but shall be payable only so long as the disability lasts. "Average earnings" and "earning capacity" are defined to mean the average earnings or earning capacity at the time of the injury, and may be calculated upon the daily, weekly or monthly wages, or other regular remuneration which the workman was receiving at the time of the injury, or upon the average yearly earnings of the workman for three years prior to the injury or upon the probable yearly earning capacity of the workman at the time of the injury, as may appear to the Board best to represent the actual loss of earnings suffered by the workman by reason of the injury, but not so as in any case to exceed the rate of \$1,200 per year. In fixing the amount of a weekly or monthly payment regard shall be had to any allowance or benefit which the workman may receive from his employer during the period of his disability, including any pension, gratuity or other allowance provided wholly at the expense of the employer, and where compensation is payable, any sum thus deducted from the compensation may be paid to the employer out of the accident fund.

Method of Obtaining Compensation.

Where any workman or dependent is entitled to compensation he shall file with the Board an application for such compensation together with a certificate of the attending physician and such other proofs of his claim as may be required by the Board. Physicians or surgeons attending cases of injury to workmen are required to furnish reports to the Board in respect of such injuries. It is also the duty of such physicians to give advice and information which will enable such workmen or dependents to make application for compensation and to furnish such proofs as may be required by the Board. Employers are required to notify the Board in writing

within three days after the happening of an accident giving particulars in regard to its nature, time of occurrence, name and address of the workman, place where the accident happened, name and address of the physician or surgeon by whom the workman was attended, and any other particulars required by regulation of the Board. Employers also are required to make further reports respecting accidents where required.

Payment of Compensation.

It is left to the Board to decide in what form and manner compensation may be paid, and the Board may either pay such compensation in a lump sum or in periodical payments; in any case where in the opinion of the Board it will conserve the accident fund to provide special medical treatment for a workman, the expense of such operation or treatment may be paid out of the accident fund. The Board is given power to reopen, review or readjust any claim or decision where the circumstances require same, and may require workmen applying for or receiving compensation payments to submit to medical examinations, and in default of such requirement being complied with, may withhold compensation payments and may also require proof from time to time of the existence and condition of any dependents in receipt of compensation payments.

Accident Fund and Assessments.

For the purpose of creating and maintaining an accident fund, all industries within the scope of the Act are divided into the following classes:

Class 1.—Lumbering, logging, saw mills, manufacture of pulp or paper.

Class 2.—Wood-working, planing mills, furniture factories, piano or organ factories, cooperage.

Class 3.—Coal mining.

Class 4.—Mining (other than coal), reduction of ores and smelting, quarrying, manufacture of brick or lime.

Class 5.—Manufacture of iron and steel, and iron and steel products.

Class 6.—Car-shops, manufacture of vehicles.

Class 7.—Manufacture of compounds, paints, chemicals, liquors or beverages.

Class 8.—Manufacture of leather, leather goods, rubber or rubber goods.

Class 9.—Flour-milling and handling of grain, canning, pork-packing, manufacture of food products, tobacco and tobacco products.

Class 10.—Manufacture of cloth, textiles and clothing.

Class 11.—Printing, lithographing, engraving, manufacture of stationery.

Class 12.—Teaming, cartage, warehousing and storage.

Class 13.—Construction of buildings and wooden ships, mason work, structural carpentry, plumbing and painting.

Class 14.—Steel erection, steel bridge building, steel ship building.

Class 15.—Road-making, sewer construction, excavation.

Class 16.—Sub-aqueous construction, dredging, pile driving.

Class 17.—Construction and operation of electric railways, electric power lines and appliances.

Class 18.—Construction and operation of telegraphs and telephones.

Class 19.—Construction and operation of steam railways.

Class 20.—Navigation and stevedoring.

The Board may re-arrange these classes where it is considered necessary. Several sections of the Act are devoted to provisions in regard to the levying of assessments, the accounts to be kept in connection therewith and general procedure in regard to the collection thereof.

Industrial Diseases.

Certain industrial diseases are deemed to be accidents and workmen suffering therefrom may claim compensation therefor. A description of these diseases and of the processes in which they are usually contracted is given in the following table:

Description of Diseases.	Description of Process.
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides and skins.
Lead poisoning or its sequelae.....	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae.....	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorous poisoning or its sequelae.....	Any process involving the use of phosphorous or its preparations or compounds.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae.....	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Ankylostomiasis	Mining.

Other Provisions.

Part 2 applies only to the industries to which Part 1 does not apply and to the workmen employed in such industries. A section of this part provides that where personal injury is caused to a workman by reason of any defect in the condition of machinery or plant, or by reason of the negligence of an employer, such workman or his legal personal representative may bring an action against the employer for damages and if such action is brought by the legal personal representatives of the workman or by or on behalf of persons entitled to damages under the Fatal Injuries Act, they shall be entitled to the damages recoverable under that Act. Workmen employed by a contractor or sub-contractor may bring action against the person for whom the work is being done in cases where such person owns or supplies any machinery, plant, etc., which proves defective and the defect arises from the negligence of the person for whom the work is being done as if the workman had been employed by him. The contractor or sub-contractor, however, is liable to an action but not so that double damages shall be recoverable for the same injury. A workman shall not be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk of the injury by reason only of his continuing in the employment of an employer with knowledge of the

defect or negligence which caused his injury. A workman also is deemed not to have undertaken the risks due to the negligence of his fellow-workmen, and contributory negligence on the part of a workman shall not be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damages under the Fatal Injuries Act. Both Parts 1 and 2 of the Act do not apply to farm labourers or domestics or menial servants or their employers. The Workmen's Compensation Act, Chapter 3, of the Acts of 1910, and amendments thereto, are repealed.

Mechanics' Lien Act.

The Mechanics' Lien Act, as amended² and consolidated, provides that any person who performs any work or service upon or places or furnishes any material to be used in construction work shall by virtue thereof have a lien for the price of such work, service or material supplied for the amount of the sum justly due to the person entitled to the lien. Work or improvements to public streets or highways, however, by a municipal corporation are exempted from the provisions of the Act. Any agreement, verbal or written, expressed or implied, on the part of any labourer, workman or mechanic or other person employed in any kind of manual labour dealt with in

²Chap. 2, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

the Act, that the Act shall not apply, is declared to be null and void, although this provision does not apply to a manager, officer or foreman or to any other person whose wages are more than \$5 a day. Liens have priority over all judgments, executions, assignments, attachments, garnishments, etc., and over all payments or advances made on account of any conveyance or mortgage after notice in writing of such lien to the person making such payments or after registration, of a claim for such lien, and in cases where the work done upon a building increases the selling value of the land the lien shall attach upon such increased value in priority to a prior mortgage or other charge. When property is destroyed by fire the insurance money shall take the place of the property so destroyed and shall be subject to claims upon liens. Provision is made for the deduction and retention for a period of thirty days after the completion or abandonment of a contract of 20 per cent of the value of the work done or materials supplied by the person primarily liable upon any contract in connection with which a lien might arise. Where the contract price or actual value, however, exceeds \$15,000 the amount to be retained is 15 instead of 20 per cent. The lien shall be a charge upon the amounts directed to be retained in favour of sub-contractors, whose liens are derived of persons to whom such monies so required to be retained are respectively payable. All payments up to 80 per cent or 85 per cent where the contract price or actual value exceeds \$15,000 of such price or value made in good faith by an owner to a contractor, or by a contractor to a sub-contractor, or by one sub-contractor to another sub-contractor, before notice in writing of such lien given by the person claiming the lien to him shall operate as a discharge to that extent of the lien. Payment of the percentage required to be retained so as to discharge all liens or charges in respect thereof may be made after the expiration of thirty days unless in the meantime proceedings have

been commenced to enforce any lien or charge against such percentage. Every mechanic or labourer whose lien is for wages, shall to the extent of thirty days' service have priority over all other liens derived through the same contractor or sub-contractor to the extent of and on the 20 per cent or 15 per cent previously mentioned, to which the contractor or sub-contractor through whom such lien is derived is entitled, all such mechanics and labourers ranking thereon equally. Every wage-earner shall be entitled to enforce a lien in respect of a contract not completely fulfilled and if the contract has not been completed when the lien is claimed by a wage-earner, the percentage shall be calculated on the value of the work done or materials furnished by the contractor or sub-contractor by whom such wage-earner is employed. Where the contractor or sub-contractor makes default in completing his contract the percentage shall not as against a wage-earner claiming a lien, be applied by the owner or contractor to the completion of the contract or for any other purpose, nor to the payment of damages for the non-completion of the contract, nor in payment or in satisfaction of any claim against the contractor or sub-contractor. Every device by an owner, contractor or sub-contractor to defeat the priority given to a wage-earner for his wages, and every payment made for the purpose of defeating or impairing a lien shall be null and void. During the continuance of a lien no materials shall be removed to the prejudice of the lien and materials for building purposes shall be subject to a lien in favour of the person furnishing it until placed in the building or work, and shall not be subject to execution or other process to enforce any debt other than for the purchase thereof.

Registration of Claim.

A claim for a lien may be registered in the registry of deeds for the registration district in which the land is situated, and shall state the name and residence

of the person claiming the lien, the owner of the property to be charged or the person believed to be the owner and the person for whom the work or service was done or materials furnished and the time within which the same was to be done or furnished. The claim shall also give a short description of the work or service or materials, the sum claimed as due or to become due, a description of the land to be charged and the date of expiry of the period of the claim, if any, agreed upon by the lien holder for payment for his work or service or materials, where credit has been given. The claim, which may follow certain forms set out as a schedule to the Act, shall be verified by an affidavit of the person claiming the lien or of his agent who has a personal knowledge of the matters required to be verified. In the case of a railway company it is a sufficient description of railway lands to describe them as the lands of the railway company. Claims for liens may be united and no irregularity in the form of the lien shall invalidate it unless the owner, contractor or other persons interested might be prejudiced thereby. The registrar, upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents shall register the claim so that the same may appear as an incumbrance against the land described. Claims for a lien for materials, services or wages may be registered at any time during the performance of the work or within thirty days after the furnishing of materials, completion of service or after the last work is done, for which the lien is claimed. Every lien for which a claim is not registered shall cease to exist on the expiration of the time limited for the registration thereof, unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim and a certificate thereof is registered in the registry office. Every lien for which a claim has been registered shall cease to exist on the expiration of ninety days after the work or service has been completed or materials have been furnished or placed (except in cases where a period of credit exists)

unless in the meantime an action is commenced to realize the claim and a certificate registered. Periods of credit mentioned in the claim for lien cease to have any effect on the expiration of six months from the registration, or any re-registration thereof, if the claim is not again registered within that period, unless in the meantime an action is commenced and a certificate thereof registered.

Discharge of Liens—Court Procedure.

Liens may be assigned and may be discharged by a receipt signed by the claimant or his agent duly authorized in writing, acknowledging payment and verified by affidavit and registered. Certain sections provide for the proceedings to be followed by registrars and judges. The taking of security in respect of any claims for wages or materials supplied is not to affect the lien. Lien holders may demand inspection of contractors to obtain information.

Liens on Mining Properties.

Workmen to whom wages are due in connection with mining operations are entitled to liens upon mining property and mining laws or licenses, such liens to be registered in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines at Halifax, as well as at the registry of deeds of the registration district in which the mine is situated. "Mine" is defined to be a mine to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act or the Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act applies. Liens granted by the Act may be enforced by an action in the County Court of the district in which the lands are situated and any number of lien holders claiming liens on the same property may join in an action. Such action brought by a lien holder shall be taken to be brought on behalf of all other lien holders on the property in question. The Act sets out in a number of sections the procedure before, and powers of the Court.

Lien on Chattels.

The Act also contains a provision whereby mechanics or other persons may secure a lien upon chattels for the amount or value of the money, skill or materials bestowed upon such chattels, and in the case of the amount due under a lien remaining unpaid for three months after the same was ordered to have been paid, have the right in addition to all other remedies provided by law to sell such chattels by auction on giving one week's notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the county in which the work was done, or in a newspaper circulated in such county; such advertisement to state the name of the person indebted, the amount of the debt, the description of the chattel or thing to be sold, the time and place of the sale, and the name of the auctioneer. A like notice must also be left at the last known place of residence, if any, of the owner, if he is a resident of such county.

Other Provisions.

The Act also states that when in any action brought under the provisions of the Act any claimant fails for any reason to establish a valid lien he may nevertheless recover a personal judgment for the amount due him. Schedules are attached to the Act giving forms of claim of lien for registration; claim of lien for wages; for registration; affidavit verifying claim; claim of lien for wages by several claimants, and other local forms.

Nova Scotia Factories' Act.

The Nova Scotia Factories' Act is amended^a by adding some provisions in regard to brass, iron and steel foundries. All entrances to foundries must be so constructed and maintained as to minimize drafts, and all windows therein must be maintained in proper

condition and repair. Smoke, steam and gases generated in foundries shall be promptly and effectively removed therefrom, and whenever it is necessary exhaust fans of sufficient capacity and power properly equipped with piping and hoods shall be provided and operated to remove such smoke, steam and gases. The milling and cleaning of castings shall be done in rooms not otherwise used during the process of such milling and cleaning, and provision shall be made for confining and collecting the dust arising during the process. All foundries shall be properly and thoroughly lighted during working hours, and in cold weather proper and sufficient heat shall be provided and maintained. The use of heaters discharging smoke or gas into workrooms is prohibited. In every foundry employing more than five moulders there shall be provided and maintained for the use of employees therein, suitable and convenient washrooms adequately equipped with proper hot and cold water service, such washrooms shall be kept clean and sanitary and shall be properly heated during the cold weather. Lockers shall be provided for the safe-keeping of employees' clothing and proper facilities shall be provided for drying the working clothes of the employees. Water closets used by foundry employees shall be so arranged or located that such employees in passing thereto shall not be exposed to outdoor atmospheres, and such water closets shall be properly heated during cold weather. Passageways in foundries shall be constructed and maintained of sufficient width to make the use thereof by employees safe; during the process of casting such passageways shall not be obstructed in any manner. The flask moulding machines, ladles, cranes and apparatus for transporting molten metal in foundries shall be maintained in proper condition and repair and any such tools or implements that are defective shall not be used until properly repaired. There shall be in every foundry available for immediate use an ample

^aChap. 27, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

supply of lime water, olive oil, vaseline, bandages and absorbent cotton to meet the demands of workmen in case of burns or other accidents; any other equally efficacious remedy for burns may, however, be substituted.

Coal Mines Regulations.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, is amended⁴ by a change in the method of making rules and regulations under the Act. An amendment to the Act of 1913 added a section providing that the Governor-in-Council might make rules and regulations under the Act, and that such rules and regulations should after the publication thereof in the Royal Gazette have the force of law. This amendment also required such rules and regulations to be laid before the House of Assembly immediately, if the House was then in session, or if not, within ten days after the opening of the next session of the Legislature. The Act of 1915 substitutes a section which provides that the Governor-in-Council may from time to time make such further or additional rules and regulations or orders as may be deemed necessary or expedient respecting the use of electricity in any mine or mines, and may make further or additional regulations and rules or orders as may be deemed necessary and expedient in the interests of safety and make and prescribe such forms and regulations as may be deemed necessary and expedient for the purpose of properly carrying out the provisions of the Act. The new Act does not require these rules or regulations to be laid before the House of Assembly, but provides that they shall have the force of law after the first publication thereof in the Royal Gazette. In the new Act also the inspector of mines is given wider powers in the matter of deciding whether a mine is dangerous or defective and not in the interests of safety. That portion of the original Act dealing with the investigations into accidents is changed by in-

cluding amongst the causes of accidents, electricity or over-winding or any other such special cause as the commissioner specifies by order or regulation. Rule 2 of the Act of 1908, providing for the inspection of inflammable mines, is amended by providing that the person making the inspection shall inspect with a "locked" safety lamp; the former section merely used the words "safety lamp" without specifying that it should be "locked." The former rule provided for an inspection in regard to ventilation only; the new rule provides that the person making the inspection "shall also satisfy himself that no dangerous conditions exist as to roof and working faces, and make a similar report on the conditions of the same." Under the provisions of this Act the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines has since prepared further and additional rules and regulations considered necessary and expedient respecting the use of electricity in the coal mines of the province, which rules and regulations have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and have been published in the Royal Gazette.

New Regulations.

The new regulations permit the use of electricity in any mine or in any part of a mine unless the conditions in regard to the risk of explosion of gas or coal dust are such that the inspector or deputy inspector of mines shall by notice in writing to the owner, agent or manager prohibit such uses. Notices are required to be sent to the inspector or deputy inspector of mines on the forms prescribed by the commissioner in regard to existing apparatus, of the intention to introduce apparatus into any mine, or into the ventilating district in any mine, and of the intention to introduce or re-introduce electricity into any mine where the use of electricity has not been permitted. An annual return giving the size and type of apparatus is also required. If the inspector or dep-

⁴Chap. 29, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

uty inspector of mines does not object in writing within one calendar month from the receipt by him of the notice to the carrying out of the intention to introduce apparatus or electricity into the mine, the owner becomes entitled to carry out such intention. A proper plan must be kept in the office at the mine showing the position of all fixed apparatus in the mine other than cables, telephones, signalling apparatus, lamps and switches controlling lamps, such plan to be corrected as often as necessary to keep it reasonably up-to-date, and to be produced to an inspector or deputy inspector of mines at any time on his request. Provision is made for the putting up of notices prohibiting certain persons from handling or interfering with apparatus. Procedure in case of fire, the restoration of persons suffering from the effects of electric shock, and how to communicate with persons in control of the supply of current is also set out. Provision is made for having at hand safety lamps or other proper lights in case of failure of electric light and certain provisions in regard to the type of lamps and wiring are also given. Regulations are also established in regard to the use of telephones, fire buckets, lightning arresters, the housing of apparatus and working space, the construction of apparatus and insulation systems; in regard to grounding, use of high or extra high pressure, switch gear, control of the supply of current, the construction and use of cables and portable apparatus, the supervision and working of apparatus and the use of electricity where inflammable gas is likely to be present. Regulations are also established in regard to shot firing, signalling, electric re-lighting of safety lamps, electric fans, electric hoisting and electric locomotives.

Child Labour.

An Act respecting compulsory attendance at school in cities and towns⁵ con-

tains provisions in regard to the employment of children in any business or street trade or manufacturing establishments. No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed by any person to labour in any business whatever or street trade, nor accompany any person engaged in any street trade during the hours from nine o'clock in the morning until half past three in the afternoon of any school day, unless such child delivers to the employer or has in his possession a certificate signed by the secretary of the School Board, or a certificate signed by the principal that such child has passed a satisfactory examination in Grade Seven of common school work. Violation by any one to employ a child under this provision is punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50, and in default of payment to imprisonment of not more than one month. The School Board or any person as it may appoint is required to examine into the condition of the children employed in every manufacturing or other establishment during November and May in every year and at such other times as it deems necessary, and may make an inspection at all reasonable hours by day and night, and prosecute every person violating any of the provisions of the Act. Proprietors or managers on demand are required to exhibit to the person appointed by the Board to make such examination a correct list of all children under the age of 16 years employed in such manufactory or establishment with the required certificate of attendance at school or place of instruction. Failure to supply such list or any obstruction of the person making the examination carries a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and in default of payment to imprisonment for not more than one month.

Agricultural Measures.

A number of measures dealing with the agricultural industry were passed, the principal of which is an Act to encourage the growing of wheat and other

⁵Chap. 4, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

cereals⁶ which empowers the Governor-in-Council to expend sums of money not exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000 to encourage the erection and operation in the province of mills for grinding or milling wheat and to encourage the growing of wheat or any other cereals in the province. An amendment to the Act⁷ for the encouragement of settlement on farm lands gives power to the Governor-in-Council to defer with the consent of the mortgagor and mortgagee repayment by the farmer of all monies due on any loan made under the provisions of the Act for a period not exceeding five years. A number of measures were also passed in regard to agricultural societies and farmers' associations⁸ relating, however,

chiefly to procedure and rules in regard to membership therein.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1910,⁹ gives power to local Boards of Health to make certain regulations in regard to various matters, amongst which may be mentioned as affecting labour the sanitary conduct of laundries, barber shops, meat and provision shops, bakeries and confectionery shops. Health officers are also required to render the factories inspector assistance in connection with the inspection of sanitary arrangements in factories. Local health boards are empowered to provide for the inspection of milch cows and cow byres, and all dairies, cheese factories and creameries.

⁸Chaps. 19, 39 and 41, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

⁶Chap. 12, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

⁷Chap. 35, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

⁹Chap. 31, Nova Scotia Statutes, 1915.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1914.

THE following article is reprinted from the British *Labour Gazette* for September, 1915:

Membership of Trade Unions in 1914.

As the result of inquiries made by the Department of Labour Statistics, particulars are now available respecting the membership of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, federations of trade unions, and trades councils, at the end of 1914.

Trade Unions.

At the end of 1914 the total membership of the 1,123 registered and unregistered trade unions known to the department was 3,959,863, showing an increase of 0.8 per cent on the previous year, when the figure attained (3,928,191) was greatly in excess of any previously recorded.

The membership by trades and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with a year ago are shown in the following table:

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1914.	Membership at end of 1914	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership compared with 1913.
BUILDING:			
Carpenters and Joiners.....	2	97,030	+ 1.4
Builders' Labourers.....	16	29,343	— 23.0
Others.....	46	110,161	— 3.2
MINING AND QUARRYING:			
<i>Coal Mining:</i>			
Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland.....	13	228,603	+ 5.2
Yorkshire.....	4	128,397	— 3.4
Lancashire and Cheshire.....	17	82,246	— 0.9
Midlands.....	26	164,960	— 1.0
Wales and Monmouthshire.....	9	176,413	— 1.5
Scotland.....	11	101,585	— 4.2
Other Mining and Quarrying.....	10	30,373	+ 0.9
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING:			
Iron and Steel Manufacture.....	13	71,457	— 10.7
Ironfounding.....	9	47,854	— 2.4
Engineering.....	63	296,796	+ 9.1
Shipbuilding.....	12	102,201	+ 3.7
Miscellaneous.....	76	39,433	+ 0.6
TEXTILE:			
<i>Cotton:</i>			
Weavers.....	43	216,146	— 3.2
Others.....	104	136,676	— 2.0
Other Textile.....	91	83,901	— 0.6
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Packing, etc.....	39	61,509	— 14.1
CLOTHING:			
Boot and Shoe.....	11	55,433	+ 1.4
Tailoring and other Clothing.....	28	46,885	— 8.6
TRANSPORT:			
Railway.....	6	336,671	+ 3.2
Tramway and other Land Transport.....	18	97,382	+ 1.5
Seamen.....	12	128,921	+ 2.7
Dock, Canal and Riverside Labour.....	23	143,263	— 6.8
Printing and Allied Trades.....	32	92,055	+ 9.0
Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.....	80	64,686	+ 0.2
Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.....	11	105,880	— 4.9
Other Trades.....	202	167,329	+ 1.5
General Labour.....	14	366,539	+ 10.7
Employees of Public Authorities.....	82	150,295	+ 3.9
TOTALS*	1,123*	3,959,863†	+ 0.8

*Exclusive, as usual, of a few Unions (generally unimportant) from which complete returns have not been received.

†The total membership (all trades) includes 39,901 members in colonial and foreign branches, of whom 19,479 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and 18,823 to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

In no group of trades was the rate of increase so great in 1914 as in 1913, and in several groups there was a decline in membership. The general labour group heads the list of increases with 35,000 or 10.7 per cent; but this increase was entirely due to the growth of one union—the Workers' Union—which advanced in

membership from 91,000 to 159,600; in 1910 this union had only 5,000 members. Trade unions in the engineering industry show an increase of 25,000 members, or 9.1 per cent. On the other hand, the membership of unions of builders' labourers, of iron and steel workers, and of textile dyers, etc., decreased

by 9,000 (or 23.0 per cent), 9,000 (or 10.7 per cent), and 10,000 (or 14.1 per cent) respectively.

The total membership of all trade unions in 1914 increased by 65.1 per cent compared with 1910, and by 172.7 per cent compared with 1895, when the membership was lower than in any other year of the period 1892-1914 for which the department has comparable statistics.

In the building trades group the membership in 1914 was below that recorded in 1913, but, with this exception, was higher than in any year since 1903. The membership of this group reached a maximum in 1900 (254,142), and then fell continuously to 156,985 in 1910, between which year and 1913 it recovered somewhat rapidly.

In the mining, textile, and clothing

groups, the membership in 1914 was only once exceeded—in 1913. That of the dock, canal and riverside labour group was exceeded in 1913 and in 1911, but in no other year. In the remaining groups specified in the above table the membership in 1914 was the largest recorded.

The total membership was inclusive of females, who numbered 352,944 in 1914, compared with 357,783 in 1913 (a decrease of 1.4 per cent), and with 221,915 in 1910 (an increase of 59.0 per cent). Over 70 per cent (242,022) of the total female membership were engaged in the textile trades, the cotton industry alone accounting for 205,904, or nearly 60 per cent of the whole.

The following table shows the figures in the main groups of trades for each of the five years 1910-1914:

Groups of Trades.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Building.....	156,985	173,182	203,773	247,685	236,524
Mining and Quarrying.....	731,370	752,527	757,351	914,989	912,577
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.....	370,093	414,896	479,308	538,751	557,741
Textile.....	380,541	437,856	479,266	518,871	498,232
Clothing.....	67,124	74,423	91,832	105,975	102,318
Railway Service.....	116,214	185,513	202,329	326,192	336,671
Tramway and other Land Transport.....	48,603	85,389	68,517	95,416	96,832
Seamen.....	25,930	88,575	104,908	125,518	128,921
Dock, Canal and Riverside Labour.....	54,476	154,061	138,920	153,654	143,263
Printing.....	74,275	77,252	76,949	84,429	92,055
Other Occupations.....	303,039	349,154	434,515	485,477	488,190
General Labour.....	69,171	176,211	187,831	331,234	366,539
Total.....	2,397,821	2,969,039	3,225,499	3,928,191	3,959,863
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) on the previous year.....	+3.2	+23.8	+8.6	+21.8	+0.8

Federations of Trade Unions and Trades Councils.

The number of federations of trade unions in existence at the end of 1914 was 119, with a gross membership of 4,791,950, an increase of 8.2 per cent

compared with 1913 and of 41.9 per cent compared with 1910.

The number of trades councils was 302. Their affiliated membership was 1,588,386, an increase of 5.2 per cent compared with 1913 and of 56.5 per cent compared with 1910.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE seventh annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held at Montreal, September 8-10, 1915.

The convention, which was presided over by Mr. Charles G. Pepper, the president, was attended by some 24 delegates representing various organizations in Quebec and Ontario affiliated with the Federation. Prior to commencing its regular business, the convention sent a cablegram to the British Trades Congress in convention at Bristol, England, conveying the fraternal greetings of the Canadian Federation of Labour in session at Montreal.

President's Address.

The president's address referred to the absence of delegates from some of the unions which had been represented every year, particularly the Provincial Workmen's Association, owing to conditions brought about by the war. While the Federation could not claim any material gain in membership since the last convention, it did not differ in this respect from almost every other organization in existence. The Federation had not made any especial efforts to establish new unions as it was realized that the thoughts of the people were centred on the great war in Europe in which Canadians were personally concerned. Advantage, however, had been taken of every opportunity that seemed to present itself to add to the organization. It was gratifying to know that a number of requests had been received during the year from unions and individuals for particulars regarding the Canadian Federation of Labour. Full information had always been gladly given and had meant additions to the ranks of the organization in some cases,

and in others every likelihood of further acquisitions. Resolutions adopted at the last convention bearing on Dominion matters had been presented by the executive to the Dominion cabinet ministers concerned, and while owing to demands on the revenue of the country at present no immediate response, it was stated, could be promised, it was admitted that the requests of the Federation were reasonable. The new label adopted at the last convention had been issued and cards and circulars had been printed and circulated drawing the attention of the several Boards of Trade to the label. It was advised that this label should be used by the unions as extensively as possible. The question of the increase in the per capita tax of the Federation was stated to be still an unsettled question, and it was felt that the unusual conditions confronting many of the unions embraced within the Federation warranted the executive in not enforcing the change which had been approved by the last convention.

The president's address also referred to the war and to the necessity of supporting the Empire in restoring peace in Europe. "We can do this," said the president, "not only by enlisting for overseas service but also by seeking to avoid all possibility of trouble between our members and their employers, especially such as would hamper in any way the success of our troops now fighting our battles."

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

The report of the secretary-treasurer, Mr. George G. Mercure, stated that owing to a general depression in almost all branches of Canadian industry and circumstances created by the war, the revenue of the Federation was not as good since the last convention as expected. The report also referred to con-

ditions in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia and mentioned that although a great number of the Provincial Workmen's Association had enlisted for the front, there had been a considerable number out of employment. Reference was made also to the action taken by the executive on the request of the Canadian Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in regard to wages paid in the manufacture of munitions. The interested parties had been satisfied with the action of the Federation. The secretary had communicated with the Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec in regard to the retention by the Montreal Car Foundry Company of one per cent of the wages of its men for insurance purposes. The Minister had caused an enquiry to be made through his chief inspector of factories who had reported that the company collected one per cent on the earnings of its employees which went towards covering the first week of illness not provided for by the law of compensation, and also medical attendance and medicine. The majority of the employees, it was stated, by the company's auditor, were satisfied with these shop by-laws, which it was claimed did not conflict with the law of compensation but simply covered the gap left open by the law. The Minister had expressed his willingness to help the Federation at any time. Reference was also made in the secretary-treasurer's report to the presentation by the Executive Board to the Minister of Finance and Minister of Labour of the resolutions adopted at the Federation's last convention concerning their departments. The report states that as the executive was not in possession of all the facts concerning some of the resolutions no decisive answers had been obtained. The executive promised to supply the Ministers with further information. In regard to resolutions calling for new legislation, the answer had been that the coming session would be confined especially to matters pertaining to the war.

Financial Statement.

The financial statement showed total receipts for the year of \$856.07, and expenditures \$1,232.64, a deficit of \$376.57, which deducted from the balance in hand last year of \$806.73 left a balance on hand of \$430.16. A statement in regard to the standing of unions showed 16 unions affiliated with the association, the total average number of members being 815, figures for two unions not included.

Unions Affiliated.

Since the last convention the executive had organized five unions, namely, plasterers at Ottawa, printing pressmen and assistants at Montreal, moving picture operators at Toronto, coal carters at Quebec, and tile layers and setters at Montreal. There had been no surrender or suspension of charters, but attention was drawn to the fact that negligence prevailed in many quarters and a table was given in which it was shown that a number of the organizations affiliated with the Federation were several months overdue in the payment of membership fees. The secretary's report also referred to what had been done in advertising the label of the Federation which it was stated had not received the success it merited. Reference was also made to what had been done by the executive in regard to having an inspection made by an officer of the Ontario Government of conditions in the different bakeries of Ottawa. The organization work of the secretary was also dealt with and a reference made to the change in the motto of the Federation. In the opinion of the secretary the former motto, "Canada for Canadians," was the better motto. Only one organization had paid no per capita tax to the Federation during the last year, namely, the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association at Nova Scotia. Three charters had lapsed, those of bakers at Guelph and Toronto, and blacksmiths at St. Thomas.

Vice-President's Report.

After referring to the Federation's difficulty in making progress owing to the war and trade depression, the report of Mr. M. F. Tumpane, vice-president of the Federation, urged the Federation to make increased efforts to assimilate the various local unions at the present time independent and that the Executive Board make strong efforts to induce the various central labour bodies, such as the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the National Marine Engineers, the Canadian Stationary Engineers and the Retail Clerks Federation to amalgamate with the Canadian Federation of Labour. These bodies which were organized and self-supporting would be adding more strength to the Federation than by the addition of a like number of members in various crafts, and when the Federation had covered this field it would be in a position to give its attention to the unorganized field and be prepared to meet the International with a fair prospect of success.

The vice-president also recommended that a union owing three months' per capita tax be not entitled to a seat in the convention, and that a clause to this effect be added to the by-laws.

Ontario Vice-President's Report.

The report of the vice-president of Ontario also referred to the difficulty of making progress during the war and trade depression. The Ontario Labour Council, however, it was stated, had stood the test and was working in a better and more harmonious way than ever. Reference was made to the action taken by the council in regard to shell contracts and to various instances in which the efforts of the council had met with success.

Nova Scotia Vice-President's Report.

The report of the vice-president for Nova Scotia regretted it was not pos-

sible for him to attend the convention, one of the reasons stated being that the Provincial Workmen's Association had decided to curtail expenses owing to the war conditions prevailing. One of the items in retrenchment was the capitation tax to the Canadian Federation of Labour and this, it was stated, had not been paid as it should have been. Reference was also made to the efforts of the Provincial Workmen's Association to assist Great Britain and the Allies, and the association had not only given to the Patriotic Fund, the Belgian Fund, the Red Cross and the Machine Gun Funds, but fully one-third of its members had enlisted for active service.

Resolutions Passed.

Among resolutions adopted by the convention were the following:

That any union or affiliated body three months in arrears for per capita tax should not be entitled to a seat in the convention, and that the secretary notify the unions every month that the per capita tax is due, and that notices be printed for the secretary's use.

A resolution asking that the attention of the Federal Government be drawn to the fact that American contractors secure contracts in Canada and refuse to employ Canadian labour in the tile trade especially, and requesting the Government to enact laws whereby Canadian workmen be employed at least 50 per cent on the said work or contracts.

A resolution stating it had been reported that the Act regarding bakers was being violated in Ontario, especially in Ottawa and vicinity, and requesting the Ontario Government to have an inspection made in that locality, also recommending that the position of factory inspector vacant in Ottawa be filled at an early date.

That the attention of the Minister of Labour be called to the Curtis Aeroplane Company in regard to the payment of fair wages in their factory on Government work, and also the Allis-Chalmers Company on pumps made for Lauzon dry dock.

That the Quebec Government be asked to provide legislation to bring about a ten hour day, sixty hours per week, in the bake shops in the Province of Quebec, and also to have a proper inspection of bake shops in that province.

That the Federation get in touch with the Dominion Government and urge them to investigate and remedy the complaint that very low wages are paid to Canadian workers on war contracts in the Old Country and that the terms of the same are violated.

Conciliation Act.

The convention took up the question of the new Conciliation Act, drafts of which had been sent out by the Minister of Labour and referred the matter to the constitution and laws committee for report. This committee after looking over the draft of the new Act and, as it was stated, taking into consideration the short time at its disposal, suggested that the terms of the Act be fully considered by the locals and the result forwarded to the secretary of the Canadian Federation of Labour. It was decided in amendment, however, that the draft of the new Conciliation Act be referred to the executive committee to deal with.

Conscription.

The convention passed the following resolution in regard to conscription:

That the Canadian Federation of Labour express the hope that the British Cabinet will not entertain the idea of conscription in connection with the war. Let us prove to the world that Britons can be relied on to rally to the standard in time of the nation's needs. And, further, that we do earnestly trust that the men within our ranks will assist in every possible way to accomplish this high ideal of British citizenship.

Other Resolutions.

A proposal to reduce the per capita tax on local unions to 5 cents was re-

jected, and the committee on resolutions recommended that the action of the Executive Board be endorsed in deferring the collection of 10 cents per capita and that the date of enforcement of the same be left to the new Executive Board. A resolution was also passed to petition the Federal Government to compel competent men to be placed in charge of vessels in Canadian waters.

Resolutions passed at the last convention were reaffirmed.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were elected:

President—C. G. Pepper.

Vice-president—M. F. Tumpane.

Secretary-treasurer—George G. Mercure.

Executive committee—G. Marois, James Higgins.

Vice-president, Ontario—D. Sime.

Vice-president, Quebec—Edouard Pepin.

Vice-president, Nova Scotia—S. B. McNeill.

The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the Executive Board. Votes of thanks were extended to those who had assisted the convention, and also to the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who had telegraphed the convention expressing his regret at not being able to attend owing to his leaving for Vancouver, and who had wished the Federation every success.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE report on public employment bureaus, begun in the last number of the *Labour Gazette*, has been extended to include representative philanthropic bureaus. The reports on the employment work of different branches of the Young Women's Christian Association appearing in the present issue will, it is thought, afford some indication of employment conditions for women workers in general and particularly for domestic servants.

 REPORTS OF Y. W. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

CITY	Days open for business.	On register at beginning of period.			In-dividuals registered			On register at end of period.			Vacancies notified.			Vacancies filled.			In-dividuals placed			In-dividuals placed outside city.		
		Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total
Sherbrooke.....	26				5		5	5	1	6		7	7	6	1	7						
Ottawa.....	25			32			78			40			122			48			48			2
Hamilton.....	25				8	8	16						52	9	5	14			8			
London.....	24			14	10	26	36			9	6	78	84	6	22	28			28	2		2
Brandon.....	26				4	6	10				4	14	18	4	6	10	4	6	10		1	1
Regina.....	26				4	7	11	4	7	11			53	2	4	6	2	4	6			
Saskatoon.....	26				1	29	30	1	4	5			125			103			25			5
Prince Albert.....	26	4	6	10		13	13		3	3		29	29		10	10		10	10			
New Westminster.....	26	3	7	10	3	7	10	3	5	8		18	18			9			9			
Vancouver.....	25				20	87	107	2	57	59			105			30			30			
Victoria.....	25			42			45	45		45	55		55	16		16	16		16			

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

NAME	Days open for business.	Individuals on register at beginning of period.				Individuals registered during period				On register at end of period				Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				In-dividuals placed outside city.
		Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
<i>Quebec</i> — Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	24	80	1	81	216 15 4	235	167 14 4	185	91 10	101	58 5	63	47 3	50	10	10										
<i>Sherbrooke</i> — Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	25	88 19	107	99 22	121	99 22	121	85 30	115	65 39	104	65 39	104													
<i>Montreal</i> — Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	25	122 18 3	1 144	394 42	436*	104 7 2	113	328 13 3	1 345	258 9 1	1 269	385 25 28 3	441													
Municipal Labour Bureau.....	25	122 18 3	1 144	195 19 3	1 218	104 7 2	113	328 13 3	1 345	258 9 1	1 269	109 9 1	1 120	13												
<i>Toronto</i> — Civic Employment Bureau.....	25									363	1165															
<i>Winnipeg</i> — Free Employment Bureau.....	25									1254 824	2078															
<i>Edmonton</i> — Municipal Employment Bureau.....	25																									
<i>New Westminster</i> — Public Employment Bureau.....	26																									

* Applicants who registered for first time.

† Positions filled.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1915.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour during the third quarter of 1915.

General Result.

During the third quarter of the present calendar year, including the months of July, August and September, 13 changes in wages and hours were recorded, involving approximately 1,145 employees as compared with six changes involving 1,939 employees during the corresponding period of 1914. The greatest number affected by wages changes were employees in the lumbering industry, printers and metal workers.

Of the 13 changes which took place, ten were increases in wages, one a decrease in wages, one an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours, and one a reduction in working hours only.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected by changes which took place in the different trades:

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1915:—

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees Affected.
Mining	1	5
Lumbering.....	3	350
Building	1	4
Metal	4	291
Printing.....	1	300
Unskilled labour.....	3	195
Total.....	13	1,145

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of the changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour as having gone into effect during the third quarter of 1915, arranged by industries and trades:

Mining.—One change affecting miners went into effect on August 21. Five fan boys in the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, received an increase of 50 cents per day. The increase rate was arrived at by a joint conference between the commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. The rate per day was changed from \$1.10 to \$1.60 per day.

Lumbering.—Three changes were recorded as having gone into effect among members of the lumbering trade during the third quarter of 1915. All of these changes were reported from the Fernie district, and all took effect during the month of August. One hundred and fifty employees of Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Company, Limited, at Waldo, B.C., received an increase of 75 cents per day on August 12.

At the King Lumber Mills at Cranbrook, B.C., 150 mill and bush labourers and 50 planermen and headermen received an increase in daily wages. Mill and bush labourers received an increase of 10 cents per day; planermen and headermen an increase ranging from 25 to 50 cents per day. These changes resulted from a shortage of labour.

Building.—On August 14, bricklayers and masons in the employ of a Berlin, Ont., contractor had their wages reduced. At first 11 were affected by the change, but seven of these left and engaged with other contractors, leaving

Steel workers	Hamilton, Ont.	July 6	Increases as under:—	Per hr.	Per hr.	Per hr.	Per hr.	As the result of a strike.
		12	Heaters, 5c. per hour.....	.35c.	.30c.	.05c.		
		12	Heaters' Helpers, 2½c. per hour.....	.25c.	.22½c.	.02½c.		
		12	Tonguemen, 2½c. per hour.....	.20c.	.19½c.	.02½c.		
		48	Press hands, 2½c. per hour.....	.17c.	.22½c.	.02½c.		
		36	Operators, 2½c. per hour.....	.20c.	.22½c.	.02½c.		
		16	Chargers, 2½c. per hour.....	.30c.	.22½c.	.02½c.		
		12	Chargers' Helpers, 2½c. per hr.....	.17c.	.19½c.	.02½c.		
		12	Labourers, .01c. and 2c. per hr.....	.16c.	.17c.	.01c. and .02c.		
		100		.17c.	.19c.			
Printing:—	Winnipeg, Man.	July 1	An increase in wages.....	Per wk.	Per wk.	Per wk.	Per wk.	Result of agreement made in 1912.
		300		\$21.00	\$21.50		.50c.	
Unskilled Labour:	Hamilton, Ont.	July 13	Advance of .1½c. per hour.....	Per hr.	Per hr.	Per hr.	Per hr.	Result of strike.
		100		.16c.	.17½c.		.1½c.	
		Aug. 26	A reduction in hours.....	Per wk.	Per wk.	Per wk.		
		75		\$10.80	\$10.80	60	54	
Labours	Peterborough, Ont.	Aug. 17	An increase in wages and a reduction in hours.....	\$10.50	\$10.80	60	54	Demand of workmen.
	Peterborough, Ont.	20						

four receiving the reduced rate. Prior to the change the weekly wages of these men amounted to \$24 per week of 48 hours, whereas after the change they received \$21.60 per week of 48 hours.

Metal.—Four changes were reported to the Department as having gone into effect in the metal trades, two occurring at Amherst, N.S., one at Galt, and the fourth at Hamilton, Ont.

All of these changes were in the nature of increases, and about 291 employees were affected. Steel workers at Hamilton to the number of 248 were granted increases of from 1 cent to 5 cents per hour. This change went into effect on July 6, and was brought about as a result of a strike. The other changes were increases of from 15 cents per day to 5 cents per hour.

Printing.—On July 1, a change went into effect among 60 printing firms in the city of Winnipeg, affecting 300 employees. Employees received an increase of 50 cents per week, the rates prior to the change being \$21.00 per week and after the change \$21.50 per week. This change was the result of an

agreement made in 1912 whereby the increased rate was to come into effect July 1, 1915.

Unskilled labour.—On July 13, 100 labourers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase in their wages of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. These labourers struck work on July 12, demanding 20 cents per hour. After a conference with the officials of the company on July 13 the men decided to accept the offer of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour increase. Half these men were day hands working 11 hours per day, and the remainder night hands working 13 hours per night.

One hundred and five employees of the Warren Paving Company of Peterborough were also affected by changes during this quarter. On August 26 about 75 labourers had their working hours reduced from 60 to 54 per week, and on August 17 about 30 labourers had their wages increased from \$10.50 per week to \$10.80 per week and their hours reduced from 60 to 54 per week. This last change was brought about on the demand of the men.

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS ON INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour has issued a bulletin entitled "*Index Numbers of Whole Prices in the United States and Foreign Countries*," the aim being "to make the index numbers of wholesale prices currently published in the United States and foreign countries more accessible, more intelligible, and therefore more useful.

"To this end the leading series of index numbers, compiled by official bureaus, financial journals, and private investigations both at home and abroad are described in detail. The history of each series, the source from which quo-

tations are taken, the number and description of the commodities included, the methods of averaging, the statistical results obtained, etc., are set forth as far as the facts could be learned, so that anyone wishing to use the figures in question may know how they are derived and what they mean. This systematic description of the series now being published is preceded by a critical analysis of the various methods employed to measure changes in the level of prices—an analysis which shows the advantages and the defects of these methods, the purposes for which the different index numbers may properly be employed, the reasons for the dis-

crepancies which usually appear when two or more series for the same time and country are put side by side, the safeguards which are necessary in making comparisons between different series, and the confidence which index numbers merit as measures of price fluctuations."

Part I of the bulletin is an elaborate and discriminating treatment of "The Making and Using of Index Numbers" by Wesley C. Mitchell. This section gives a short account of the earlier index numbers of prices constructed, and discusses the difficulties of measuring changes in the level of prices. To illustrate the characteristics of price fluctuations, tables and charts are given which show percentages of changes from year to year, classified in ten groups according to the magnitude of the changes in the several commodities.

The marked diversity of the fluctuations of different commodities in the same year—some rising, some falling, some remaining unchanged—the wide range covered by these fluctuations and the erratic occurrence of extremely large changes are strikingly shown; but so also are the much greater frequency of rather small variations, the dense concentration near the centre of the field, the existence of a general drift in the whole direction and the degree of this drift. . . .

Such results as these gain greatly in significance by being put beside corresponding results for other groups of statistical data. The best comparison to make, however, is one between the actual distribution of our price fluctuations about their average and a "normal distribution of the same data—that is, a distribution according perfectly with the so-called "normal law of error." This law shows how phenomena are distributed about their average when the number of phenomena observed is very large, and when each phenomenon is the resultant of numerous independent factors, none of which is of preponderating importance. It has been found that many kinds of phenomena tend to conform rather closely to this normal distribution; for example, human heights, errors of observation, shots at a target, wage rates in different occupations, etc. When it can be shown that phenomena are distributed approximately in this fashion, their average can safely be accepted as a significant measure of the whole set of variations, since even the deviations from the average are then grouped in a tolerably definite and symmetrical fashion about the average.

With such a comparison in view we may treat each recorded percentage of rise or fall in price as an observation of the degree and direction in which prices vary from one year to the next. . . .

The study of the actual distribution of price fluctuations from one year to the next will be found to throw light upon several problems presently to be faced in discussing the methods of making index numbers. For the moment we have use primarily for

the demonstration that these fluctuations are highly concentrated about a central tendency. This conclusion strengthens the hope that we may make measurements of price fluctuations that fairly represent the net resultant of all the changes, miscellaneous as they seem to be. For properly constructed averages have clearly a better chance of being representative and significant when the phenomena for which they stand have a strongly marked central tendency about which deviations are symmetrically grouped than when the phenomena are irregularly scattered over their range.

It is pointed out that the differences in the extent of the changes in price levels and even direction often shown by various index numbers of wholesale prices in the same market or country, as by the five currently calculated in the United States (including that of the Bureau of Labour Statistics) are due to the fact that they do not undertake to measure the same quantity and do not therefore employ the same methods. The steps necessary to be taken in making an index number are given:

- (1) Defining the purpose for which the final results are to be used; (2) deciding the numbers and kinds of commodities to be included; (3) determining whether these commodities shall all be treated alike or whether they shall be weighted according to their relative importance; (4) collecting the actual prices of the commodities chosen, and, in case a weighted series is to be made, collecting also data regarding their relative importance; (5) deciding whether to measure the average variations of prices or the variations of a sum of actual prices; (6) in case average variations are to be measured, choosing the base upon which relative prices shall be computed; and (7) settling upon the form of average to be struck.

The report states that most index numbers are "general-purpose" series designed with no aim more definite than that of measuring changes in the price level, but once published they are used for many ends, as to show the depreciation in the value of gold, the rise in the cost of living, that wages ought to be advanced, etc., although a single series cannot be devised that will serve all equally well. But as "the day has not yet come when the rises of index numbers are sufficiently differentiated and standardized to secure the regular publication of numerous special-purpose series" the popular general-purpose series, their construction and uses, are then dealt with.

After stating the difficulty and necessity of obtaining accurate and complete records as to price quotations, and information as to the comparative importance of the various commodities, the relative merits of market prices, contract prices and import-export values, market prices are held to be most suitable for expressing the average variation in prices.

The three types of index numbers now in general use are described: (1) averages of relative prices or average percentages of change in prices: (2) sums in dollars and cents showing changes in the aggregate cost of certain definite quantities of certain commodities; (3) relative figures or percentages made from series of the second sort. The first type is that commonly used, Dun's and Bradstreet's are examples of the second, and the official index numbers of Australia and New Zealand are on the model of the third type. In considering the questions of base periods it is pointed out that it is desirable to have as the base the period with which accurate comparisons are most significant. Hence the chain system of index numbers has much to commend it as the preceding year is the base from which percentages of changes are calculated each year. Also, the more remote the base period is, the less is the significance to be attached to the comparison. The further advantage of chain index numbers in enabling obsolescent commodities to be dropped and new ones added, in order to keep the list up to date for long periods of time, is pointed out. As comparatively few commodities are of great importance on the markets for long periods of time this is a point emphasized. This can be well illustrated in the case of Canada by the comparative unimportance of peas at the present time and the advent of flaxseed as one of the chief farm products. If the index number is weighted the weights can be revised more frequently in a chain system. It is pointed out that as the base period becomes more remote there is an increas-

ing tendency for the percentages of some commodities to become extremely high or low and so to unduly affect the average. But as it is difficult to make from a chain index number a comparison of prices for any one year with the level some years before, it is concluded that it is desirable to make from the original quotations a series of index numbers on the chain system as well as on the fixed base system. The laborious mathematical processes involved in the calculation of a chain index number are pointed out. As, however, many users of index numbers desire to make comparisons of various sorts the index number which is the sum each year or month of the prices of the various commodities, multiplied by the figure estimated to represent their respective importance in trade production, etc., is pronounced to be most suitable for general purposes.

The best form for these general-purpose series is a weighted aggregate of actual prices.

The more commodities that can be included in such an index number the better, provided that the system of weighting is sound. Certainly, each of the following classes of commodities should be represented, and represented as fully as is feasible: raw, mineral, forest, animal, and farm products, and manufactured products in various stages of elaboration, bought for family consumption and for business use.

Probably the best weights to apply are the average physical quantities of the commodities bought and sold over a period of years without reference to the number of times their ownership is changed. These weights should be applied directly to the actual prices of each commodity in making up the totals for the several groups that have been mentioned, and then if the necessary data can be secured, the totals for the several groups should be weighted again in making up the grand totals for "all commodities."

In presenting such an index number, it is well to publish the aggregate actual prices, both for the several groups and for the grand totals. But it is highly desirable to publish also relatives, made from these actual prices on a percentage scale, since comparisons can be made more easily from such figures than from the aggregates of actual prices, which are likely to run in awkward quantities. Indeed, several sets of these relatives, computed on the basis of actual prices at different times, can readily be provided for readers interested in knowing how prices have changed with reference to recent or to past years. Among the relatives of greatest significance is the set which shows the annual percentage of rise or fall as compared with prices in the preceding year. In such chain index numbers it is usually possible to include some commodities for which quotations are lacking in certain of the years covered by the whole investigation.

It is pointed out that as a result of the insistent complaints of the rising cost of living since 1900, and especially since 1910, there has been a great increase in the number of index numbers compiled and a great improvement in their quality, as well as a rapid growth in the literature upon the theoretical aspects of price changes and means of measuring them. The importance of this advance in the attempting to measure the forces affecting industry, trade and social conditions, is shown in the following extract:

If we are ever to make the money economy under which we live highly efficient in promoting social welfare we must learn how to control its workings. What wares our business enterprises produce and what goods our families consume are largely determined by existing prices, and the production and consumption of goods are altered by every price fluctuation. What we waste and what we save, how we divide the burden of labour and how we distribute its rewards, whether business enjoys prosperity or suffers depression, whether debts of long standing become easier or harder to pay—all these and many other issues turn in no small measure upon what things are cheap and what are dear, upon the main-

tenance of a due balance within the system of prices, upon the upward or downward trend of the price changes that are always taking place. But if the prices of yesterday are powerful factors in determining what we shall do and how we shall fare to-day, what we do and how we fare to-day are powerful factors in determining what prices shall be to-morrow. If prices control us, we also control them. To control them so that they shall react favourably upon our economic fortunes we need more insight than we have at present. It is, then, one of the great tasks of the future to master the complicated system of prices which we have gradually developed—to find how prices are interconnected, how and why they change, and what consequences each change entails. For when men have learned these things they will be vastly more skillful in mending what they find amiss in economic life, and in re-enforcing what they find good.

The description in detail of the important index numbers of wholesale prices in the various countries makes the report valuable as a work of reference in this respect, while the clear and scientific elucidation of the complex phases of the principles involved in the making and the use of index numbers of prices makes the work a distinct contribution to the literature of the subject.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1915.

THE chief feature of the price movement was the continued decline in flour, bread and rolled oats as a result of large crops and lower levels for grain prices. During the month, however, a strongly upward movement in grains appeared and wheat advanced from 90c to \$1.00 by the middle of the month. Better demand for Europe and adverse reports as to crop conditions in different parts of the world accounted for the change. Prices were still, however, considerably below those of October, 1914, when an advance from \$1.07 to \$1.17 had occurred. Sugar also declined considerably and somewhat unexpectedly, supplies of raw cane sugar being large and new beet sugar coming on the market in the United States. Eggs rose considerably with the advance of the season and a good export demand. Potatoes advanced steeply, the crop being reduced by rot. Raw cotton made an important

advance to nearly twelve cents per pound, the American crop showing considerable reduction. Among commodities affecting the cost of living less, gunpowder, caustic soda and many lines of chemicals were upward.

In retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities stood at \$7.815 at the middle of October, as compared with \$7.736 for September and \$7.993 for October, 1914. Beef, bread, flour, rolled oats and sugar declined during the month but eggs and potatoes advanced. As compared with a year ago, meats, bread, flour, rolled oats, evaporated apples, prunes and sugar showed declines, prices having been high after the outbreak of war. Butter, cheese and tea were still higher than a year before. Coal, wood and coal oil prices averaged slightly lower than the month before and also below October, 1914. Rents aver-

aged lower than in September in British Columbia. As compared with October, 1914, rents averaged lower, the chief decreases being in the Western Provinces, with smaller reductions in Nova Scotia and Ontario.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 148.8 as compared with 147.2 in September and 138.7 in October, 1914. The chief increase appeared in grains, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, cottons, silk, jute, fuel, drugs and chemicals. Important decreases occurred in fodder, breadstuffs and sugar. As compared with the same month a year ago the chief increases were in the groups: Dairy Products, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Miscellaneous Building Materials, Paints, Oils and Glass, Crockery, Drugs and Chemicals, and Sundries, the last being due to the great rise in gunpowder. Lower levels appeared in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fish, Breadstuffs, Lumber, and Raw Furs.

More detailed information as to the price movement appears in the accompanying tables and in the following notes.

Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak: The price of sirloin steak was higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at Medicine Hat and Calgary, Alberta, but was lower at Moncton, N.B., at St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Hull, Que., at Brockville, Orillia, Toronto and Cobalt, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Fernie, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Round steak was also higher at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and lower at Moncton, N.B., at Sorel, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Brockville, Orillia and Cobalt, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Fernie, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Rib roast was quoted lower at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa, Brockville, Orillia and Cobalt, Ont., at Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, and at Fernie, Vancouver

and Nanaimo, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was reported lower at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Brockville and Orillia, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Fernie, Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., but higher at St. Thomas, Ont. At Regina, Sask., round steak was reported to be in good supply, while at Moncton, N.B., and at Vancouver, B.C., it was stated that fresh beef was abundant and prices declining.

Veal.—The price of roasting veal was reported higher at Quebec and Sorel, Que., and at Fernie, B.C., but was lower at Truro, N.S., at Ottawa and Chatham, Ont., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Mutton.—Prices were lower at Halifax, N.S., at Moncton, N.B., at Montreal, Que., at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but higher at Sorel, Que., at London, Ont., and at Calgary, Alberta. The supply was reported large at Moncton, N.B.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork advanced at Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph and Woodstock, Ont., and at Calgary and Lethbridge, Alberta. Declines occurred at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Kingston, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Pork chops were higher at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., at Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Woodstock and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alberta, but were lower at Ottawa and Brockville, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta. Salt pork, Canadian mess, was reported up at Sorel, Qué., at Brantford, Ont., at Calgary, Alberta, and at Victoria, B.C., but down at Brockville, Ont. At Hamilton, Ont., it was stated that the higher prices for hogs had caused a rise in fresh pork and all pork products, while at Brantford, Ont., it was reported that the demand for hogs for packing purposes had firmed prices.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon was higher in price at Sorel, Que., at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Brantford and Chatham, Ont., at Calgary and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but was lower at London, Ont.

Fish.—Fresh fish were upward at Newcastle, N.B., at St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, Que., and at Woodstock and Chatham, Ont., but were reported down at Winnipeg, Man., while salt herrings were higher at Quebec, Que., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta. At Newcastle, N.B., fresh fish were reported scarce and prices were firmer, while at Winnipeg, Man., the plentiful supply of whitefish had an opposite effect. Canned salmon was reported higher at Sorel, Que., and at Stratford, Ont., and lower at London and Port Arthur, Ont.

Lard was higher at Three Rivers and Sorel, Que., at Moose Jaw, Sask., at Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, and at Fernie and Vancouver, B.C., but lower at Ottawa and Brockville, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at New Westminster, B.C.

Eggs.—New laid eggs were reported higher in fifty-one of the cities, and were scarce in most localities. Similarly packed eggs advanced in twenty-two cities, and in several others came on the market for the first time this season.

Milk prices were higher at Newcastle, N.B.; and at Three Rivers, Montreal and Hull, Que. At Newcastle, N.B., it was reported that the higher price of feed was responsible for the increase in the price of milk.

Butter.—The price of dairy butter advanced in thirty-one cities of the Dominion, while creamery butter advanced in thirty-six cities and declined in one. Butter was reported scarcer in most localities and prices were much higher than a month ago. At Toronto, Ont., the export demand for all dairy products was reported to have been a big factor in raising the price.

Cheese.—Prices for old cheese were higher at Sorel, Que., and lower at St. Thomas, Ont., while new cheese advanced at Sorel and Montreal, Que., and at Orillia, Toronto and Berlin, Ont., and declined at Kingston and Guelph, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. Cheese was reported to be in good demand for export purposes.

Bread.—The price advanced at Amherst, N.S., and at St. John's, Que., but declined at Moncton, St. John and Newcastle, N.B., at Sorel and Hull, Que., and at Ottawa, Brockville, Niagara Falls, Galt, London, St. Thomas, Chatham, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. In most localities the drop in bread prices was said to be due to recent reductions in the wholesale price of flour. At Niagara Falls, Ont., the submission to the electors by the City Council of a by-law to establish a municipal bakery was said to have been a factor in lowering prices. At Brockville, Ont., it was reported that bread was being imported from Ottawa and sold to the public at a lower price than that charged by the local bakers.

Flour prices were down in twenty-eight of the cities, in sympathy with the wheat market, and following reductions in the wholesale price.

Rolled oats were reported lower in fifteen cities of the Dominion in sympathy with other grains.

Rice.—The price of medium rice, "B" brand, was lower at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C. Patna rice was also down at Edmonton, Alberta, but was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Tapioca was lower at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but higher at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Canned vegetables.—Tomatoes, canned, advanced in twelve cities of the Dominion. At St. Catharines, Ont., it was reported that prices were higher owing to the curtailment of this year's pack. Canned peas advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Sorel, Que., and at Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and canned corn advanced at Sorel, Que., and at Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas and Chatham, Ont., and declined at Vancouver, B.C.

Beans were higher at Westville and Amherst, N.S., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Brantford, Woodstock and London, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta, but

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Oct. 1914	Sept. 1915	Oct. 1915
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	50.2	48.4	47.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4	35.	33.2	32.8
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3	18.1	17.6	17.5
Mutton, roast, hindquarters...	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8	21.4	20.9	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	20.4	19.6	19.6
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2	38.	35.8	35.8
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	26.9	26.8	26.
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2	37.4	35.8	35.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	35.3	29.8	36.2
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.	31.5	27.7	31.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	54.0	50.4	51.
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2	59.0	58.	60.8
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	34.7	33.3	35.1
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	22.0	24.	24.
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5	67.5	69.	66.
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.	38.0	36.	35.
Rollod oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5	25.0	24.5	24.
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	13.2	12.2	12.12
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	13.6	14.8	14.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	13.7	12.	12.1
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.1	12.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6	31.2	31.2	30.
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8	14.0	15.2	13.8
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.7
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.	35.3	33.2	35.
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.993	\$7.736	\$7.815
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.	53.9	52.5	51.2
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1	37.8	37.3	36.9
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	41.3	41.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3	31.5	30.4	30.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6	24.1	23.2	23.
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.899	\$1.847	\$1.828
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$1.545	\$4.060	\$4.235
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$14.469	\$13.675	\$13.910

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

-PROVINCE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Oct. 1914	Sept. 1915	Oct. 1915
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.701	7.865	7.908
Prince Edward Island†.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.723	6.717	6.663
New Brunswick†.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.652	7.719	7.498
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.404	7.200	7.457
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.772	7.623	7.732
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.267	7.904	8.031
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.635	8.100	8.009
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.464	7.734	7.911
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	9.505	8.630	8.041

FUEL AND LIGHTING.*

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.546	1.553	1.553
Prince Edward Island†.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.533	1.485	1.500
New Brunswick†.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.756	1.741	1.733
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.786	1.746	1.729
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.802	1.794	1.778
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.322	2.326	2.029
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.600	2.380	2.380
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.750	1.628	1.720
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	3.221	2.379	2.061

RENT

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.275	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island†.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick†.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.450	3.453	3.435
Québec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.562	3.545	3.545
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	4.220	3.835	3.755
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	6.438	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	6.405	5.467	5.467
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	6.720	5.217	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	5.272	4.375	4.017

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

†In the issues for September and October the figures for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were interchanged for the columns under 1914 and 1915.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workingmen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 70.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.		Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.		Pork		Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.		Lard, pure leaf, per lb.		Eggs		Milk, per quart.		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.		Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.					Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.					New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.			Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.			
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	24	6-16	20	45	35	10	35	40	...	22	1½	5½	4	5					
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	..	20	28	25	7	30	35	...	20	3	5½	4	5					
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	35	35	7	30	37	...	21	1½	5½	3½	5					
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	18	20	17	25	6-10	17	40	35	9	34	37	...	22	1½	5½	3½	5					
5—Truro.....	22	16	12	20	20	18	25	18	18	35	...	8	30	35	22	...	1½	5½	4½	5					
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																									
6—Charlottetown....	18-20	15	8-10	16	18	15	24	3½-4	18	28	...	7	27	32	20	18	2	4	3½	4½					
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																									
7—Moncton.....	22	14	..	20	20	16	28	8-18	18	30	35	7-8	30	35	...	20	1½	5½	3½	5					
8—St. John.....	25	15	12	22	20	18	25	6-5	20	40	35	8	33	36	24	22	1½	5½	3½	5					
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	24	7	18	32	30	8	30	36	25	20	2	5	3½	5					
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	10	15	20	18	25	7	18	30	30	8	30	35	22	20	2	4½	3½	5					
<i>Quebec—</i>																									
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	22	18-20	18-20	20-25	8	23-25	38	30	10	34	36	20	18	6	3½	5	5						
12—Three Rivers.....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	19	32	28	9	34	35	20	18	4	4½	3½	5					
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	..	17	18	25	..	20	35	28	8	30	35	25	22	1	5	4½	5					
14—Sorel.....	22	16	18	20	18	16	26	10	17	35	30	6	30	34	25	20	4	3½	4	4					
15—St. Hyacinthe....	15	14	15	18	17	15	25	6-15	15	30	...	6	...	35	...	20	6	3½	4	5					
16—St. John.....	22	16	18	22	18	18	22	12-18	18	35	30	7	32	35	25	18	2	4	3½	5					
17—Montreal.....	18-22	12-13	15	17	20	23	7	18	40	32	10	30	35	22	20	1½	4½	6	4	4½					
18—Hull.....	15	12½	12	20	18	17	25	9-18	17-18	32	28	8	32	34	22	18	3	3½	3½	5					
<i>Ontario—</i>																									
19—Ottawa.....	28	18	18	23	22	19	27	8	18	35	...	8	33	36	23	19	1½-3	4	3½	4½					
20—Brockville.....	23-27	17	15	22	18-20	18	23	10-20	15-18	35	30	7	30-32	34-36	22	20	1½	4	3½	5					
21—Kingston.....	20	18	..	18	18	17	22	12½	17	35	...	7	25-28	30-35	...	16-18	3	4	3½	5					
22—Belleville.....	23	15	15	18	18	18	30	..	18	34	...	7	33	33	24	20	3	4	3½	5					

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together as in a family budget.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, OCTOBER, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	8	10	12	8	7	40	...	45	1.35	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00-18.00	4.00-12.00 -1
6	9	13	13	7½	7½	40	40	45	.80	10	10	....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00 -2
6	7	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	.95	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00 -3
6	7	10	10	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.20	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	20.00-18.00	15.00-12.00 -4
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	35	...	40	.90	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	15.00-12.00 -5
5	6½	14	12	7	6½	30	60	40	.68	12	12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00-8.00	5.00-7.00 -6
6	7	10	12	7½	6½	40	...	40	.90	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00. -7
6	7½	..	14	6½	6½	45	55	40	1.35	10	12	8.00	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00 -8
6	7	12	12	6½	6½	40	55	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00 -9
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	40	...	45	1.00	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	3.50	20	12.50-14.00	8.00-10.00 -10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	1.05-1.15	16-20	8-10	8.00	4.50-5.00	6.00-7.00	4.50-5.50	20	20.00-22.00	.....-11
5	8	12½	15	6½	6½	30	30	40	1.20	15	8	7.00	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00 -12
6	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.05	10	8	7.50	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00 -13
5	7	12	12	7	6½	30	30	40	.90	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	6.00 -14
8	7	10	13	7	6½	40	40	40	1.13	10	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	18	15.00	10.00 -15
6	6	13	13	6½	6½	40	40	40	.60	10	8	7.00	....	7.00	5.00	20	12.00	6.00 -16
6½	5	10	12½	7	7	30	50	30	1.10	15	8	8.00-8.00	6.25	8.00	5.00	25	13.00	10.00 -17
5	6	10	10	7½	6½	45	40	40	.85	20	8	8.50	5.25	4.50	2.50	20	13.00	10.00 -18
6	6	12½	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	.90	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	20	24.00	17.00 -19
5	8	10-12½	15	7½	6½	40	35	40	1.20	10	10	7.60	....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9.00 -20
5	8	12½	12½	7½	6½	40	40	40	.85	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	18.00	15.00 -21
5	7½	....	12½	7½	7	35	35	30	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00	9.00-11.00 -22

a. Millwood.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 70.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Ontario—(Continued).</i>																				
23—Peterborough.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	25	15	18	35	30	7	33	34	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	25-28	17	20	18	20	...	28	10-12	18	30	...	8	28	35	22	18	2½	3½	3	3½
25—Toronto.....	25	14	16	20	19	15	28	15	16	40	30	10	30-33	35-37	..	20	3	3½	3½	3½
26—Niagara Falls.....	25	18	20	23	23	20	28	16	20	35	...	8	33	36	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	23	18	14-16	25	16	17	38	35	8	33	34	25	20	3	4	3	4½
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	24	20	27	15	16	40	32	8	30-32	33-35	25	20-22	1½	4	3	4½
29—Brantford.....	25	16	16	24	23	23	23	13-15	18	35	32	7	32	35	...	22	1½	4	3	4½
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	32	...	7	30	32	23	17	1½	4	4	5
31—Guelph.....	25	17-18	20	20	22	17-19	23	15	18	33	30	7	* 30	34	27	22	3	4	3½	6
32—Berlin.....	23	18	22	22	22	...	25	15	18	32	...	7	* 30	32	...	23-24	1½	4	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	22	20	28	10-15	18	28	...	7	* 32	35	25	20	1½	4	3	5
34—Stratford.....	25	17	18	22	22	17	29	14	16	30	...	7	* 30	32	25	22	1½	4	3	4½
35—London.....	25	18	20	22	20	22	27	18	18	35	...	7	32	35	25	22	1½	4	3½	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	16	18	18	22	20	26	15	18	35	...	7	32	36	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	26	10-17	17	32	...	8	30	33	22	22	1½	4	3½	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	25	15	15	35	...	10	36	38	24	22	1½	4	4	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	22	17	32	...	7	28	32	...	20	1½	4	3½	5
40—Cobalt.....	23	18	20	22	22	20	25	15	18	38	35	10	30	32	...	20	3	3½	4½	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	26	18	22	20	22	22	24	10	16	40	30	9	30	35	25	24	1½	4½	3½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	18	20	18	18	25	10-12½	20	40	35	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5
43—Fort William.....	25	15	20	20	18	18	25	10-12½	20	40	35	10	30	35	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Manitoba—</i>																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	22	18	35	12½	18	30	25	10	25	35	23	22	1	5	3½	6
45—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	18	25	18-20	20	35	30	10	30	35	24	...	1½	4	3½	6
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	25	18	17	32	12½	20	35	25	10	30	35	20	...	1½	4½	3½	5
47—Prince Albert.....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	17-18	18½	25	...	10	25	35	25	...	1½	4½	3	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	20	35	30	11	25	35	25	...	1	6½	3½	4½
49—Saskatoon.....	25	15	20	25	16	20	35	18	20	30	...	10	30	35	...	25	1½	4½	3½	5
<i>Alberta—</i>																				
50—Medicine Hat....	28	16	20	23	22	18	23	12½	15	35	25	10	35	35	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
51—Calgary.....	20-25	15	18	22	20	18	25	16	18	40	35	10	...	35	25	22	1½	4½	3½	5
52—Edmonton.....	20	15	18	20	17	16	26	15	16	30	25	8½	25	30	22	20	1½	4½	3	3½
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	18	20	26	22	...	28	15-20	18	40	35	10	30	35	25	25	1	5	3½	5
<i>British Columbia—</i>																				
54—Fernie.....	25	18	22	28	22	18	25	15-20	20	50	40	10	25	40	...	25	2	6½	3½	4½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	50	35	12½	35-40	40	30	30	1	6½	4	5½
56—New Westminster.	25	15	20	25	20	15	25	12½	15	50	33½	10	25	37½	30	20	1	5	3½	5½
57—Vancouver.....	18-20	14	22	22	16	18	32	10	17	55	35	10	25	33	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	4
58—Victoria.....	22	15	25	23	18	18	27	12½	16	50	34	10	34	40	25	20	1	5	3½	5
59—Nanaimo.....	27	18	25	28	25	20	27	10	17	50	40	11	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	35	12½	18	40	35	10	25	40	25	25	2	3½	3½	4

COMMODITIES. CANADA. OCTOBER, 1915.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.35	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	2.50	20	10.00	7.00—
5	7	10	13	7½	6½	30	30	40	.60	10	8	6.75	5.50	6.00	3.50	15	12.00	8.00—23
6	7	....	10—12	6½	6½	35	40—45	30	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	10.00	9.00—24
5	7	....	15	7½	7½	35	30	30	1.20	12½	10	6.75	5.00	....	....	20	17.00	10.00—
6—6½	8	....	....	7½	6½	35—40	35—40	30—35	1.50	10	7—10	7.50	5.00	....	....	15	13.00	10.00—26
5	7	12	13—15	7½	6½	40—50	40—50	35—50	1.35—1.50	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	14.00—27
7	7	....	12½	7½	6½	45	30	45	1.50	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	18.00	12.00—
6	6	....	15	8½	7½	35	40—45	45	1.50	10	8½	7.50	....	10.00	7.50	18	17.00	13.00—28
7	7	....	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	7.25	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	13.00	9.50—29
5	7	7	12½	7½	6½	35—50	35	30	1.50	10	8—10	7.50	....	8.50	5.50	20	10.00	8.00—30
7	10	8	12½	7½	7½	55	35	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	15.00	10.00—31
5	7	....	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.25	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	12.00	8.00—32
6	8	....	13	7½	6½	40	35	40	1.50	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	....	15	15.00	10.00—33
7	7	12½	15	7½	6½	30	30	35	1.60	10	8	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	18	20.00	16.00—34
6	8	....	12½	7½	6½	30—40	30—40	40	1.25	10	9	7.75	6.00	....	1.75	18	15.00	8.00—35
6	7	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.60	10	8	7.50	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	8.00—36
5	7	....	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	.80	10	10	7.75	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00—37
5	8	12	15	8½	8	35	35	40	.80	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.75	25	13.00	10.00—38
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.00	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	7.00—39
6	10	15	15	7½	7½	30—65	30—55	30—50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	25	12.00	8.00—40
8	7	15	15	7½	7½	30—65	30—55	30—50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	25	20.00	12.00—41
8	8	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	11.50	8.50	67.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00—42
6	10	12½	12½	6½	6½	45	40	45	.75	13	12½	12.00	9.00	67.50	5.50	25	18.00	12.00—43
8	8	12½	15	7½	8	45	45	40	1.30	15	15	13.00	7.90	66.50	5.50	25	20.00	15.00—44
6	8	12½	12½	9	8½	40	35—40	35—40	.40	10	8	13.50	10.50	64.00	3.00	25	25.00	10.00—45
7	6	10	12½	8½	7½	45	45	40	.80	15	15	13.25	7.75	....	8.00	30	20.00	15.00—46
10	10	12½—15	12½	8½	7½	45—50	45—50	40—45	.75	20	15	13.00	9.00	67.50	6.50	30	20.00	12.00—47
8	8	12	8	8½	7½	40	45	40	.75	15	12	†	†	†	†	40	15.00	10.00—48
6½	8	15	15	8	8	40	40	35	.85	15	10	7.00	6.25	65.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00—49
5	7	12½	12½	7½	7	40	40	40	.55	15	10	....	c 3.75	64.00	4.00	30	35.00	25.00—50
8	10	15	15	8½	8	45	50	40—45	d .90	20	15	....	4.75	....	a9.00	35	22.00	14.00—51
6	8½	15	15	8½	8½	40	50	37½	d1.10	25	10	....	3.25	....	7.50	40	15.00	10.00—52
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	35—50	50	30—60	d1.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	....	6.50	50	18.00	12.00—53
4½	6½	10	10	7½	6½	35	35	35	d .60	12½	8½	....	6.75	....	5.00	28	20.00	15.00—54
3½	6	12½	10	7½	7	40	40	35	d .55	10	6	6.50	....	3.35	4.15	25	13.00	10.00—55
7	6	11	12½	9½	7½	40	40	40	d .75	15	10	....	6.00	....	4.00	30	14.00	10.00—56
6	8	12½	12½	9½	7½	35	40	40	d1.25	20	10	....	\$4.50	....	....	30	15.00	12.00—57
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	d1.15	25	12½	....	5.00	....	6.50	35	20.00	15.00—58
												10.00	....	....	....		12.50	10.00—59

*Dairy prints. \$Delivery extra. †Natural gas. a. Slabs or millwood, per wagon load. b. Jack-pine, tamarac, etc. c. Lignite. d. Per 100 lbs.

lower at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Some scarcity was reported at Brantford, Ont.

Apples, evaporated, were higher at Sorel, Que., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, but lower at New Westminster, B.C.

Prunes.—The price advanced at St. Thomas, Ont., and declined at Toronto and London, Ont., at Moose Jaw, Sask., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was reported lower in twenty-nine of the cities and higher in one, while yellow sugar declined in twenty-five cities and also advanced in one.

Tea.—Black tea advanced at St. John, N.B., at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and declined at Berlin, Ont. Green tea was higher at St. John, N.B., and lower at London, Ont., and New Westminster, B.C.

Coffee was down at London, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—Prices were reported down in seventeen of the cities and up in twenty-nine cities. The declines occurred mainly in the Western Provinces where the yield averaged as high as in previous years, but in the East the exceedingly poor crop caused scarcity and higher prices.

Vinegar was lower at New Westminster, B.C.

Starch was lower at New Westminster, B.C., and higher at London, Ont.

Coal.—Prices of anthracite coal advanced at St. John's, Que., and at Peterborough, Brantford, Berlin, London and Owen Sound, Ont., while bituminous coal was higher at Brantford, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Wood.—Hard wood advanced at Sorel, Que., while soft wood declined at Sorel, Que., and at Victoria, B.C. At the latter point it was reported that soft wood was lower than it has been for many years, owing to keen competition and

to the fact that it is less expensive to cut at this time.

Coal oil prices were lower at Ottawa, Ont., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. At Ottawa, Ont., a decline in the wholesale price was reported to be responsible for the reduction, while at Vancouver, B.C., keen competition among dealers was the factor reported.

Rent.—Rates for workingmen's houses with sanitary conveniences were reported lower at Belleville, Toronto, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C., and for houses without conveniences at Belleville and Cobalt, Ont., and at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodders.—Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, was down to 90¾c per bushel at the first of the month, but advanced the following week to 99c, and maintained the higher level with fluctuations. Reports as to smaller crops in different parts of the world and a stronger demand in Europe accounted for the rise. Some damage was reported to crops in Western Canada. Ontario winter wheat advanced from 88-90c to 93-95c. Western barley rose from 54c to 65c. Demand was stronger. Ontario barley advanced from 52-54c to 54-58c. Western oats rose from 39c to 42¼c. Ontario oats were also firmer. Corn declined to 67c, but during the month advanced gradually to 72½c. Flaxseed advanced further from \$1.60½ to \$1.65. Ontario peas were as high as \$1.25-1.40 at the first of the month and reached \$1.50-1.90 in the last week. Rye was up to 87c. Hay was slightly higher at \$18.50 at Montreal and \$16.00-17.50 at Toronto for No. 1 timothy. Baled straw was down \$1.00 at \$6.50. Bran declined from \$26.00 to \$23.00 per ton and shorts from \$29.00 to \$25.00.

Animals and meats.—Prices of cattle at Winnipeg rose to \$6.75-7.00 in the first week as the run of cattle was light. Prices then fell off 25c per cwt. The best grade at Toronto rose from \$8.15 to \$8.25 but declined to \$8.00 in the last

week. Beef was unchanged at the lower level of September. Hogs advanced to \$9.65-9.90 in the second week as the demand was good and supplies were not large. By the last week price had fallen to \$8.90. Dressed hogs eased off 50c the last week. Breakfast bacon was down to 20c and medium hams to 17c per lb. Lard declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c but later advanced 1c. Sheep advanced to \$5.50-6.50 but eased off 25c per cwt. Mutton and lamb were steady. Poultry was steady.

Dairy products.—Butter rose to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c at Montreal and averaged 3c higher for the month than for September. Creamery solids at Toronto rose from 27-29c to 31-32c. Dairy butter was also firmer. Increased demand for export was reported. Cheese rose from 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ -14 $\frac{7}{8}$ c to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Shortage in England was reported as the cause, there being a good export demand. The wholesale price of milk went up to winter levels in several cities. At Montreal the producers set the price for the season at 24c per gallon, the same level as last year, but lowered the price to 22c for the months of October and April. At Winnipeg the price rose to \$2.50 per cwt. as compared with \$2.00 last year in October. Fresh eggs advanced at Montreal from 35c to 40c per dozen. At Toronto new laid eggs rose from 31-32c to 35-36c, and packed eggs were up to 29-30c. A good demand from English importers continued and there was a steady demand for domestic use.

Fish.—The dry fish market was reported better than expected owing to the short supplies on the world's markets. The catch of the French fisheries has been greatly reduced and Norway has sold large quantities fresh to England and to Germany. The Italian market was lowered by the increased cost of transportation which was four times what it was before the war. Financial depression in Brazil lowered the markets for fish. A good demand was reported for salt mackerel in the United States. The catch, however, was disappointing. The price of salt mackerel rose from 6c to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. The lobster market im-

proved and the price advanced \$1.00 per case. Consumption in the United States was reported to be fairly large.

Fruits and vegetables.—Fall apples sold at \$1.50-3.50 per barrel according to variety, as compared with \$1.25-2.50 last year. Choice grades were quoted at \$4.00. The crop was reported much smaller. Grapes declined to 20-25c per basket. Peaches were down to 25-65c but rose later to 40-80c. Pears advanced to 30-75c. Plums were up to 25-65c for large baskets. Bananas were firmer at \$1.25-2.00 per bunch. Verdelli lemons were up to \$3.50-3.75. Valencia oranges were easier at \$5.00-5.50 per case. Evaporated apples were steady. Mediterranean dried fruits advanced steeply as a result of the extension of war operations into new districts. Valencia raisins rose to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Shipments of currants were expected to be cut off. Potatoes advanced steeply as the crop had been greatly reduced in Eastern Canada by wet weather. At Montreal the price was up to \$1.05-1.10 for car lots and at Toronto some varieties were as high as \$1.15-1.20. Onions were up to \$1.15-1.25. Tomatoes advanced to 35-40c but were down to 20-25c later. Canned corn and peas advanced to 90c per dozen and canned tomatoes to \$1.00-1.10. Unfavourable weather for vegetables for the late pack caused still greater firmness in the market.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Manitoba patents declined from \$6.45 to \$5.95 per barrel at Toronto. Winter wheat patents, 90 per cent, declined 60c to \$4.90 per barrel, in sympathy with the lower levels for wheat in September. Standard oatmeal declined to \$2.40-2.50 per bag. The markets for tea showed some weakness. Sugar declined 60c per cwt. The raw sugar market was much lower and the beet sugar crop was coming on the market in the United States. Barbados molasses advanced from 49c to 51c per gallon, supplies being short. Glucose was 20c per cwt. lower, in sympathy with the price of corn. Honey was down to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., in sixty-pound tins. Some stocks from last year's crop were re-

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1915, SEPTEMBER, 1915, AND OCTOBER, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		October, 1915.	September, 1915.	October, 1914.
I. Grains and Fodders:				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	165.9	157.8	167.4
Grains Western.....	4	149.4	135.8	157.0
Fodder.....	5	166.8	178.6	175.1
All.....	15	161.1	153.8	167.1
II. Animals and Meats:				
Cattle and beef.....	6	213.7	215.5	223.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	178.7	175.0	171.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	154.0	159.3	148.3
Poultry.....	2	161.6	161.6	185.0
All.....	17	184.6	184.9	187.6
III. Dairy products.....	9	172.1	150.0	162.6
IV. Fish:				
Prepared fish.....	6	150.3	148.8	155.4
Fresh fish.....	3	153.8	159.5	168.1
All.....	9	151.5	152.4	159.7
V. Other Foods:				
(a) Fruits and vegetables.				
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	75.1	80.5	82.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	88.0	96.6	81.1
Dried fruits.....	4	142.5	138.2	126.9
Fresh vegetables.....	3	161.7	136.4	141.8
Canned vegetables.....	6	99.3	89.8	101.2
All.....	21	116.2	109.8	111.6
(b) Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.				
Breadstuffs.....	10	136.8	145.5	147.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	121.8	121.8	121.8
Sugar, etc.....	6	129.2	139.5	120.1
Condiments.....	5	132.5	131.8	130.4
All.....	25	131.7	137.5	133.0
VI. Textiles:				
Wollens.....	5	188.9	186.6	147.3
Cottons.....	4	137.6	129.0	129.7
Silks.....	3	86.3	69.3	90.0
Jutes.....	2	255.7	247.9	235.4
Flax products.....	4	165.6	165.6	119.8
Oilcloths.....	2	109.2	109.2	104.6
All.....	20	157.3	151.6	134.2
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:				
Hides and tallow.....	4	207.4	207.4	201.4
Leather.....	4	174.3	174.3	155.7
Boots and Shoes.....	3	162.4	162.4	158.3
All.....	11	183.1	183.1	173.0
VIII. Metals and Implements:				
Iron and Steel.....	11	108.9	108.7	100.4
Other metals.....	13	213.3	213.0	126.5
Implements.....	10	113.8	113.0	106.6
All.....	34	150.2	151.8	112.2
IX. Fuel and Lighting:				
Fuel.....	6	123.0	119.4	119.7
Lighting.....	4	90.0	90.0	92.6
All.....	10	109.8	107.6	108.9
X. Building Materials:				
Lumber.....	14	175.4	175.0	180.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	119.8	120.3	109.9
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	153.4	152.3	142.4
All.....	48	145.8	145.6	140.1
XI. House Furnishings:				
Furniture.....	6	146.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	147.7
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	78.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	123.4
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	132.6
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	18	176.1	170.9	141.1
XIII. Miscellaneous:				
Raw furs.....	4	153.1	153.1	172.5†
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	135.6	136.6	138.6
Sundries.....	7	122.0	116.8	107.8
All.....	17	134.1	132.3	133.9
All commodities.....	267*	148.8	147.2	133.7

*Five commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

†Estimated, markets demoralized.

ported to be on the market but the demand showed some improvement. Pepper was firmer at 20-24c. Cream of tartar continued high.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was slightly higher, washed selling at from 39c to 44c and unwashed from 30c to 34c per lb. Raw cotton advanced from 9.75c to 11.90c per lb. Short crop and unexpectedly large consumption, unfavourable weather conditions, the improved financial situation, the damage done by boll-weevil in the Southern States were reported as the factors in the increase. Gray cottons, coloured cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk advanced steeply, Italian classical being up 25c per lb., and Japanese silk 20c per lb. Still further advances were made later in the month.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The market for hides and leather continued steady and firm. The demand for boots and shoes showed some improvement.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were much firmer, demand being stronger. Wrought iron, old material, advanced \$1.00 per ton and prices rose in several lines of steel. Stocks of English pig iron at Montreal were exhausted. Galvanized sheets declined 5c per cwt., as a result of the lower market for zinc. Aluminum rose to 49-51c per lb. Antimony eased off from 40c to 36c per lb. Brass rose 1c to 33c per lb. Copper was $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Lead was easier at 6-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Quicksilver rose \$1.00 per flask. Bar silver was nearly one cent per ounce higher than in September. Foreign spelter declined from 19-20c to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Solder rose to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Tin declined 2c, to 37-39c per lb. Soldering irons rose to 33c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal, egg size, advanced to \$6.65 per ton at Montreal, compared with \$6.70 last year. Furnace coke rose 30c per ton at the ovens, being up to \$1.80-1.85. Gasoline advanced 1c to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon.

Building materials.—N. B. spruce deals rose from \$15.50 to \$16.00 per M. In Ontario inquiries from the United States for lumber were reported more numerous. Stocks of lumber at Ottawa were heavy, shipments to Europe have been slow owing to scarcity of vessels. Montreal reported a slight improvement, there being an extensive demand for shell boxes. Red lead declined to \$9.25 per cwt., in sympathy with the lead market. Wire nails rose from \$2.40 to \$2.50 per keg in sympathy with the higher market for steel wire rods. Sash cord rose from 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 27c per lb. Copper wire rose 1c to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20c. Iron wire advanced again from \$2.45 to \$2.60 per cwt. Wire cloth was easier at \$1.50 per 100 square feet. White lead declined \$1.00 in sympathy with pig lead. Linseed oil rose steeply, raw being up from 61-63c to 68-70c. Turpentine rose from 62c per gallon to 64c. Benzine advanced from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon. Prepared paint was cheaper on account of the reduction in white lead, but the higher price for linseed oil, turpentine and colours caused the reduction to be only 10c per gallon.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Caustic soda advanced steeply, being up to \$5.90 per cwt. Opium, quinine, chloride of lime, carbolic acid, sulphuric acid, soda ash and Epsom salts were also upward.

Miscellaneous.—The market for raw furs showed some improvement. English hops were higher, the new crop coming on the market at Montreal at 35c per lb. Malt declined from \$1.00 to 95c per bushel. News-print paper rose 5c to \$1.90-1.95 per cwt. Unbleached sulphite pulp was slightly firmer. Another steep advance occurred in gunpowder, the price rising from \$6.00 to \$7.20 per keg. Before the war the price was \$3.50. Raw rubber rose from 50c to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table, including the latest findings of the most authoritative index numbers of wholesale prices in Great Britain, the United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, averaged 153 at the end of October, as compared with 151½ at the end of September and 150 at the end of August. The largest advance appeared in cereals and meat, but the group was still lower than in August, having declined steeply in September. Other foods averaged lower. Textiles, minerals and the miscellaneous group showed important advances.

The *Statist*, London, continuing the Sauerbeck index number, reported a slight rise by the end of September, minerals, textiles and sundries being higher but foods lower, as a result of the large crops in various parts of the world.

Bradstreet's, New York, October 16th, reports:

"War abroad, enormous export trade, enlarged domestic fall trade and improved employment conditions all made for high prices in September, and it is interesting to note that the high level of July this year as well as that of August 15, 1914, were both passed in the upward rush noted in commodity prices as of October 1, 1915. . . . In discussing the undercurrents agitating price movements during recent months we intimated that while transient conditions tended to make for slight slumps in the general level, the main influences, nevertheless, seemed to be toward substantial strength. These declarations have apparently been borne out by developments that came to pass in the month of September, and as a corollary the price situation just now is remarkably strong. . . . Of course, some of the advances may at once be ascribed to seasonal changes that usually operate to increase the cost of certain foodstuffs, but at the same time a multiplicity of other causes have been working for dearer market prices. Needless to say, the European war, with its play and interplay of forces, continues to exert a marked influence on prices, while at the same time the rise in wheat, as well as heavy exports thereof and the betterment in business, plus profitable prices for cotton and its products, with higher quotations for manufactured textiles, also aid in superinducing rising tendencies. In any event, the facts are that a new high point has been reached, that eleven out of thirteen groups

have contributed to bring about the advance, and that the ratio of increase over September 1 is 1.7 per cent. . . .

Dun's index number showed a rise due to higher levels for eggs, butter, vegetables, meats and provisions, cotton silk and cotton goods, iron and steel, drugs and chemicals. Lower prices for corn, oats, barley and peas offset the rises in wheat, rye and beans.

Gibson's index number, embracing 22 footstuffs, stood at 60.2 on October 30th, as compared with 57.9 at the first of October, averaging 60.0 for October, 58.5 for September, and 58.4 for October, 1914.

The index number of the *Annalist*, New York, including 25 foods stood at 148.19 at the end of October having been as high as 152.10 on October, the level for October 30, 1914, having been 140.83.

The *Labour Gazette* of the British Board of Trade for October reported that retail prices of food advanced about 3½ per cent between September 1 and October 1. Eggs advanced owing to the advance of the season, and tea and sugar as a result of increased revenue duties. Butter was 7 per cent higher, milk five per cent, fish 4 per cent, and bacon 3 per cent. Potatoes fell 3 per cent.

The general level was about 26 per cent higher than a year before, but 40 per cent higher than in July, 1914. Sugar had doubled in price, tea advanced by 50 per cent, British meat 40 per cent, and imported meat over 50 per cent. Flour and bread rose about 40 per cent, butter 34 per cent, cheese 26 per cent, bacon 27 per cent, and milk 18 per cent.

The British *Labour Gazette* also reports that according to official returns of retail food prices in Berlin, published in *Statistische Korrespondenz*, prices in August were 3.3 per cent higher than in July and 75.3 per cent higher than in July, 1914. The chief advances in August were in butter 8.7 per cent, lard

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.5
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 8.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.875	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	62.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.2*	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	147.3	147.7	106.4	9.7528	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	147.1	149.1	106.4	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....
August.....	147.6	149.8	107.0	9.8113	125.079	63.1	.....
September.....	147.2	151.6	107.8	9.7934	124.684	58.5	.....
October.....	148.8	153.0	.....	9.9778	126.663	60.0	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

*Revised figures.

9.8 per cent, beef 6.1 per cent, mutton 6.1 per cent, pork 8.2 per cent, and bacon 7.9 per cent. Potatoes and lentils declined 6.7 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively.

The Journal of the Italian Department of Labour for October 1 showed the price levels of seven foods, averaging 3.5 per cent higher than in July and 32.0 per cent higher than in August, 1914. Beef had risen 43.5 per cent during the year, wheat flour 21.5 per cent, and bread 32.9 per cent.

The Journal of the Department of Labour of New Zealand for September gives the results of an investigation into the rise in prices from July, 1914, to August, 1915. The level of food prices in August, 1915, was 13.36 per cent

higher than in July, 1914. Groceries were 17.13 per cent higher, dairy products 11.45, and meat 9.95 per cent. House rents changed in some localities. Auckland experienced a pronounced fall early in the year, with a partial recovery by August. Wellington was slightly higher in August. Christchurch showed declines in February and August. Dunedin was higher in February, but had declined below the average of 1914 by August. The smaller towns varied according to local conditions. A weekly budget of food showed a rise in cost from 19s 8½d in July, 1914, to 22s 11½d in August, 1915. The cost in March, 1915, was also 22s 11½d, there being a slight recession in April and May.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

DURING the month of October, 1915, the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to six contracts, four of which were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and two by the Department of Public Works. One of the contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and one awarded by the Department of Public Works contained fair wages schedules. Of the other four contracts, three were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and one by the Department of Public Works. These four contracts contained the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department,

subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Manufacture, delivery and erection complete in place in the interior of the Swift Rapids dam on the Severn Division of the Trent Canal of three sets of sluice pipes, valves and mechanical machinery complete ready for hand power operation, and one set of electrical equipment complete, including motors for the three units. Name of contractor, William Hamilton Company, Limited, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, October 27, 1915. Amount, \$29,480.

Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours.
Carpenters.....	\$0.30 per hour.
Machinists.....	0.30 " "
Electricians.....	0.30 " "
Riveters.....	0.35 " "
Buckers-up.....	0.35 " "
Heaters.....	0.30 " "
Stonecutters.....	0.45 " "
Foreman for labourers.....	0.30 " "
Labourers.....	0.20 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0.30 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon...	0.40 " "

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Observer's residence, Little Saanich Mountain, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, Parkin & Grace, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 25, 1915. Amount, \$5,580.

Trade or class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	\$5.00 per day of 8 hours.
Bricklayers and masons.....	5.00 " " 8 "
Carpenters.....	3.50 " " 8 "
Plasterers.....	5.00 " " 8 "
Lathers—metal.....	4.80 " " 8 "
Lathers—wood.....	3.00 per M.
Painters.....	3.50 per day of 8 hours.
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	4.00 " " 8 "
Sheet metal workers.....	3.50 " " 8 "
Structural iron workers.....	4.50 " " 8 "
Electrical workers.....	3.50 " " 8 "
Hoisting engineers.....	4.00 " " 8 "
Plasterers' labourers.....	3.00 " " 8 "
1Bricklayers & masonslabourers	2.75 " " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.50 " " 8 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	4.50 " " 9 "
Driver with 2 horses and wagon	6.00 " " 9 "

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of

wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His uMajesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clauses were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of a line of railway, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in length, from a point on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, about ten miles west of Moncton, to a point on the main line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractor, John W. McManus Company, Limited, of Memramcook, County of Westmorland, N.B. Date of contract, October 7, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Construction of reinforced concrete culverts on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, as follows: Bridge No. 8.88 Union, 10 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 54.5 Little Gut, 14 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 69.3 Grants, double 12 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 69.4 Baxters, double 12 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 69.8 McDonalds, double 12 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 70.2 Holts, double 12 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 70.7 Marshy Hope, double 10 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 89.25 South River Beam, 14 ft. reinforced concrete culvert; Bridge No. 93.3 Taylors Meadow, 6 ft. reinforced concrete culvert. Name of contractor, Geo. W. Jewett & Company, Mauderville, N. B. Date of contract, October 7, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

Construction of the substructures of four bridges with concrete abutments on the Intercolonial Railway, as follows: Fredericton Subdivision—At Boiestown Road, Mile 62.7; at Cross Creek, Mile 84.3; at McBean's Brook, Mile 92.5; at Easty's Brook, Mile 95.3. Name of contractor, R. C. Sutherland, Ottawa, County of Carleton, Ont. Date of contract, October 27, 1915. Amount, schedule rates.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sixty-six foot dome for telescope, Little Saanich Mountain, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, Warner & Sawsey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Date of contract, September 12, 1915. Amount, \$35,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of September, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.	\$ 414.85
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.	90.08
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.	140.29
Supplying new mail bags.	1,655.20
Repairing mail bags.	2,265.67
Supplying mail bag fittings.	5,867.70
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.	49.10
Supplying cloth for official uniforms.	3,783.51
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.	761.59

TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

FOUR new disputes were reported to the Department of Labour during October, one more than during the preceding month and three more than during October, 1914.

Analysis of Trade Disputes during October.

Number and magnitude.—Seven strikes were reported in existence in October, one less than during the previous month and one less than during the corresponding month of 1914. Sixteen firms and 2,754 employees were involved in these seven disputes, including eight firms and 2,680 employees concerned in the new disputes of the month. During October, 1914, nine firms and 233 employees were involved in disputes, including one firm and 18 employees in the new disputes of the month.

Time losses.—The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during October, 1915, was approximately 11,313 working days as compared with 5,718 working days lost in the preceding month and 5,935 days lost in October, 1914. The new disputes of the month accounted for a loss of 9,394 days as compared with 396 days in October, 1914.

Trades affected.—The following table shows the trades affected by the new disputes and the number of employees in each group:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees
Mining.....		2,614
Textile Workers.....	1	50
Miscellaneous Trades	1	16
Total.....	3	2,680

Localities affected.—Two of the new disputes occurred in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in Alberta.

Causes.—The four new disputes were for the following causes:

For increased wages, 3.

Against a second reduction in wages, 1.

Results.—Five of the seven disputes in existence during October were settled during the month in the following manner:

Increase in wages granted, 1.

Part increase granted, 1.

Employees agreed to terms offered prior to strike, 1.

Employees returned to work pending settlement, 1.

Disputes beginning before October.

Trade disputes existing October 31, and continued from earlier months, were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.
- (2) Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 146.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Approximate No. of Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING BEFORE OCTOBER.								
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters	Victoria, B.C.	Against reduction in wages.....	5	28	.....	Feb. 16, 1915..	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	2	41	.....	August 2, 1915.	.....	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Brewery workers....	Montreal, Que.....	Demand for shorter hours, a minimum wage scale, and recognition of union.....	1	8	.....	June 15, 1914..	Sept. 30, 1915	Strike understood to have closed though no formal settlement reported.
Cigar makers.....	Edmonton, Alta....	Against reduction in wages.....	1	5	.....	August 6, 1915.	Oct. 29, 1915	Majority of strikers left locality and most of the others secured work elsewhere.

DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING OCTOBER.

[illegible]

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for the other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

Conditions remained practically the same as in the previous month in regard to the two strikes mentioned above.

Brewery workers, Montreal.—On June 15, 1914, a strike occurred in the establishment of the Frontenac Breweries, Limited, at Montreal, when 22 employees ceased work demanding shorter hours, a minimum wage scale and recognition of the union. This strike is understood to have closed, though no formal settlement appears to have been reached.

Cigarmakers, Edmonton. — Twenty employees of the H. V. Shaw Company of Edmonton ceased work on August 6 as a result of a notice issued by the company that on that date the employees' wages were to be reduced. The effectiveness of the strike seems gradually to have declined, and at the close of the month had passed away without formal arrangement.

Disputes beginning during October.

Four new disputes occurred during October: asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que.; coal miners, Lovettville, Alberta; weavers, Peterborough, and waiters at Toronto.

Asbestos miners, Thetford Mines, Que.—Asbestos miners to the number of about 2,500 at Thetford Mines, Que., struck work October 18 for an increase in wages. The men had been receiving \$1.75 per day prior to the war, but shortly after the war broke out their wages were reduced to \$1.50 per day. The men demanded the restoration of the higher rate, and after being out for about four days the companies affected, which included several of the largest mines in the district, conceded the strikers' demands. The men also com-

plained against the practice alleged to exist in some instances of payment in orders on merchants and in the settlement this point was satisfactorily adjusted.

Coal miners, Lovettville.—Employees of the Canadian Coal and Coke Company of Lovettville, Alberta, to the number of 114, struck work October 4 for an increase in wages. Prior to the strike the company had offered the men an increase of five per cent and other concessions, but this the men refused and sent in a petition to the company demanding an all round increase of fifteen per cent. On October 15, however, an agreement for six months was signed between the parties whereby the men received an increase equivalent to about 5 per cent.

Weavers, Peterborough.—Fifty employees of the Auburn Woollen Mills, Peterborough, went on strike October 4 for an increase in wages. The strikers were mostly piece workers and demanded a 25 per cent increase. When the company objected to this they struck work, but remained out only nine days. At the end of that time a compromise was arranged by which the men received a 10 per cent increase and returned to work on October 14.

Waiters, Toronto.—On October 1, sixteen employees of the Cafe Royal of Toronto went on strike, claiming their employers had attempted to make them agree to a second reduction in wages. Prior to the strike the men had been receiving \$30 per month; this was at first reduced to \$25, and finally they were asked to accept \$20 per month. To this last reduction the men objected. On October 25, however, the men returned to work pending a final settlement of the dispute.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by male and female workers in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or life or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the Dominion or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Bureau of Mines of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

DURING the month of October, 1915, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour, there were 71 workers killed and 262 injured. The record for the month of September was 66 killed and 231 injured, and that for the month of October, 1914, was 62 killed and 323 injured. A comparison of the October, 1915, record with that for the month of September shows there to have been 5 more workers killed and 31 more injured during October, and further comparison with the month of October, 1914, shows that there were 9 more workers killed and 61 fewer workmen injured in October, 1915.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	11	26	37
Fishing and hunting.....	3	.....	3
Lumbering.....	4	5	9
Mining.....	6	24	30
Railway construction.....	2	6	8
Building Trades.....	5	24	29
Metal Trades.....	5	46	51
Woodworking Trades.....	1	2	3
Clothing.....	1	1	2
Textile.....	.....	4	4
Food & tobacco preparation.....	.....	5	5
Leather.....	1	2	3
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	13	61	74
Electric Railway Service..	1	2	3
Navigation.....	4	7	11
Miscellaneous.....	4	14	18
Public Employees.....	1	9	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	13	14
Unskilled Labour.....	8	11	19
Total.....	71	262	333

[TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	McGregor, Ont.....	Oct. 5	1	Neck broken by fly-wheel of gasoline engine.
".....	Richmond, Ont.....	" 1	1	Mangled by machinery.
".....	Bridgetown, N.-S.....	" 7	1	Run over by a wagon.
".....	Ridgetown, Ont.....	" 13	1	" "
".....	Cupar, Sask.....	" ..	1	Mangled by threshing machinery.
".....	Young, Sask.....	" 26	1	Run over by a wagon.
".....	Ops, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell from load of hay.
".....	Roland, Man.....	" 21	1	Mangled by threshing engine.
".....	Ste-Tite des Caps, Que.	" 1	1	Fell from wagon.
".....	Macleod, Alta.....	" 26	1	Run over by a wagon.
".....	St. Constant, Que....	" 21	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Guide.....	Dean's Settlement, N.S.	" 4	1	Accidental discharge of a rifle.
Fisherman.....	Lunenburg, N. S.....	" 1	1	Drowned—overloaded dory sunk.
".....	Cardigan, N. B.....	" 31	1	Drowned—dory capsized.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1915—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Lumbering—				
Chopper.....	Sturgeon Falls, Ont....	Oct. 16	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	St. Raymond, Que.....	" 7	1	Fell over precipice.
Sawmill employee.....	Grand Falls, N. B.....	" 18	1	Struck by flying bolt.
".....	White Rock, B. C.....	" 16	1	Mangled by machinery
Mining—				
Miner..... (No. 12 Col.)	Sydney, N. S.....	" 16	1	Fell off mine car.
"..... (No. 9 Col.)	" " "	" 20	1	Fall of rock.
"..... (No. 11 Col.)	" " "	" ..	1	Crushed between roof of mine and mine car.
".....	Nanaimo, B. C.....	" 14	1	Fall of rock.
".....	" " "	" 14	1	" "
".....	Michel, B. C.....	" 7	1	" "
Railway & Canal Construction—				
Rly. Con. laborer.....	Elrose, Sask.....	" 1	1	Crushed between cars.
"..... (C.N.R. Tunnel)	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	Fell from trestle.
Building Trades—				
Carpenter.....	Merritt, B.C.....	" 7	1	Fell from snow shed.
Painter.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 2	1	Fell from a bridge.
Stonemasons.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	2	Crushed by falling bricks—chimney collapsed.
Workman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Struck by a hoist.
Metal Trades—				
Boilermaker and helper.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	" 7	2	Explosion of a compressed air tank.
Blacksmith.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Explosion of a compressed air tank.
Metal worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Struck by flying pieces of a broken emery wheel.
Electrician.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 14	1	Electrocuted.
Woodworking Trades—				
Woodenwarefactory employee	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 22	1	Mangled by machinery.
Clothing—				
Tailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Leather—				
Tannery employee.....	Bracebridge, Ont.....	" 25	1	Mangled by machinery.
Steam Railway Service—				
Conductor.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 11	1	Rear end collision.
".....	Sydney Mines, N. S.....	" 16	1	Riding on foot-board of locomotive which struck a horse and vehicle on a crossing.
Brakeman.....	Richmond, N. S.....	" 4	1	Fell from a moving car.
".....	Radville, Sask.....	" 8	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Beaver Brook, N. B.....	" 16	1	Struck by a locomotive.
".....	Walkerville Jct., Ont.....	" ..	1	Fell from top of cars.
".....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 26	1	Run over by cars.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	" "
".....	Ft. Erie, Ont.....	" 5	1	" "
".....	(M.P. 81 Magpie Br. Michipicoten Dis.)	" ..	1	Collision.
".....	Regina, Sask.....	" 17	1	Run over by cars.
Car repairer.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 14	1	Crushed between cars.
Sectionman.....	Pickering, Ont.....	" 20	1	Hand-car struck by a train.
Electric Railway Service—				
Motorman.....	Niagara-on-the-Lake, ..	" 5	1	Head-on collision.
Navigation—				
Deckhand.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 21	1	Drowned—fell from scaffold while scrubbing side [of vessel.
Ferry deckhand.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 27	1	Drowned—fell overboard.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Drowned—fell from gang plank.
Harbour Commission Empl.	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Drowned—fell from a float.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Teamster.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	1	Crushed between wagon and pole.
".....	St. John, N. B.....	" 8	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Driver.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14	1	Crushed by an elevator.
".....	Berlin, Ont.....	" 22	1	Thrown from vehicle—horses ran away.
Public and Civic Employees—				
Civic fireman.....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 24	1	Fatally burned.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Laundry worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery.
Unskilled Labour—				
Laborers (St. Lawrence river)	Coudres Island, Que.....	" 10	2	Buried in cave-in of earth.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	" " " "
".....	Moncton, N. B.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	2	Asphyxiated by sewage gas—sewer caved-in.
".....	Ft. William, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by falling counterweight of hoist.
".....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 29	1	Buried under falling mass of coal.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

THE official statements given below except where otherwise indicated, by with regard to British emigration, the number of homestead entries made, the number of land patents issued, etc., are published, courtesy of the Department of the Interior.

BRITISH EMIGRATION.

During the month of September, 1915, the number of passengers leaving the United Kingdom for British North America, according to official returns of the British Board of Trade, was as follows:—

Month.	NATIONALITY									
	English.		Welsh.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British Subjects.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
September.....	1,046	4,003	8	23	553	987	84	238	1,491	5,281

Lands Patented.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATE IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, ISSUED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1914.

NATURE OF GRANT.	September, 1915.		September, 1914.	
	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.	No. of Patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales.....	2	481.00	5	1,800.00
British Columbia Homesteads.....	3	475.20	18	2,581.15
British Columbia sales	7	579.40	5	18.22
Homesteads.....	1,390	1,724	2,279	3,257.014
Hudson's Bay Co.....	1	160.00		
License of occupation.....			2	8.17
Military bounty grants.....			1	160.00
Mining lands sales (320.75 acres) under rights.....	7	275.85	3	1,614.80
North West half-breed grants.....	1	58.40		
Pre-emption sales	76	12,099.73	61	10,186.70
Purchased homesteads.....	19	3,051.86	20	3,170.844
Quit claim, special grants.....	4		11	
<i>Railways:—</i>				
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	2	480.00	5	1,116.90
Canadian Pacific Railway grants	8	312.158		
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....	5	60.67		
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	1	6.38		
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Sask. Railroad and Steamboat Co.	8	1,920.00	7	1,905.90
Sales.....	37	858.44	28	2,179.97
School lands sales.....	19	2,363.15	13	2,061.33
Special grants.....	10	597.34	12	679.01
Yukon territory sales (64.04 acres) under rights.....	5	214.36	3	77.74
Total.....	1,605	256,845.66	2,479	416,316.34

Homestead Entries.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, AS COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

AGENCY	Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Battleford.....			37	56				
Brandon.....	14							
Calgary.....					47	74		
Dauphin.....	272	73						
Edmonton.....					195	544		
Estevan.....			3	5				
Grand Prairie.....					63	41		
Humboldt.....			36	30				
Kamloops.....							21	54
Lethbridge.....					23	9		
Maple Creek.....			58	31				
Medicine Hat.....					37	14		
Moose Jaw.....			5	4				
New Westminster.....							5	63
Peace River.....					23	61		
Prince Albert.....			48	104				
Regina.....			7	2				
Red Deer.....					24	57		
Revelstoke.....							4	16
Saskatoon.....			21	55				
Swift Current.....			88	24				
Weyburn.....			22	31				
Winnipeg.....	135	289						
Yorkton.....			33	31				
Total.....	421	362	422	436	412	800	30	133

Number of entries for September, 1914..... 1731

Number of entries for September, 1915..... 1285

Net decrease for September, 1915..... 446

Recapitulation.

MONTH.	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia.	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
January.....	195	200	327	669	340	562	39	60
February.....	199	138	293	533	351	515	25	59
March.....	333	221	416	796	604	914	61	51
April.....	420	434	475	1166	705	1381	46	83
May.....	365	318	516	875	625	1193	47	52
June.....	425	384	756	1262	630	1275	54	99
July.....	413	387	742	1178	824	1241	53	66
August.....	265	322	658	757	599	831	27	91
September.....	421	352	422	436	412	800	30	133
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3036	2776	4605	7672	5090	8712	382	694

Net decrease for nine months—6,741.

Nationalities of Homesteaders.

TATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915, THE NATIONALITY OF THE HOMESTEADERS AND THE PROVINCE IN WHICH THE ENTRIES WERE MADE.

NATIONALITY	PROVINCES				Total
	Manitoba	Saskatche- wan	Alberta	British Columbia.	
Canadians from Ontario.....	44	65	37	2	148
“ Quebec.....	28	9	18	.....	55
“ Nova Scotia.....	.....	2	4	.....	6
“ New Brunswick.....	5	.....	1	.....	6
“ Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
“ Manitoba.....	76	18	9	.....	103
“ Saskatchewan.....	2	16	5	.....	23
“ Alberta.....	.....	2	14	.....	16
“ British Columbia.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Persons who had previous entry.....	65	65	94	3	217
Newfoundlanders.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Canadians returned from the United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Americans.....	25	83	86	1	195
English.....	51	66	44	7	168
Scotch.....	17	14	13	7	51
Irish.....	14	7	5	1	27
French.....	3	2	1	.....	6
Belgians.....	8	4	1	.....	13
Swiss.....	2	1	1	.....	4
Italians.....	1	.....	4	2	7
Roumanians.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Syrians.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germans.....	3	6	3	.....	12
Austro-Hungarians.....	65	20	27	1	113
Hollanders.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	1	1	2	.....	4
Icelanders.....	3	2	.....	.....	5
Swedes.....	6	11	7	1	25
Norwegians.....	.....	2	6	3	11
Russians.....	9	23	20	1	53
Turks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Servians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Persians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australians.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
New Zealanders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindoos.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hebrews.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greeks.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
South Africans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	421	422	412	30	1285

Number of souls represented by above entries 3,142.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING OCTOBER, 1915.

	1915	1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—			
Sydney.....	11,545	1,000	+ 10,545
Halifax.....	135,045	65,620	+ 69,425
NEW BRUNSWICK—			
St. John.....	36,350	32,550	+ 3,800
Moncton.....	27,700	5,700	+ 22,000
QUEBEC—			
Quebec.....	202,335	61,825	+ 140,510
Three Rivers.....	25,350	206,150	— 180,800
Maisonneuve.....	131,850	140,140	— 8,290
Montreal.....	493,268	702,910	— 209,642
Westmount.....	4,650	4,290	+ 360
Lachine.....	33,445	7,430	+ 26,015
Outremont.....	16,000	38,500	— 22,500
ONTARIO—			
Ottawa.....	314,200	106,600	+ 207,600
Smith's Falls.....	3,425	3,500	— 75
Kingston.....	12,910	12,042	+ 868
Belleville.....	800	3,050	— 2,250
Peterborough.....	11,888	6,580	+ 5,308
Toronto.....	416,756	814,468	— 397,712
St. Catharines.....	37,793	33,701	+ 4,092
Niagara Falls.....	9,600	34,455	— 24,855
Welland.....	524	5,165	— 4,641
Hamilton.....	101,365	250,300	— 148,935
Brantford.....	24,230	16,355	+ 7,875
Paris.....	520	2,450	— 1,930
Galt.....	27,479	16,700	+ 10,779
Guelph.....	15,082	14,105	+ 977
Berlin.....	23,460	8,550	+ 14,910
Woodstock.....	9,803	5,340	+ 4,463
Stratford.....	13,287	20,800	— 7,513
London.....	110,980	99,750	+ 11,230
St. Thomas.....	13,135	6,610	+ 6,525
Chatham.....	12,375	7,400	+ 4,975
Windsor.....	41,080	30,325	+ 10,755
Owen Sound.....	3,000	300	+ 2,700
North Bay.....	40,000	2,800	+ 37,200
Cobalt.....	1,550	4,050	— 2,500
Haileybury.....	Nil.	3,300	— 3,300
Port Arthur.....	3,180	16,180	— 13,000
Fort William.....	5,150	8,100	— 2,950
MANITOBA—			
Winnipeg.....	55,750	101,050	— 45,300
St. Boniface.....	Nil	10,788	— 10,788
Brandon.....	1,830	40,710	— 38,880
SASKATCHEWAN—			
Moose Jaw.....	5,212	8,600	— 3,388
Yorkton.....	2,215	Nil	+ 2,215
Weyburn.....	2,815	2,050	+ 765
Estevan.....	1,100	9,700	— 8,600
ALBERTA—			
Edmonton.....	6,400	323,200	— 316,800
Lethbridge.....	2,010	4,105	— 2,095
Red Deer.....	Nil	3,850	— 3,850
BRITISH COLUMBIA—			
Kamloops.....	2,800	7,325	— 4,525
New Westminster.....	6,875	63,042	— 56,167
Vancouver.....	214,455	55,747	+ 158,708
Point Grey.....	7,900	4,030	+ 3,870
North Vancouver.....	515	900	— 385
Victoria.....	9,000	98,875	— 89,875
Nanaimo.....	630	2,945	— 2,315
Oak Bay.....	Nil.	2,200	— 2,200

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

COPIES of agreements recently signed between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company and the Empire Stevedoring and Contracting Company and the British Columbia District of the International Longshoremen's Association have been received in the Department. These agreements were entered into for the purpose of reaching a definite understanding in respect of wages paid and conditions of employment in the ports of Vancouver and Victoria for the handling of what is known as "longshoremen's work, and are in settlement of questions between the Longshoremen's Association and steamship and stevedoring companies which commenced in August last.

The agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Longshoremen's Association is mainly for the purpose of authorizing the Empire Stevedoring and Contracting Company, which has the contract for handling the stevedoring work of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to enter into an agreement with the Longshoremen's Association in regard to rates of wages and conditions of employment and to guarantee that the terms of such agreement will be carried out. The agreement between the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company and the Empire Stevedoring and Contracting Company and the Longshoremen's Association is made by these companies on behalf of the various deep sea companies with which they have or may have contracts, and covers wages and general conditions. The agreement between the Empire Stevedoring and Contracting Company and the Longshoremen's Association covers wages and conditions in regard to the coast steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, except in regard to Victoria rates for handling and trucking which are stated in

the Canadian Pacific Railway agreement to be 50 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents per hour for night work or overtime, in lieu of rates fixed for Vancouver.

Wages on Deep Sea Work.

The agreement between the Victoria and Vancouver Stevedoring Company, the Empire Stevedoring and Contracting Company and the Longshoremen's Association covers general longshore work from and to deep sea vessels. The companies agree to employ exclusively members of the Longshoremen's Association but that should the association be unable to furnish all the men required the companies reserve the right to select the additional longshoremen required.

For handling lumber day work is paid 50 cents per hour; overtime 75 cents per hour. Side runners, hatch tenders, double winch and donkey drivers and boom men are to be paid 60 cents per hour day work and 90 cents per hour overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

On creosoted lumber, the rates are 60 cents per hour day work, 90 cents per hour overtime. Double winch and donkey drivers, slingers, boom men, side runners, hatch tenders are paid 70 cents per hour day work and \$1.05 overtime. Donkey drivers to be allowed one hour each day for getting up steam.

On general cargo the rate is 50 cents per hour for day work and 60 cents per hour overtime. For wheat, oats, barley, three-in-one (flour) if loaded by conveyor, the rate is 50 cents per hour day work and 75 cents per hour overtime. If these commodities are hoisted as general cargo the rate is to be 50 cents per hour day work and 60 cents per hour overtime. Cement, ore, plaster, lime, sulphur, fertilizer, nitrate, creosote, coal, dynamite and explosives, 50 cents per

hour day work and 75 cents per hour overtime. On unloading lumber up to 100,000 feet, regular cargo rates to apply.

Wages on Coast Service Work.

The agreement in regard to work on vessels engaged in coast service is similar to that in regard to deep sea vessels. The wages are the same except in the case of general cargo on which the rate is 40 cents per hour day work and 50 cents per hour overtime, and a number of the general clauses are identical.

Other Conditions.

Both agreements contain clauses defining overtime to mean all work performed between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., Sundays, legal holidays and the noon hour when working to a finish, except that in case it is more convenient on account of shifting or waiting cargo for the vessel to knock off work at 11 a.m. and turn to at 12 noon, or to knock off at 1 p.m. for the meal hour and turn to at 2 p.m. no overtime shall be paid between 12 noon and 1 p.m.

Another clause common to both agreements provides that whenever any controversy arises between the companies and the longshoremen, the men shall

continue to work and the controversy shall be adjusted between representatives of the two parties, a standing committee of three representatives of both parties to be appointed who shall act jointly on all questions of difference between them. If the controversy cannot be adjusted in this way it is to be submitted to arbitration, the arbitration board to consist of one representative selected by the companies and one to be selected by the Longshoremen's Association, the two so selected to select a disinterested third person, and the decision of any two to be final and binding. The arbitration board is required to meet three days after request has been made.

A number of other provisions are inserted having to do with matters in regard to special or outside work and providing for no discrimination on either side. Also that any member of a local union who violates any part of the agreement or agitates a stoppage of work shall be discharged and given no future employment.

Both agreements are dated September 16 and are to remain in force until December 31, 1915, and continue thereafter until either party shall give sixty days' notice of cancellation, at the end of which time the agreements shall terminate.

NOTES ON OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Canadian Government Annuities.

A Study of their Relation to the Problem of Poverty in Old Age. Francis A. Carman, Political Science Quarterly, Vol. XXX. No. 3 September, 1915. New York.

THIS study of Canadian Government annuities reviews the origin of the system, its aims and methods, the various annuity plans, their cost and the scope and the success of the scheme after six years' experience. It also compares the Canadian annuities with those of Massachusetts and with the old-age pensions of other countries.

The system of Canadian Government annuities, it is stated, is an attempt to solve the problem of poverty in old age, not by gratuitous pensions, but by the beneficiary making direct contributions to the fund. Four main principles underlie the Canadian annuities. They have a state guarantee; there is no forfeiture in case payments cease or are interrupted; the annuity cannot be mortgaged or seized for debt, and the annuity cannot be anticipated.

The rates for Canadian Government annuities are the lowest to be found.

Nearest to them come the annuities of Massachusetts. The two systems do not admit of direct comparison for the Canadian scheme is limited to annuities, while the Massachusetts scheme is primarily a system of industrial insurance with the annuities as a minor part. The difference in rates is due to the fact that in Massachusetts the rates cover expenses with a small contribution from the state, while in Canada the expenses of administration are borne entirely by the Government. In Massachusetts policies are issued by the insurance departments of saving banks, but the supervision is so strict that it amounts practically to a state guarantee as in Canada.

The combination of insurance and annuity has a threefold advantage. It insures the applicant until the age when the annuity matures; it provides for an annuity for life from that age; in case of death before annuity reaches the amount of the insurance provided the heirs will be paid the difference between the annuity already received and the amount of the insurance. This combination policy is not included in Canadian annuities. A comparison of deferred annuities shows that the cost of the annuity in Canada with returns is very little more than the cost of the annuity in Massachusetts without returns. In Canada payments are returned with interest compounded at three per cent, while in Massachusetts the payments only without interest are returned.

Canadian Government annuities do not reach the class benefited by old-age pension schemes of other countries. Under old-age pension schemes the state contributes largely as in Germany or gives the whole pension outright as in Great Britain and New Zealand. In Germany the yearly pension begins at the age of 70 and benefit varies from 110 marks to 230 marks; or from \$26.18 to \$54.74. To secure this the workers and employer must make equal payments weekly for 25 years and the state makes a flat addition to the pension of 50 marks annually. The British old-age

pension begins at the age of 70 and is approximately \$62.50. The New Zealand pension is double the British and begins at the age of 65. The workman does not pay in any direct way for his pension, but the workman does contribute by every purchase he makes, and his wages are undoubtedly affected by this system. Old-age pensions tend also to lessen thrift and economy among the working classes.

In closing his review of the problem, Mr. Carman states that "Canadian Government annuities have not reached the poor, but they have been purchased in large proportions by persons of moderate income, by members of the employee classes, by persons whose incomes fall clearly below the standard of what is usually known as 'the middle class'." . . . Given a proper method of propaganda a much wider response might be expected to its appeal than has been obtained in the last few years."

Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production.

Fifth Census of Canada, 1911. Volume V.

The total value of forest products of occupied farm lands was \$35,024,429 in 1910. A comparison with 1900 is not possible as the inquiry in the 1911 census had reference only to the quantities and values of forest products cut on occupied farm lands, while the 1901 census inquiry included all forest products cut in the polling subdivision whether on Crown lands, limits or farms.

According to the report the fishery production increased from \$19,768,449 in 1900 to \$29,965,433 in 1910, or nearly 52.6 per cent. It may be pointed out, however, that the Department of Labour's index number of prices based on ten principal fish products shows a rise of 32 per cent in 1910, as compared with 1900. This would indicate that the increase in the value of the catch is very largely a matter of rise in prices.

The total valuation of the fur production was \$1,927,550 in 1910 as against

\$899,645 in 1900. The Department of Labour's index number for furs (including mink, muskrat, raccoon and skunk) shows a rise in price of 59 per cent for this period.

The value of the mineral production for 1900 and 1910 is given as \$47,956,862 and \$122,004,932 respectively, a gain of 154 per cent. The largest share of this increase has taken place in the eastern provinces, especially in Ontario, where the production of \$10,417,576 was increased to \$49,727,400 chiefly through developments at Cobalt. This rise has given the eastern provinces first place (64.6 per cent of the whole), a reversal of the position at the beginning of the century when the western provinces contributed more than one-half of the mineral production. On the whole the price of minerals has been steady, or, if anything, has tended to decline during the period 1900-1911, so that the figures for 1910 are a more accurate index of actual production in the case of minerals than in the other groups.

Lighting of Workshops.

Great Britain.—First Report of the Departmental Committee on Lighting in Factories and Workshops. Volume 1. Report and Appendices. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, London, Aug., 1915. Report, pages xix. Appendices, pages 67.

In January, 1913, a committee was appointed "to inquire and report as to the conditions necessary for the adequate and suitable lighting (natural and artificial) of factories and workshops, having regard to the nature of the work carried on, the protection of the eyesight of the persons employed, and the various forms of illumination."

This committee met in London on February 11, 1913, and since that time held thirty-eight meetings, received evidence from fifty witnesses including factory inspectors, representatives of trade associations and scientific and technical societies. Inquiries were limited to textile, engineering and clothing trades since they employed the largest number and as such afforded the greatest diver-

sity in methods of illumination. Visits were paid to eighty-five works, about 4,000 measurements were made, and experiments bearing on standards of lighting carried out at the National Physical Laboratory.

The factors in good lighting considered by the committee and upon which their investigations were based were (1) adequacy, (2) a reasonable degree of constancy and uniformity of illumination over the necessary areas of work, (3) the placing or shading of lamps so that the light from them does not fall directly in the eyes of an operator when engaged on his work, or when looking horizontally across the workroom, and (4) the placing of light so as to avoid the casting of extraneous shadows on the work.

In the Factory Acts of the United Kingdom there are no general provisions for lighting as for heating and ventilation. In most of the European countries, in the United States and India legislation was more advanced along this line. The only references to lighting were in the Factory Act of 1901 specifying adequate lighting for underground bakehouses and for certain dangerous trades. The London Building Act of 1894 limited the window space of laterally lighted rooms to one-half of the total wall space.

The inquiry showed that bad or inadequate lighting was the cause of many accidents, that it made conditions unsanitary, affected the eyesight of workers and greatly diminished the output of factories. It was pointed out that most of the causes of unsatisfactory lighting could be removed without great expense or drastic measures. The committee recommended that there should be a statutory provision requiring adequate and suitable lighting for all factories and workshops and giving power to the Secretary of State to make orders defining adequate and suitable illumination for factories and workshops or for any parts thereof or for any processes carried on therein.

Further recommendations were made stating the specific amount of lighting over working areas of workrooms, in passages and on stairways and approaches.

In conclusion the committee point out that the standards of general lighting were in most of the factories visited much higher than they had prescribed but that their recommendations provide a practical legal minimum without causing hardship.

The Appendices contain data collected by the committee with regard to the requirements as to the lighting of factories in the United Kingdom and foreign countries and other cognate matters, the whole constituting a valuable contribution to the meagre amount of literature on this important subject.

Rural Schools in Ontario.

United States.—Bureau of Education. The School System of Ontario, with special reference to rural schools. Harold W. Foght, Washington, 1915. Pages 58.

This interesting bulletin is the result of a study made in Ontario in the fall of 1914, the main purpose being to find some fair basis for comparison of the schools of old Ontario and those in the adjacent commonwealths of the United States. Emphasis is placed on such phases of rural school life in Ontario as might be of special interest to American readers such as (1) the successful efforts of the Provincial Department of Education to make the most of its small one-teacher schools by introducing into them agriculture in the form of school gardening and home projects; (2) the practical system for school maintenance and school inspection, and (3) the preparation of rural teachers in model schools, normal schools and at the provincial agricultural college.

It is found that the problems of rural life in Ontario and in the United States differ. There has been the same disproportionate growth of urban and rural communities, but in Ontario there has been scarcely any loss in actual occupants of the land, the decrease in

rural population being due mainly to the disappearance of rural craftsman, of hired helpers on the farms, and the gradual decrease in the size of rural families. Then, again, while tenancy appears to be gaining ground rapidly in the United States, the contrary is true in Ontario, as there were 32,360 renters on the land in 1901 and 30,634 in 1911. The number of land owners increased in the same period from 179,791 to 183,843.

Rural school administration, maintenance and management in Ontario are described in some detail and the passing of the Agricultural Instruction Act (1913) by the Dominion Government, which voted ten million dollars for distribution among the several provinces on a *pro rata* of population basis is described in the words of Prof. S. B. McCready as "the most momentous event that has occurred in the history of agricultural education in Canada in recent years." The progress in Ontario rural schools is explained through the increasing efficiency of the teachers which has come about chiefly (1) by offering better remuneration as an inducement for teaching in the country through the system of special grants, and (2) by increasing the professional requirements of the teachers. While the salaries of Ontario teachers have scarcely kept pace with the scale of remuneration in other professions, the writer states that Ontario teachers are better paid than members of the profession in the United States.

According to this report leading educators of the province realize that despite the improvement through the introduction of elementary agriculture, the one-teacher school cannot solve the problem of modern education in the country, and the fact remains that Ontario does not offer rural children secondary school facilities without going away from home to secure them. The small school district is a barrier to progress in the consolidation movement and the township is suggested as a new unit of organization. The conservatism of the

population has also hindered progress in this direction, but it is probable that "the next step for the near future will be to reorganize all of these schools as genuine community schools through some form of consolidation."

Wider Use of School Buildings.

United States.—Bureau of Education. Extension of Public Education. Clarence Arthur Perry. Washington, 1915. Pages 67.

In this bulletin the author of "The Wider Use of the School Plant" again emphasizes the fact that the essential function of public education is "to take a common but vital human activity that may be well performed by the few, but is carried on imperfectly by the many, and lift it universally to a higher plane" and traces the progress of the movement for the wider use of school buildings. The information in the hands of the Bureau of Education and the Department of Recreation of the Russell Sage Foundation indicates that in its superficial aspects at least the extension movement has spread evenly over the whole country. The number of cities of 5,000 population and over reporting extension activities in 1914 was 603, and of these 345 reported playgrounds, 294 miscellaneous activities, 289 lectures, 207 parent-teacher associations, 129 social centres, and 39 vacation schools. The estimated aggregate attendance at 16,492 "group-occasions" in 45 cities during the month of March, 1914, was 847,935. The three most prevalent activities were found to be some form of athletics, clubs for young people, and lectures, while the least common are the civic and the general social occasions. The author sums up the opportunity which society possesses by reason of a vast equipment of school accommodations unemployed for their original purpose during the periods of popular leisure, as follows:

1. Purveying beneficial amusements to those who are prevented by fatigue from engaging in active play and who otherwise might receive their satisfac-

tion at the hands of unscrupulous vendors.

2. Stimulating the growth of those groups which are capable of self-organization and government by furnishing them with meeting places.

3. Promoting the formation and vigour of groups which might be incited to self-expression by furnishing both quarters and leadership.

"In these ways," he concludes, "public education is extending its distinctive function of improving human society. That this work will undergo still greater and more systematic extension is clearly foreshadowed by the trend of present developments and the persistency of the forces behind them."

Remedial Loans.

United States.—Bulletin of the National Federation of Remedial Loan Associations. July, 1915. Pages 95.

The Bulletin gives the proceedings of the seventh annual convention of the association held at Baltimore May 13-15, 1915. Representatives from twenty societies were present and all aspects of the remedial loan problem were reviewed and discussed by the various speakers. The fact was emphasized that the Remedial Loan Association was not a charitable institution but a business organization with a social purpose, that purpose being to meet an existing need at the lowest possible cost, with justice both to the borrower and the lender. The society has endeavoured to ruin the loan shark's profitable trade by making the rate of interest low yet consistent with sound business principles.

The year's report showed that there were forty societies enrolled. The funds employed amounted to \$16,496,365; 849,387 loans were made amounting to \$28,144,841. The rates charged on these loans as compared with the rates charged by pawnbrokers and loan sharks, represented a saving of over \$5,000,000 to the borrower. The total loss incurred amounted to \$22,290 on about 8/100 of 1 per cent of the total amount loaned.

Mr. W. P. Morgan of Toronto reviewed the work of the Toronto Municipal Loan Association, started in November, 1914, due to the prevalence of unemployment and the stress of money conditions. The capital of the company is \$250,000 in 5 per cent bonds guaranteed by the city. Securities are taken on chattels, real estate and endorsed notes, with interest of 1 per cent per month. Up to April 30, 1915, 434 loans had been made amounting to \$29,426. As the society was organized to relieve pressing need a sum was set aside for loaning solely to the unemployed.

It was felt that the greatest problem confronting the remedial loan association was unemployment. Borrowers with seasonal employment might be benefited by loans, but to fulfil its social purpose the association could not loan indiscriminately to the unemployed; it must make constructive loans, that is, aide the borrower in more than a temporary way, which is the work of charitable associations. The object of the society was not alone to secure the return of a loan but always to make the borrower reconstruct his standards of living so that he would keep within his income. Loans to the unemployed where there was no definite assurance that the loan would be safe constituted the greatest source of trouble but gave the greatest opportunity for social service.

Wages in Shoe Factories.

United States.—Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe Industry, 1907 to 1914. August, 1915. Pages 89.

This report gives numerous tables showing the full-time weekly earnings, the full-time hours of labour per week and the rates of wages per hour in the principal occupations of the boot and shoe industry of the United States. In addition the report presents material relating to the variations in the amount of employment for the year ended February, 1914. In some tables index numbers are given as an aid to comparison.

The average full-time weekly earnings of the employees in 1914 were the same as in 1913, 8 per cent higher than in 1912, 6 per cent higher than in 1911, and 9 per cent higher than in 1910. The average full-time hours of labour per week in 1914 were 1 per cent lower than in 1913, 2 per cent lower than in 1912 and 3 per cent lower than in 1911 or 1910. The average rates of wages per hour in 1914 were 1 per cent higher than in 1913, 9 per cent higher than in 1912, 10 per cent higher than in 1911, and 12 per cent higher than in 1910. In 1914 the average full-time weekly earnings of men in 27 specific occupations varied from \$15.37 to \$27.68; that of women in 10 specific occupations from \$9.12 to \$13.14.

A study of the tables of unemployment shows that the industry had not an especially dull or inactive season for the year ended February, 1914. Almost all establishments closed during part of December or July due to the general inactivity of the holiday season rather than to any so-called dull season of the industry.

Trade Union Statistics.

State of New York.—Department of Labour Bulletin. Statistics of Trade Unions in 1914. Whole No. 74. Pages 146.

The labour organizations of New York State showed a loss of 26 in the number of organizations and of more than 69,000 in membership during the year 1914. This is the first year since 1908 in which a decrease has been reported. Of this decrease in membership 86 per cent was in New York City. New York, however, had 29 per cent of the organizations and 73 per cent of the membership of the entire state. In building, clothing and textiles there were slight gains in the number of organizations. The membership of women's unions declined slightly as the number of organizations fell from 24 to 22. It is interesting in this connection to note that in Canada also there was a falling off in the membership of labour organizations during 1914 of nearly 10,000.

Railway Statistics.

United States.—Bureau of Railway Economics. Statistics of Railways, 1904-1914. Washington, D.C., September, 1915. Pages 67.

This bulletin presents for convenient reference aspects of railway operation in the United States for the years 1904-1914. All the railway tabulations are based upon official data published by the Interstate Commerce for each fiscal year. In 1911 the ten territorial areas under which the statistics were formerly

grouped were superseded by three districts representing the three great traffic areas, namely, the Eastern, Western and Southern Districts. A map is given showing that the boundaries of the new districts coincide almost exactly with the old divisions. All the former tabulations were revised under the new groups. The seventy-six tables include statistics of mileage, capital, revenues, number of employees, freight and passenger traffic, accidents and compensation for the years indicated.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Contract.—Dismissal for Cause.

IN a case recently heard in Montreal, the plaintiff sued a machinery company for alleged illegal dismissal, claiming that he had been dismissed for economical reasons only, and without notice.

The plaintiff was the manager of part of the works of the defendant company and his contract was to last until February 4, 1912. On April 22, 1911, he was discharged from the company's service and a letter from the Board of Directors was sent to him, informing him that he was discharged for having, "without any authorization, illegally collected divers sums of money due to the company for a total amount of \$975.56, according to statement filed, and appropriated this sum to his own personal use and ends."

Upon the evidence, the Superior Court dismissed the action, and this judgment was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Review. (*Provost v. The Standard Foundry & Machinery Company.*)

Railway Accident.—Duty of the Engineer.—Responsibility of the Company.

On December 3, 1912, a young boy was killed by a train near a crossing. The boy's father took an action against the railway company, claiming that at

the time the accident happened the engineer and fireman of the locomotive were making certain repairs to the machine, that they were not looking on the track and that the train was going at a speed of 40 miles an hour. He also alleged that the engineer gave none of the signals indicated by the law. The defendant company admitted the accident, but denied any negligence on its part. It also claimed that the train which killed the child belonged to the Intercolonial Railway, this railway being alone responsible. Judgment was rendered in the Superior Court for \$1,100, but this was set aside and the action dismissed by the Court of Review.

In giving the decision, Mr. Justice Bruneau noted that nobody saw the accident and that the Superior Court attributed the immediate cause of the accident to the fact that the engineer, instead of stopping the train *immediately*, had lost control of the locomotive in order to repair the regulator, which fact prevented him from looking over the track as the train was approaching the crossing where the accident occurred. The engineer swore, and his statement remained uncontradicted, that when the regulator broke the track was perfectly clear, so that there was no necessity of stopping the train to make the repairs. The engineer had given the signals required by law when passing the signal post, which is situated at about 80 yards from the crossing, and there was nothing

to prevent the child from hearing the whistle and the bell except his own carelessness.

As to the speed of the train, it could not be held to be the cause of the accident. St. Bruno, where the child was killed, is a small place, and there is no statutory provision ordering railway companies to reduce the speed of their trains at an ordinary crossing.

Taking all the facts into consideration, the Court of Review set aside the judgment of the Superior Court and dismissed the action with costs. (*Collin v. Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*)

ALBERTA CASE.

Damages.—Pecuniary Loss.—Pain and Suffering.

A locomotive engineer, who had been engaged in that capacity since 1906, previous to which time he had for three years been a foreman, was injured while running his train, being struck on the forehead by the lock of a mail bag suspended from a mail crane, and brought action to recover damages. The wound was a compound fracture extending into the hair three or four inches. He was promptly taken to a hospital and placed under the care of the defendant company's divisional surgeon. The plaintiff remained in an unconscious condition for a long time; it was about two months before he became at all natural.

The doctor had known the plaintiff for two years or more. He claimed the plaintiff was, before the accident, a very strong man, above the average, and very bright mentally. Since the accident his memory was not good; he remembered nothing of the accident, his mental processes were slow and there was a certain amount of confusion. The plaintiff's condition generally had improved, but the improvement was more noticeable during the first six months. In the doctor's opinion he would never be able to do work that would require quick thinking or automatic action, and would not be able to resume his work as an

engineer. Another medical practitioner called on the plaintiff's behalf, did not expect he would ever be able to do anything, and thought it was likely the plaintiff's condition would become worse.

In view of all of the evidence gathered at the trial, the jury assessed the damages at \$27,000. The defendants appealed from this decision but the appeal was dismissed. (*Jackson v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Alleged Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade.—Trade Union Act.—Action Dismissed.

In an action for damages through alleged unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade, at Victoria, B.C., it was claimed that the plaintiff in 1913 joined with certain other printers and bookbinders in the city of Victoria for the purpose of regulating prices so that reasonable rates could be demanded to secure reasonable profits. The plaintiff being of the opinion that the combination was an unlawful one, meant to enhance the cost of printing to the public, withdrew from the association. He alleged that the other members then conspired to compel him to rejoin, and in that connection passed a resolution not to do work for him at any price, whereby he was injured in his business as a publisher.

The defence was a denial generally, and also a plea of the Act Relating to Trade Unions, Chapter 228 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, which exempts trade unions from liability in damages for communicating certain information and employing fair arguments to induce workmen not to renew contracts or to refuse to become the employee or customer of employers. The plaintiff claimed \$250 damages. It was stated by counsel for plaintiff that the alleged association had virtually disbanded by becoming inactive after writ was issued. The action was dismissed with costs, the judge deciding that no conspiracy existed. (*Lane v. Acme Press et al.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1915.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

MENTION was made last month in these pages of the Dominion Military Hospitals Commission and the duties placed on that body with reference to the return to civil life, at the close of the war, of Canadian soldiers, and the finding of employment for them, whether able-bodied or partially disabled. Senator Lougheed, a member of the Government without portfolio, is chairman of the Commission. The extraordinary conditions created by the war are understood to have been the occasion also of the appointment of a body known generally as the Dominion Economic Commission, which will investigate and report upon various economic problems, such as railway and water transportation, marketing, immigration, increased production, co-operative systems, farmers' credits, etc. The Commission is composed of the following gentlemen: Senator Lougheed, chairman; St. J. B. Rowland, of Montreal; Wm. Smith, M.P. for South Ontario; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, formerly Dominion veterinary general and lately with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; J. C. Watters, president of the Trades and Labour Congress; William Warrell, of Victoria; G. A. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw; J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, and Senator W. B. Ross, of Nova Scotia. W. J. Black, formerly principal of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed secretary to the Commission. The Commission held its first meeting early in the month of November and planned the lines on which its work will proceed.

THE Department of Labour began during the past month the distribution of the separation allowances granted by the British Government to Canadian workmen who, by arrangements made with the British Munitions Mission which visited Canada during the summer, have been working now for some months in British munitions concerns. The separation allowance is fixed in most instances at 17s 6d, this amount being paid to the dependant named by the workman, subject to certain regulations laid down by the British authorities having the matter in hand. The classes of men chiefly concerned are machinists, moulders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, etc. At the close of the month separation claims had reached the Department in about 600 cases and the allowances were paid accordingly, the necessary steps being taken for verification. The Department has not been informed as to the exact number of allowances which will be granted. In a number of cases, however, the workmen were unmarried and without dependants in Canada and there will be no claims in such cases.

* * *

IT is satisfactory to be able to note that the record of industrial disputes in Canada continues to fall, and at the end of November showed no more than two trivial strikes in the Dominion, these troubles existing at the widely separated points of Halifax, N.S., and Victoria, B.C., in which fortunately not more

than about two score of workers were concerned; both these disputes originated some months ago, and, while the strike has not been in either case formally called off, the disputes can be no longer regarded as factors in the industrial situation. A strike of some importance, however, began and ended during the month, namely that of the electric workers of the Hydro Electric System, Toronto, foreshadowed in the Notes of last month. It will be remembered that this dispute had been before a Conciliation Board, whose findings the Hydro Electric management had refused to accept. The strike lasted about three weeks, when the Hydro Electric management and its employees reached a working agreement, involving concessions to the employees considerably less than those which had been recommended by the Conciliation Board. Two other small disputes began and ended during the month, one in New Glasgow, N.S., and one in Fredericton, N.B. The troubles were not of a serious nature and work was resumed in each case at the expiration of a few days, compromises being effected.

* * *

IN a review of Alberta legislation in 1915 published in the October number of the *Labour Gazette*, reference was made to the passing of a Public Utilities Act, which provided for the establishment of a Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, and for the fixing of a date at which the measure should become law by proclamation. This proclamation has recently been published in the *Alberta Gazette*, and provides for the coming into force of the measure on October 7, 1915. The same issue of the *Alberta Gazette* also contains an announcement of the constitution of the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, which is composed of Hon. George Hedley Vicars Bulyea, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the province, chairman; Mr. John Stocks, formerly Deputy Minister

of Public Works, Edmonton, and His Honour Arthur A. Carpenter, formerly judge of the District Court, Calgary. Mr. J. E. Riley, of Calgary, has been appointed secretary of the Board.

* * *

THE Civil Service Savings and Loan Society, Ottawa, held its annual meeting during the month and despite the unsettled condition of the money market showed the most successful year in the history of the society. The usual dividend of five per cent was declared and additions were made to the reserve and provident fund. A substantial increase was reported in the number of members and the number of shares held by members was shown to have increased 57 per cent. Loans increased 78 per cent and deposits 130 per cent. The Civil Service Savings and Loan Society is a co-operative association, organized some years ago on the lines of the *Caisses Populaires*, or *People's Banks*, which have been successfully organized and carried on in the province of Quebec.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT in November showed comparatively little change from the high level noted in October. The conclusion of threshing in a number of western localities left a number of men out of work, some of whom returned East, while others hired with lumbering companies or secured other outside work rendered possible by the fine open weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month. There was some falling off in employment for longshoremen owing to the practical cessation towards the end of the month of lake and river navigation, but numbers of men in St. Lawrence River ports expected to find work at the winter ports. Activity in manufacturing was on the whole well maintained, particularly in some lines of the metal trades. Both coal and metal

mining were active, with a demand for coal miners in Nova Scotia fields.

* * *

PRICES were higher in October in some staple lines, such as eggs, butter, cheese, and coal, with the advances of the season. Beans and lard were also up-

ward. Rent averaged slightly lower in Saskatchewan and was lower than a year before in nearly all provinces. The Department's index number of wholesale prices advanced nearly ten points, steep rises in chemicals and raw furs accounting for five points, but upward changes occurred in many classes of commodities.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING November employment on the whole maintained the high level noted for October. Fine open weather for the most part of the month in nearly all parts of the Dominion facilitated the continuation of outside building and general construction work, and also prolonged activity in threshing and other agricultural operations. Although war orders continued to furnish the bulk of activity in large industrial centres the effect of movement and marketing of the large Western grain crop was also beginning to be felt, and a number of industries which depend for business chiefly on Western orders were resuming operations on practically a normal basis.

Threshing continued in many localities of the West, though in a number of districts outfits were being taken out and employees discharged. These men were either returning to their homes in the East or were finding employment in the lumbering districts of Northern Saskatchewan. Fishing on the Atlantic coast was poor, owing chiefly to rough weather. Activity was noticeable at some points on the Lakes, but in British Columbia conditions were quieter. The lumbering industry also was not so active on account of many sawmills closing down for the winter, but this condition was offset in many localities by the engagement of men for the woods. Coal mining continued very active in all coal

producing fields of the Dominion. Metal mining also showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month. There was little change in manufacturing conditions—a marked activity being evident in a great number of lines, with dullness in some others. Railway construction continued quiet on the whole, but railway traffic owing to heavy shipments of grain and, in some localities, to the shipment of war orders was very active. Water transportation showed a falling off towards the end of the month, traffic on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence having practically ceased. Commercial conditions were improved with the movement and marketing of the crops.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 157.8 for November, as compared with 148.8 for the previous month and 137.5 for November last year. If steep advances in quinine, alum, glycerine and raw furs were not included, the index number would stand at 152.8 for November. There were, however, important advances in grain, dairy products, dried fruits, potatoes, flour, cream of tartar, iron and steel, other metals, coke, matches, copper wire, linseed oil, turpentine, carbolic acid, opium, sulphite pulp, and raw rubber. Decreases occurred in bran, shorts, cattle, beef, hogs and poultry, but hogs recovered later. In retail prices the cost

of a weekly budget of certain staple foods stood at \$8.016, as compared with \$7.815 in October, and \$7.993 in October, 1914. Eggs, butter, cheese, lard, potatoes and beans were higher. Rents averaged lower in Saskatchewan. Anthracite coal averaged slightly higher.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were comparatively few changes in wages in November. Surface and underground labour at the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines to the number of 480 received an increase of 5 cents per day on November 1, and shiftmen, timbermen, tracklayers, landing tenders and other classes to the number of 630 received a like increase. Under the arrangement the classes mentioned will receive another increase of 5 cents per day on April 1, 1916. Early closing rules which went into effect under provincial liquor law changes had the effect of reducing the number of hours worked per day by bartenders in Ontario. At Hamilton, cigarmakers had the limit of piece work raised from 1,000 per week to 1,350 on November 1, which meant a difference of \$5 per week in wages. Teamsters in the employ of the city of Calgary had wages reduced from 60 to 55 cents per hour.

Agriculture.

Open weather during November in nearly all parts of Canada not only enabled farmers to do a lot of fall ploughing, but permitted the grazing of livestock, considerably shortening the period of stall feeding. Threshing in the Western provinces continued in some localities, though in others threshing outfits were closing down and Eastern harvest hands were leaving for home. Numbers of men who had been engaged in agricultural operations were seeking employment in lumbering operations. There continued, however, to be a demand for farm help in many sections, both in the East and West.

In the Maritime Provinces fine weather prevailed and much fall ploughing was done. The taking in of crops was completed with about average results except in the case of potatoes which were about half the usual crop. According to the November report of the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture there was a gain in the wheat crop, but a slight falling off in oats. Mixed grain also showed a falling off and potatoes were a little over half the crop of 1914.

In Quebec, also, farmers took advantage of the fine weather to do considerable fall ploughing. Crops for the most part were good.

In Ontario, in many district farm help was reported in demand, and this demand was not being met in some instances. In the Cobalt district a favourable potato crop was reported, which were selling in the district at \$1 per bag. At Chatham, farmers were active in preparing for a large sugar beet yield next season and were signing up contracts for large acreage. The acreage of wheat in consequence was expected to be considerably less in 1916.

With most of the harvest threshed, a record-breaking crop was reported in almost all Western districts. Car shortage was reported from several localities, and in others railway men were heavily taxed to supply the accommodation required. In the Saskatoon district, 40 and 50 bushels per acre was a common yield. About 6 per cent of the grain in Manitoba had yet to be threshed. At Moose Jaw, threshing operations were carried on for the first three weeks of the month and a great deal of employment was given in consequence. The last week of the month a number of outfits closed down, which resulted in the release of a number of hands. Many harvesters from the Eastern provinces started home. At the end of the month threshing operations in this district were practically completed, with some work still to be done in outlying districts. Considerable grain was marketed, but there was still a large amount in the

farmers' hands. Elevators were blocked and the movement of grain was slow. At Medicine Hat, business at the local Dominion Lands Office was reported brisk and there was a large increase in the number of entries compared with the same period last year. From Regina the best crop in years was reported and nearly all threshing was done and a large amount of fall ploughing. At Calgary, favourable weather for threshing prevailed. It was estimated that about 50 per cent of the grain still remained in stock. A shortage of cars was reported in this district also.

Fishing.

Poor fishing returns were reported on the Atlantic coast, due chiefly to rough weather. At Digby, a scarcity of fish, especially haddock, was reported, and both off-shore and in-shore fleets experienced poor catches. On the Bay of Fundy shore of Nova Scotia little fishing was being done, fishermen in this district generally hauling up their boats in the fall, though there are a few who try to make catches all through the season. When the weather was favourable some fair catches were made, but heavy gales throughout the month seriously interfered with operations. At Yarmouth, the month was reported as disappointing owing to rough weather. There were a few good days, however, and some good fares were landed. A great scarcity of bait was reported. Preparations for the lobster season in this district were under way.

At Charlottetown, the fishing season was practically closed. The catch of lobsters was reported as exceeding that of the previous year. At Sydney, the fall mackerel season was reported a failure, being the worst in many years.

At Newcastle, N.B., active preparations were being made by fishermen for the opening of the smelt season, and at St. John local fishermen made good catches of sardines. The prices paid were from \$8 to \$9.50 per hogshead as against \$3 per hogshead in September.

Considerable activity was reported at Port Arthur, Ont. The herring season began about ten days before the end of the month and was expected to continue until the middle of December. From 13 to 15 tugs were engaged on the fishing grounds. Herring were plentiful and some big catches were reported.

On the Pacific coast fishing was quieter than in the previous month. At New Westminster fishing conditions were fair during the first part of the month, co-hoes being caught in fair numbers. On December 15 the canneries ceased work and most of the hands were idle. A few fishermen continued work to supply the local markets, but about 95 per cent of the fishermen on the river were idle. At Prince Rupert fishing returns showed a slight falling off owing to rough weather.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations, on account of the further closing down of a number of sawmills, were quieter than in the previous month, though there was greater activity in the woods in some districts.

Nova Scotia logging operations were reported somewhat quieter than in the previous year. At Amherst indications were that little would be done in the woods, as a large percentage of last year's cut was still in the yards owing to want of vessels for shipment. At Westville, also, lumbering was reported dull, though active preparations were being made for a big winter's cut of logs.

In New Brunswick more active conditions were reported. While at Newcastle most of the sawmills had closed, large crews were going into the woods. At this port a number of steamers loaded lumber for shipment across the Atlantic during the month. From Fredericton it was reported that nearly all sawmills in the vicinity were closed down for the winter, but in most instances the men employed in the sawmills went into the logging camps. From Moncton it was reported that the indications were the cut of lumber would be small and the demand for men and teams light. Re-

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —								
1—Amherst.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....
2—Halifax.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
4—Truro.....			V active	V active	Fair	Active	V active	.....
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
<i>New Brunswick</i> —								
7—Fredericton.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
8—Moncton.....			Active	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	.....
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....
10—St. John.....			Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
<i>Quebec</i> —								
11—Bull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	.....
15—Sorel.....			Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
<i>Ontario</i> —								
19—Belleville.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
20—Berlin.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
22—Brockville.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	.....
23—Chatham.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
24—Cobalt.....		Active						
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
26—Guelph.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
27—Hamilton.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	.....
28—Kingston.....			V quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet
29—London.....			Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	.....
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
31—Orillia.....			Quiet	Quiet			Active	.....
32—Ottawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	.....
34—Peterborough.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active		Fair	.....
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	V quiet	V quiet	.....
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			Quiet	Active	Active		Active	.....
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....
38—St. Catharines.....			Fair	Active	Fair		Active	.....
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair		.....	.....
40—Toronto.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	.....
41—Windsor.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
42—Woodstock.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	.....
<i>Manitoba</i> —								
43—Brandon.....			V quiet	Fair	V active		Active	.....
44—Winnipeg.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Quiet	.....
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	.....
47—Regina.....			V active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet	.....
48—Saskatoon.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	.....
<i>Alberta</i> —								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	.....
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				.....
52—Medicine Hat.....			V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
<i>British Columbia</i> —								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			.....
55—Nelson.....		V active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	.....
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	.....
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	.....
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair			Active		Fair	
2— Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Active
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active
4— V active	V active		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Active		Fair	V active
5— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
6— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7— Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
8— V active	V active	Active	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
9— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
10— Active			Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet			Active	
11—			V active	V active		V active	V active		Active	Active
12—			Fair	Fair		V active	V active		Quiet	Quiet
13— V active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	V active			Active	Active
14—		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
15—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Active				Active	Active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
17— Quiet	Active		Fa	Fair		Fair	Fair		Active	Active
18— Active	Active		V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	V active
19—	Active		Active	Active	Active				Fair	V active
20— Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	V active
21— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
22— Active			Active	Active	Fair				Fair	Fair
23— Active	Quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	Active		V active		Active	Active
24—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Fair
25— Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		V active	V active		Active	Active
26— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
27— Quiet	Active		Fair	Quiet		Fair			Fair	Fair
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29— Active		Active	V active	V active	Active				Active	V active
30—									V active	V active
31— Fair			Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
32— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	V quiet				Fair	Fair
33— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	
34— Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Active
35—			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36—			Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
37— V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Fair		V active		Fair	
38— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active		Quiet	
39— Fair			V active				V active		Quiet	
40— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
41—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
42— Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair		Active		Active	Active
43—			V active	V active	V active				V active	
44— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
45—	Quiet		Active	Active					Active	Active
46— V quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	
47—			Fair	Fair	Active				Quiet	
48—			Active	Active	Active					
49—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
51—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
52— Fair			Fair	Fair	Quiet				Fair	
53—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet				Quiet	
54—		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet						
55—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	
56— V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
57—			Quiet	Quiet					V quiet	V quiet
58—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Fair
59— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet					

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active					Active	Active
4—Truro.....		V active	V active			V active	V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	V active	V active			Active	Quiet	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active	Active				V active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		Fair	Fair					Active	Active
10—St. John.....		Active		Quiet				V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	V active	V quiet		Fair	V active	Fair	V active
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
22—Brookville.....		Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	V active	V active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....		Active	Fair					Fair	Fair
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	V active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
26—Guelph.....		Active	Active	Active	Active				
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.....	V active	V active		V active		V active	Active	Active	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....		V active	V active					V active	V active
31—Orillia.....						Quiet			
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Active	Fair			Active	Active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....								Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....		Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Active	Active
40—Toronto.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....				Active	Active		V active	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active	Active					V active	V active
46—Prince Albert.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Active	Fair					V active	V active
48—Saskatoon.....				V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....		Active	Active					V active	V active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet				Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Expressmen, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2— Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
3— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—			V active	V active	V active	V active		Fair	V active
5—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active
6—	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
7—	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
8— Active			V active	Active	Fair	V active		V active	Active
9—	Active	V active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet
10— V active	Active	Active					V active		Active
11— Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active
12— Fair	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Active
13— Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active		V quiet	Quiet		V active	V active
14—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Quiet
16—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17— Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
18—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
19—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
20— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
21— Active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
22—	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
23— Active			V active	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Active
24— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active
25— V active			Active	Fair	V active	Active		Active	Fair
26— Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
27— Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
29—			Active		V active	Active		V active	V active
30— Quiet	Quiet								Active
31—				Fair	Fair	Fair		V active	Quiet
32—			Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
33—	Active				Fair	Fair		Active	Active
34—									Fair
35—	Quiet	V quiet							V quiet
36—							Active	Active	Active
37—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
38— Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
39—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Fair
40— Quiet			Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Fair	Fair
41— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
42—				Active				Active	Active
43—									Fair
44— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
45—									
46— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair
47—			Fair	Fair	Active			Quiet	Fair
48— Fair			V active	Fair	V quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet
49— Active			Active	Active				V active	Fair
50—									
51— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
52—			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	V quiet
53—			Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair			Active
54—									
55— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active
56— Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Quiet	Fair
57— V active	Fair	V quiet		V quiet	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Fair
58—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	Quiet
59— Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

ports from Miramichi, the Upper St. John River waters and Albert county all agreed that the lumber cut this year would be much smaller than last year, owing to the conditions of the lumber market, high ocean freights and scarcity of available ships. Wages in the woods were from \$5 to \$10 a month less than last season.

All the big mills in the vicinity of Quebec city had finished their season's cut, most of the mills running until the middle of the month. Large quantities of sawn lumber were in the piling grounds, shipments not having kept up to the output. At Three Rivers mills worked until a few days after November 15. Several shipments were made to Great Britain.

In a number of Ontario districts prospects for the winter were reported fair. In others, however, there was little activity. At Peterborough difficulty was experienced in getting men. Most of the companies had gangs of men in the woods and were sending in others as they could be procured. In the Cobalt region the disappearance of the first fall of snow was of great benefit to lumbermen principally because there had previously been no frost in the ground, lack of which interfered with logging roads. There was more activity during November than during the same month last year, but the wages paid were below the average, running from \$18 to \$20 per month. Lumbermen claimed they could not secure the number of men required, but it was also claimed that there was a certain number of men who would sign up were the wages better. Rather than take the wages offered many men who formerly followed work in the woods, secured other employment. At Port Arthur, however, practically no logging operations were reported to be under way in the district and yards were reported to be full of unsold lumber from previous cuts.

In the lumbering districts of Saskatchewan activity in logging operations continued and many men were being sent into the bush. Alberta and British

Columbia districts, also, were on the whole busy. At Fernie, activity, owing to the winter season having set in and the exceptionally heavy snowfall, was confined to logging and nearly all the mills were forced to close down. At New Westminster, however, lumbering was going on as usual, although orders from the Western Provinces were reported not coming in very briskly. The shingle business was very busy with a heavy demand. Difficulty was experienced in some cases in procuring cedar. Sawmills were nearly all running full time. At Vancouver, also, mills reported substantial orders for lumber to be shipped to Europe, with the result that a number of mills were running full time and a few were running double shift. In the Nanaimo district sawmills were working steadily, but not to full capacity. Logging camps lost a good deal of time on account of bad weather.

Mining.

Activity in coal and metal mines continued. In the Sydney district the coal trade was reported brisk, though this was said to be due as much to the shortage of labour caused by the war as to any demand in the trade, and that as a matter of fact the railways had taken less than usual. This, however, was offset by the increased business of bunker and steel trade. The output of the Dominion Coal Company was 120,000 tons larger than in November last year. By the end of December the increase over 1914 was expected to be 250,000 tons. At Westville the output failed to supply the demand owing to the scarcity of labour. As the result of an accident in the Drummond mines, which resulted in fire, some 850 men and boys were thrown out of employment. At Springhill, Joggins, River Hebert and Minudie a shortage of labour was reported.

In the lignite fields of Alberta increased activity was reported. At Redcliffe an improvement was noticeable and in the Edmonton district also mining operations were carried on actively. In

the Southwestern Alberta and South-eastern British Columbia fields continued activity prevailed. At Lethbridge coal mining was very active, with a demand for more miners. The Coalhurst mines were working nearly to capacity. At Fernie conditions, in view of the heavy demand for coal and coke, were very satisfactory. At practically all the camps in the district the mines were working steadily and the few idle days which occurred were caused by car shortage and not by lack of orders. At Nanaimo mines in the city worked steadily; mines in the district, however, lost a good deal of time.

Metal mining also showed continued activity. It was reported from Moncton, N.B., that interest in copper mining in Albert county was reviving and that the indications were the mines at Dorchester, which have been closed down for over five years, would be reopened. Prospecting was also being carried on in the county. In the Sherbrooke, Que., district asbestos mines were all working, also copper and chrome iron mines. At Cobalt it was reported that the rise in silver was expected to cause a speeding up in mining operations throughout the camp and the employment of a greater number of men was looked for should the existing price of silver be maintained. Owing to the putting into force at the mines and smelter of the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff of an eight-hour day, more men were being taken on. Active conditions prevailed. It was reported that the Moose Mountain iron ore mines at Sellwood were closed down indefinitely owing to failure to commercialize the smelting of the large ore bodies, and inability to compete with the ores of the United States.

In British Columbia, active conditions continued. Rossland was producing 40 per cent more than last year. The smelters at Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Anyox and Britannia were all actively engaged. At Trail, a considerable amount of building was in progress and a number of the hotels were putting additions to their buildings to

accommodate the men working in Trail, a number of whom were still sleeping in tents.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing in many lines continued active. In Nova Scotia, the steel industry was busy. At Sydney, all the large industries were working full time with the prospect of being busy all winter. In the steel plant unskilled labour was scarce and much needed. Shipments of iron ore from Wabanna, Newfoundland, were 600,000 tons as against 320,000 last year, and the steel companies were taking measures to insure a plentiful supply of iron ore next summer. An additional blast furnace was expected to be blown in at the Sydney steel plant. At Sydney Mines, also, great activity prevailed. Like conditions obtained at Westville and Amherst. At Halifax, clothing and biscuit and confectionery manufacturers were very busy.

New Brunswick conditions also continued busy in manufacturing centres. At Moncton, activity was reported in the various manufacturing plants, and at Newcastle and Fredericton fair conditions prevailed.

At Three Rivers, Que., factories were running full time with orders ahead for some time. Shoe manufacturers at Montreal and in other shoe manufacturing centres of Quebec were busy owing to large army orders. A better demand from Western Canada also improved business. Cotton mills were running to full capacity and manufacturers of woollens in many instances were working day and night shifts. Owing to the war the manufacture of a number of important products not hertofore manufactured in Canada has been commenced.

In Ontario, industrial establishments in the main manufacturing centres continued active. At Toronto, leather manufacturing establishments were active and clothing and boot and shoe factories were fairly well engaged. Brew-

eries and cigar factories and piano manufacturers were quiet. At Berlin, trunk and bag factories were busy on war orders. At the sugar factory day and night shifts were engaged. Several furniture factories were working overtime, as well as some foundries. Shoe factories were all busy, several working overtime. Felt factories and button factories were working full time. Glove factories were very busy. Biscuit and confectionery manufacturers and wholesale meat and sausage factories were busy. In fact, all manufacturing establishments in Berlin with the exception of cigar factories and breweries were busy. At Niagara Falls, manufacturing establishments with only one or two exceptions were all busy and some were very busy. A hat factory which had been idle for a long time was again in operation. At Hamilton, manufacturing was reported about the same as during the preceding month—not quite back to normal, but considerably better than during the corresponding month of last year. The National Steel Car Company has installed additional equipment and machinery for the manufacture of fire department apparatus. The opening of this new department will mean the employment of additional help. At Stratford, iron foundries, machine shops, knitting and woollen factories were busy on war orders, and in most cases were running day and night shifts. At St. Mary's, near Stratford, a large cement company was busy, the year despite the war being the best in the history of the plant. At Woodstock, the furniture trade continued slack. Manufacturers of organs and pianos reported some improvement in business. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs were busy filling orders for the West. Reports from the various factories showed there were very few inquiries for work and practically none at all from skilled mechanics. At Brantford, manufacturing establishments continued about the same as during the previous month. Some factories were working extra time during the month, but in others short

time prevailed. The Massey-Harris Company was closed for stock-taking, but was expected to resume operations early in December. At Kingston, factories and foundries were working full time. The Canadian Locomotive Company had taken back employees who were temporarily laid off and was taking on new hands every day. At Port Colborne, the iron smelter plant was closed down for heavy repairs. A large number of men were employed in renewing the linings of the furnaces and other repairs. At Chatham, flour mills and woollen mills were running day and night. Other factories were busy. One company which had received an order for \$20,000 worth of machinery for the new sugar factory was advertising for machinists; a bridge company was also advertising for the same class of mechanics. At Guelph, Peterborough, Windsor, Brockville and Owen Sound, nearly all factories were either busy or fairly well engaged.

In the West, also, manufacturing in some lines was active. Machine shops were exceptionally busy and flour mills were running 24 hours per day. Some other lines, however, showed dullness.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction continued fairly quiet. At Halifax, work on the new ocean terminals showed much progress. The spur line to the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst, N.B., was well advanced and expected to be completed at an early date. From Montreal it was reported that the Southern Counties Railway was expected to be ready for operation between Montreal and Abbotsford by December 1. The Canadian Northern Railway had its line from Ottawa to within a short distance of the western end of the tunnel under the mountain completed, and it was announced that freight would be carried from Montreal about December 1. Work on the tunnel itself was nearly completed.

At St. Thomas, Ont., a number of

gangs working on road maintenance and repairs were laid off. From Brantford it was reported that on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway work was progressing satisfactorily. On sections west of Saskatoon the Canadian Pacific Railway increased the number of men on section crews. Work on railways being constructed north of Edmonton was being continued. On the Government line from The Pas to Hudson Bay grading was completed to mileage 378, leaving 46 miles more to be completed to the Port Nelson terminus of the railway. Ballasting was completed to mileage 150 and surfacing to mileage 220. The telegraph line was completed to mileage 223 and water tanks to mileage 214.

General Transport.

General transport conditions so far as railway traffic was concerned continued active owing to the movement of grain and shipment of war orders. Water transportation, however, was quieter, and at the end of the month the practical closing of lake and river navigation resulted in a heavy falling off in the amount of employment available from this source. Ocean transportation, however, from winter ports continued fairly active. Sydney reported transportation both by water and rail fairly heavy. At Halifax, along the water front, conditions were only fair. The addition of 100 'longshoremens who returned from Hudson's Bay at a time when conditions are usually dull, caused a surplus of labour on the docks. With the closing of navigation on the St. Lawrence, however, conditions were expected to improve. St. John, N.B., also experienced an improvement on this account. At Westville, railway traffic was very heavy and much larger than for the same time in the previous year. At Moncton, active conditions were reported in the railway shops.

Night navigation on the St. Lawrence ended on November 29, and vessels of the Department of Marine and Fisheries had practically completed taking up the

gas buoys on the river by the end of the month, and practically all vessels, whether for lake or ocean trips, were cleared from Montreal. Most of the 'longshoremens left for winter ports. Railway business showed a large increase in earnings for the last two months. At Quebec, river steamers, tugboats and coasting vessels were beginning to lay up for the season and paying off their crews. The amount of grain which came through the Lachine canal to Montreal for export to the end of November, 1915, was 26,679,853 bushels less than last year, the total for this year's season being 40,664,099 bushels. For November alone the grain was only half a million bushels under the same month last year, and the total tonnage coming to the port was greater. The ocean and coasting vessels which came to Montreal were 811 as against 916 last year.

At Toronto the practical cessation of navigation threw a number of employees out of work. Railway employees had a fair month. At St. Thomas traffic employees reported conditions fair. A few reductions were made in the traffic department of the Michigan Central Railway. Regular men were working so steadily that it was found necessary to reduce the spare list. The Pere Marquette Railway made an increase in its traffic staff during the month. The Michigan Central Railway has completed an agreement with the city of London to have the city carry Michigan Central Railway cars over the London and Port Stanley line from London to St. Thomas at a rental of not less than \$25,000 per year on a mileage basis. At Chatham, owing to the Cleveland Coal Company changing its port of entry from Port Stanley to Rondeau a greatly increased traffic on the Pere Marquette was noticeable, and it was expected that the company would double-track its line to Chatham.

At Winnipeg those engaged in transportation work were steadily employed. The amount of grain which passed through Winnipeg during November

was as follows: Wheat, 53,188,800 bushels; oats, 15,581,900 bushels; barley, 2,219,400 bushels; and flax, 816,250 bushels.

At Regina railway employees were exceptionally busy in the moving of grain. Railway workers at Saskatoon were busy for the same season. At Calgary, Canadian Pacific Railway shops were working full time. At Lethbridge the transportation of wheat and coal continued to make railway traffic active.

Active conditions were also reported from points in British Columbia. At Vancouver the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway were working nine hours per day, five days per week and five hours on Saturday, after a protracted period of short time.

The Trades.

Building.—Open weather during November permitted the continuation of outside building operations longer than usual and in some parts, notably in the Maritime Provinces and in localities in Quebec and Ontario building trades were fairly busy. In the West, however, extremely quiet conditions prevailed.

Metal.—Metal workers, particularly machinists, were actively engaged in practically all industrial centres of the Dominion.

Woodworking.—Wood workers on the whole were fairly well engaged. Some dullness existed in furniture factories engaged on regular lines, but in the case of others having special work activity was noticeable.

Printing.—Printing trades on the whole were fairly well engaged in Eastern Canada. Dullness was marked in some localities in the West.

Textile.—Textile trades in both cotton and woollen industries were in nearly all cases actively engaged.

Clothing.—Tailors were fairly well employed in the Maritime Provinces and in some localities in Quebec and Ontario. Dullness was apparent in the West. Garment workers were on the whole fairly well engaged, with special activity in centres where war orders were being

executed. Boot and shoe workers were fairly well engaged.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trades engaged in food preparation were busy, the approach of the Christmas season accounting in part for the increase in activity. Tobacco workers, except in a few instances, were quiet.

Leather.—Leather workers were fairly well engaged, with marked activity in localities where war orders were being executed.

Transport.—Railway workers were in practically all localities actively engaged. The movement of grain kept both traffic and mechanical departments busy. Longshoremen were fairly well engaged the fore part of the month but the practical cessation of navigation on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence left a number of men out of work. Many of these, however, expected to find employment at winter ports.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour on the whole was fairly well engaged and there was little in the way of unemployment. The continuation of threshing operations in many parts of the West and the employment of men for the woods absorbed most of the reserve labour and fine open weather in most parts of the Dominion during November was also an important factor in assisting employment in building and general outside construction work.

Canadian Trade.

During October, 1915, there was an increase of \$4,381,414 in total imports of merchandise entered for consumption as compared with October, 1914, the amounts being \$39,515,144 for October, 1915, and \$35,113,730 for October, 1914. Domestic exports of merchandise showed an increase of \$34,155,160 for October as compared with the same month in 1914. These exports amounted to \$80,038,582 for October, 1915, compared with \$45,883,422 for October, 1914. Products of the mines, fisheries, forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous showed an increase over October, 1914.

The following table gives the latest official summary of the Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, OCTOBER, 1915.

Imports entered for consumption.	October.		Exports. (Domestic.)	October.	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	\$21,061,440	\$22,801,957	Mines.....	\$5,014,440	\$6,669,776
Free Goods.....	14,052,290	16,713,187	The Fisheries.....	2,166,972	2,527,616
			The Forest.....	5,935,715	5,503,343
			Animals and their products...	8,537,247	12,081,545
			Agriculture.....	17,953,959	39,833,353
			Manufactures.....	7,131,445	12,880,731
			Miscellaneous.....	53,644	542,218
Total.....	\$35,113,730	\$39,515,144	Total Merchandise.....	\$45,883,422	\$80,038,582
Coin and bullion.....	\$52,578,669	1,924,605	Coin and bullion.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	\$87,692,399	\$41,439,749	Grand Total Exports....	\$45,883,422	\$80,038,582
Duty collected.....	\$5,657,871	\$8,201,830			

The following are the returns of the Canadian bank clearing houses for October, 1915, with comparative figures for October, 1914:

	October, 1915	October, 1914	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$253,982,655	\$226,518,262	+ \$27,464,393
Toronto.....	176,073,958	162,831,368	+ 13,242,590
Winnipeg.....	209,012,586	166,490,234	+ 42,522,352
Vancouver.....	24,596,929	31,165,702	- 6,568,773
Ottawa.....	17,804,649	17,822,601	- 17,952
Calgary.....	17,185,475	17,666,193	- 480,718
Quebec.....	14,987,168	15,536,943	- 549,775
Edmonton.....	7,630,775	10,684,145	- 3,053,370
Hamilton.....	13,756,796	13,080,057	+ 676,739
Victoria.....	5,839,179	9,012,304	- 3,173,125
Halifax.....	9,314,878	8,619,844	+ 695,034
Regina.....	10,347,775	9,737,724	+ 610,051
London.....	7,575,277	7,313,066	+ 262,211
St. John.....	6,439,836	6,525,133	- 85,297
Saskatoon.....	6,438,049	5,270,193	+ 1,167,856
Moose Jaw.....	4,828,924	4,419,932	+ 408,942
Fort William.....	2,225,900	3,616,485	- 1,390,585
Brantford.....	2,597,398	2,435,630	+ 161,768
Brandon.....	2,481,602	3,084,979	- 603,377
Lethbridge.....	2,196,972	1,753,354	+ 443,618
New Westminster.....	1,115,285	1,429,125	- 313,840
Medicine Hat.....	1,562,219	1,420,368	+ 141,851
Peterboro.....	1,769,968	1,787,488	- 17,520
Totals.....	\$799,764,253	\$728,221,180	+ \$71,543,073

Canadian revenue for October, 1915, amounted to \$14,440,333.90 as compared with \$10,641,254.82 in October, 1914. The expenditure on capital account during October, 1915, amounted to \$12,051,152.12 compared with \$4,479,119.80 in October, 1914. The expenditure on capital account for October, 1915, comprised \$2,874,997.36 for public works, including railways and canals, \$244,889.57 on railway subsidies, and \$8,931,265.19 for war purposes.

The bank statement for October, 1915, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,-

986,106, an increase of \$1,236, as compared with the previous month. Deposits payable on demand for October amounted to \$392,042,193 compared with \$359,315,280 for September, an increase of \$32,726,913. Notes in circulation amounted to \$123,204,784 in October, 1915, compared with \$108,917,398 for September, an increase of \$14,287,386. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during October, 1915, amounted to \$45,682,230 compared with \$43,682,230 in September, an increase of \$1,753,899.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Amherst.

There was no change in the labour market during the month just past; all the industries were well supplied with labour, excepting the coal mines, which were short at Springhill, Joggins, River Hebert and Minudie, and had been for some months past. In wholesale and retail trade there was little or no change.

Indications at the end of the month were that very little would be done in the lumber industry this season, as a large percentage of last season's cut was still in the yards, owing to want of vessels for shipping.

Halifax.

Building and construction work was fairly active during the month of November. In fact, the first three weeks of the month carpenters and labourers were very actively employed. This was due mainly to the erection of winter quarters for soldiers. All available carpenters were given employment, and work was carried on every day until 10 o'clock in the evening, to provide proper accommodation before the cold weather set in.

In addition to this work, business in the building line has been very good, very much better than for the same period a year ago.

Along the waterfront, conditions have been only fair. The homecoming of over 100 longshoremen from Hudson Bay at a time when things are usually quiet, caused a surplus of labour on the docks. With the closing of navigation in the St. Lawrence, conditions were expected to improve.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active, and labour generally was well employed. All the large industries were working full time with prospects of being busy all winter. Some of the trades were still adversely affected, but all tradesmen could find work of some kind. In the limestone quarries and the steel plants unskilled labour was scarce and much needed.

The steel industry continued active both at Sydney and Sydney Mines. The coal trade also was brisk. This condition is as much due to the shortage of labour caused by the war, as to any demand in the trade. The railways have taken less than usual, but this has

been greatly offset by the increased business of the bunker and steel trade.

Truro.

There was little unemployment, except in the lumbering industry, where dullness, caused by the excessive ocean freight rates, curtailed preparations for winter operations and quite a few men seeking employment in the woods were about.

Builders and builders' labourers were well employed and the outlook for painters was bright, promising full winter employment.

The industries were running full time. Railway transportation was good and prospects very bright.

Westville.

Labour conditions continued fully as active as the preceding month and decidedly greater than the corresponding month of last year. These conditions were largely due to the manufacture of war supplies.

Railway traffic, like last month, was very heavy, and much greater than a year ago.

Wholesale and retail trades reported a great volume of business, probably larger than any former month for some years.

Lumbering was somewhat dull, but active preparations were being made for a big winter's work.

The coal output failed to supply the demand, and there was almost a famine for coal in this vicinity. The scarcity of labour largely accounted for this condition.

On November 28 a slight explosion occurred in the Drummond mine at Westville, and the pit at the end of the month was on fire. The mine was being flooded with water and it was hoped that it might be saved eventually. Some 850 men and boys were thrown out of employment.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

This district found the month of November equally as brisk in all the different trades as before the war broke out. Carpenters and other trades were well employed.

Notwithstanding the misgivings about the prospects of the lobster fishing season last spring the total output for the province exceeds that of last year by 5,512 cases. The total number of hundredweights caught exceeded the catch of 1913-14 by 11,111. Prince Edward Island does not engage extensively in the shipment of live lobsters. Last season, however, the shipments in this class exceeded those of the previous year by 86 cwt.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

There was little change in the general industrial situation from that of the previous month during November, but if anything the outlook was not quite so favourable. Skilled labour, such as masons, carpenters and outside trades, were rather quiet, and many of these have gone to the lumber woods, as have a considerable proportion of those engaged in unskilled labour. Manufacturing, on the whole, was good and the various factories and workshops have been keeping their help well employed.

Nearly all the sawmills in this vicinity have been closed down for the winter, but in most instances the men have gone into the logging camps and have not increased the number of unemployed.

Moncton.

Labour conditions were very satisfactory during November and showed but little falling off in volume of employment from the preceding month. The weather being mild and open proved very favourable to the prosecution of

outdoor labour and so enabled contractors in most instances to make sufficient advance upon their contracts as to place them in good position to meet winter conditions.

Active conditions prevailed in the Government railway shops and in the various local manufacturing plants and the outlook for a continuance of these conditions appeared good. Though about 80 new dwelling houses have been erected in the city during the past season, rents still continued firm and the demand active with but very few vacant houses to be found.

Newcastle.

The labour market was not quite so busy during the past month as the previous one, but compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year. Skilled labour was in the usual demand, especially in building trades, but there was considerable falling off in the demand for unskilled labour, this being due to the closing for the season of most of the lumber mills in this locality.

There was exceptional activity in shipping circles for the period of the year and a number of steamers loaded lumber for shipment across the Atlantic. It has been a number of years since steamers loaded at this port so late in the season.

Active preparations were being made by fishermen for the opening of the smelt season.

There were practically no lumber mills in operation, but large crews were in the woods.

All local industries were working steadily.

St. John.

With the opening of the winter port, business assumed a more encouraging appearance, and many men were employed around the docks—a great improvement over the same period last year. Work

in the building line also improved since October.

Through the efforts of the grocers' section of the Retail Merchants' Association, a soap factory, which had been closed for about two years, was again put into operation. The building and machinery has received an overhauling. This plant has been taken over by the Asepto Manufacturing Company, and arrangements have been made with them by the grocers' section of the association to manufacture and place on the market soap and soap powder to be known as the "R.M.A." Label.

Inland revenue receipts for October were \$21,171.11, and for the corresponding period last year \$17,837.18, an increase of \$3,333.93.

The customs receipts for October were \$248,447.38, and for the same period last year \$92,730.17, an increase of \$155,717.21.

The harbour revenues for the month of October were \$4,519.22 as compared with \$4,447.19 last year, an increase of \$71.32.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions showed much improvement as compared with November of last year. The demand for shanty-men was 50 per cent better than last year. The city also employed quite a number of men at sewer construction.

On account of the recruiting for overseas service, the number of unemployed was 75 per cent lower than at the same time last year.

Montreal.

Because railway earnings and bank clearings were averaging at close to the level of the most active years in the Canadian trade, and because the great activity in munitions manufacture continued unabated, November's business statistics were encouraging. If this activity were equably distributed

through all the trades and businesses of the community the situation could be regarded as better than normal. Construction, however, was in just as quiescent a state as it has been since the spring of 1914 except that the building of new plants for munitions and other purposes has drawn from the city a number of building tradesmen, who would otherwise have found it difficult to get employment. The wood-working trades were, with few exceptions, still doing a business far under the average.

The Canadian Government has given large army shoe orders aggregating 640,000 pairs to manufacturers, who are mainly in this district. Orders have been not only for regular boots but for rest or hospital shoes and larigans for trench work. Manufacturers in Montreal, Quebec, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Plessisville and elsewhere participated in this order. Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, president and general manager of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company, stated on November 11 that the company had closed an order for more than \$1,000,000. This may be included wholly or partly in the business above reported, but Mr. McGibbon also added that this was the forerunner of larger business for export account. The company is negotiating with several of the belligerent countries. The local business of the company is improving noticeably, the demand from Western Canada being much better.

Most of the cotton mills are busy to capacity and domestic manufacturers of woollens were working day and night shifts. The Montreal Cotton Company and the Canadian Cotton Company, both producing dyed and colored goods, have issued new advanced price lists. The Dominion Textile Company mills have been working to capacity on orders for Canada and to fill a good export demand.

Good orders were reported from pipe foundries, but business was slack with general foundrymen and the movement in pig iron has been small. The iron

and steel concerns have utilized as a rule their own iron for the manufacture of the steel billets, blanks and bars so much in demand just now.

The war has had an important effect in developing the Canadian chemical industry. Among new industries started here, Dr. R. F. Ruttan, director of the Department of Chemistry at McGill University, mentioned to the Canadian section of the Society of Chemical Industry the manufacture of the important drugs, aspirin, salol, salicylic acid and oil of wintergreen. Novocain and other synthetic drugs are also being made commercially or under experimental conditions. Dr. Ruttan stated that after the war the country would possess a new and valuable class of operatives in the country, namely, those skilled in chemical manufacturing methods, and the various companies will possess plants and equipment for chemical manufacture which will have been paid for by the remunerative contracts now available.

Paint and oil men reported good business in orders for shipment by the last river boats as well as from ear manufacturing companies and others.

Night navigation ended on November 29, and vessels of the Department of Marine and Fisheries practically completed taking up all the gas buoys on the river by December 1. On that date only one vessel remained to go down the river to the ocean. The last lake vessel is expected to go up the lakes from this port on December 4. Very few were moving. Most of the long-shoremen have left Montreal for winter ports and some of them have enlisted.

Customs receipts for last month showed a greater percentage of increase than any month in the port's history. The \$800,000 addition to Elevator No. 1 was being covered and inside work will go on all winter.

All railway companies show a great leap in earnings for the last two months, the Canadian Pacific especially

almost doubling what it received in the depression of the same months of 1914.

The Trades and Labour Council executive is considering a proposal to start a weekly labour paper. It is to be printed in both languages and to have eight pages. Mr. J. R. Brunet has been appointed fair wage officer for the province of Quebec. International Organizer Corcoran announces that the Brewery Workers have come to an agreement with the Independent Brewery under its new management so that they will have a fifty-hour week, an increase of wages, and the use of the union label. The International Barbers' Union are trying to bring about the closing of all barber shops between 8 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. except on Saturdays. The Trades and Labour Council has endorsed the movement.

The Soldiers' Employment Commission, province of Quebec, started work on November 26, organizing and preparing to cover the province in a way that will enable them to find work for the returned soldiers and help for the totally disabled. According to Mr. Clarence F. Smith, honorary secretary of the Montreal branch, Canadian Patriotic Fund, three hundred of these men were looking for work and only an occasional one finding employment. The commission mentioned above is to co-operate with hospital commissions and every other organization and person trying to meet this need so as to remedy matters as quickly as possible.

To meet a deficit of more than \$2,000,000 the controllers have agreed to recommend the reduction by 25 per cent of the salaries of all the regular municipal employees, but when the Legislature passes an amendment to the city charter allowing an increase of one-tenth of one per cent in the realty tax, Mayor Martin says that the amount will be reimbursed. By the end of the current year the city will have 200 miles of paved streets, of which 40 miles were laid this season. The corporation is even yet laying 5,000 yards a day of asphalt.

Local bank clearings for November totalled \$282,437,024, the second largest monthly total ever reported by the city. The month was also the most active of the year on the Montreal Stock Exchange, the heaviest trading centring in Steel of Canada, Cement, Iron, Scotia and Bridge.

Quebec.

The month was a good one for labour. The construction of a number of dwellings and other building operations helped materially to make the demand for building trades brisk.

River steamers, tugboats and coasting vessels were just beginning to lay up for the season, paying off their crews.

The George T. Davie Company of Levis has secured the contract for the building of a large car ferry and this, added to the other ordinary dock work, will make an exceptionally busy winter for iron ship building trades.

In the lumbering industry all of the big mills had finished their season's cut. The most of them ran until the middle of the month. Large quantities of sawn lumber were in the piling grounds, the shipments not having kept pace with the output.

Sherbrooke.

Conditions in the labour market were the same as during last month.

Metal manufacturing establishments and cotton and woollen mills were busy.

The asbestos mines were all working, also the copper mines and the chrome iron mines.

Sorel.

The condition of labour has been somewhat better than during the previous month.

Industrial activity in the district has been as good as in the previous month, if not a little better.

Lumbering has been satisfactory but fishing poor.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of labour was much better than during the preceding month. Building operations were quiet, as usual at this season of the year, but all the other industries were active, and civic works gave employment to a large number of labourers and will continue until late in the winter.

Farmers were busy threshing and work on the farm was good. Farm and dairy products sold well and there was a good demand for such products for export.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions were about the same as during the preceding month. There was much unemployment among the building trades, and the manufacturing industries were about the same as last month.

Wholesale and retail business was more active than during October and banks reported a good month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions showed little change from those of the preceding month. Exceptionally fine weather prevailed and there was a lot of outdoor work going on such as street paving and sidewalk making. Saw mills also continued until a few days after November 15.

The Three Rivers Traction Company's cars were expected to run on December 1.

There were several shipments of lumber for the Old Country and several steamship loads of bituminous coal unloaded in this port, besides several canal boat loads of American anthracite coal.

Factories were running full time with orders ahead for some time.

Labour conditions in the district were particularly good, especially at Grand Mére and Shawinigan Falls, Que.

ONTARIO.**Belleville.**

During November labour generally was good considering the circumstances. In the various industries of the city there has been no decrease of hours of labour or employees. A few manufacturing concerns were working day and night. The number of employees in the various manufacturing concerns shows scarcely any decrease from a year ago for the same month.

During the past season building operations in the city have been considerable and have given employment to mechanics of various trades.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for Berlin and Waterloo for the month of November showed a decided improvement over the corresponding month of last year and even a little better than last month. Many factories were working overtime.

Some of the building trades were not so busy, but these men were getting into the factories.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported better than last month.

Customs returns for Berlin for October, 1915, were \$59,172.09, and for October, 1914, \$32,075.81, an increase of \$27,096.28.

Outside labourers were still well employed, while farmers in the district were still busy hauling sugar beets to the factory.

Brantford.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month, comparatively few men being unemployed and those mostly unskilled labourers. Some bricklayers and carpenters were unemployed but the majority of mechanics have secured work in the factories. Very few building permits were issued during the month.

During the month the Massey-Harris Company's plant was closed for stock-taking, but will resume operations on December 1. In some departments of a number of factories extra time has been worked. In other factories, however, short time prevailed. The approach of Christmas has given an impetus to retail trade and store clerks and others affected were busier.

A noticeable feature in the local press advertisements has been the number of boys being advertised for, to serve in various capacities.

Expressmen and delivery employees have had a better month than they have had for some time, while teamsters and carters report improvement.

Brockville.

The month of November has been one of unusual activity in many lines of work. Labour conditions were better than October and far exceeded the month of November, 1914. The supply was equal to the demand and there was employment for all who wanted work.

Railway traffic has been very brisk during the month, there being much grain on the move and a fair amount of passenger traffic.

Manufacturing was brisk in most lines. Several factories were running day and night shifts and others were working overtime.

Chatham.

With the exception of one or two factories, labour conditions were greatly improved over the preceding month. A large number of men and teams were very active at the railway spur and on the new sugar refinery. All available labourers were given employment.

The building trades were particularly active. Bricklayers reported November the best month of the year.

Flour mills and woollen mills were running night and day.

The sugar factory and other prospective buildings will help to supply suffi-

cient work for all classes during the coming winter.

Farmers generally were very active with fall work. Many were signing large contracts to grow sugar beets for the new company; 8,000 acres were asked for, and the amount has been more than doubled, but the acreage of fall wheat will be considerably less for 1916.

Cobalt.

Labour conditions, taken upon the whole, were very satisfactory, and there could not be said to be any unemployment problem in any part of the district. The old rate of pay still prevailed at all of the mines, although lumbermen were paying lower wages than usual and found it difficult to get sufficient help at the existing scale of from \$18 to \$20 a month with board. Common labourers were offered \$1.50 a day with board or \$2.00 without, and very few men have been agreeable to accept this scale of wages to go out of town.

Practically the only seekers after work at local employment offices were men who change places from one job to another, or miners who keep changing from one mine to the other, and this condition prevails during good times or bad. Employment agents reckon about 5 per cent of the total employed labour temporarily idle in this way.

The rise in silver was expected to cause a speeding up of mining operations throughout the camp in order to take advantage of the high market prices and the employment of a greater number of men was looked for, should the existing price of silver be maintained.

Galt.

The big machine shops were still running day and night shifts and knitting mills were still busy working overtime. Labour was scarce, and, in fact, mechanics were being advertised for daily.

Although the building season was nearly over there were still some building operations being carried on.

Factories of all kinds were busy. There has been a new cigar factory opened up here by a London firm, and, although employing only a few hands as yet, the firm expects to put on more men as soon as the demand warrants it.

Looking at the situation from all sides, everything looked bright for a busy and prosperous winter in this district.

Guelph.

The labour situation continued satisfactory during November, labour generally being well employed.

Weather conditions were very favourable for outdoor work and builders took advantage of it to finish contracts, while civic works were nearing completion.

The outlook for manufacturers was much brighter than it has been for months past.

Customs returns for the month of October amounted to \$22,708.22, an increase of \$11,687.64 over the corresponding month last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during November were better than during the same month of last year and were just as satisfactory, if not a little more so, than during the previous month, the supply and demand in most trades being about equal.

All branches of the building trades, with the exception of bricklayers, were fairly active.

The Hamilton branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have a special representative at its office in the Sun Life building, to register returned soldiers and get first hand information regarding the class of work they are physically able to perform. Already a number of returned soldiers have been placed in positions.

The Hamilton District Trades and Labour Council has brought to the attention of the Board of Control the fact that 6 cents per loaf is being charged for bread here when nearby cities are getting it for 5 cents per loaf. If the price of bread continues at 6 cents per loaf here it is the intention of local labour men to start a bakery along co-operative lines.

Customs receipts for the month of October amounted to \$323,278.71, as compared with \$148,943.51 for the corresponding period of last year.

Manufacturing remained about the same as during the preceding month, not quite back to normal, but considerably better than during the corresponding month of last year.

Kingston.

The condition of the labour market was very encouraging and prospects were far brighter than for the corresponding month of last year, unskilled labour particularly being greatly in demand. While the building trades were very dull, other trades were fairly active and factories, foundries, etc., were working full time. The Canadian Locomotive Company have taken back the employees who were laid off temporarily and were taking on new hands every day.

The customs returns for this port amounted to \$68,325.35 for the month of October as compared with \$15,887.85 for the same month last year. The increase is largely due to the immense importations for the Locomotive Works.

The Inland Revenue collections for October totalled \$10,206.71.

London.

Industrial conditions continued to improve throughout the year, until at the end of the month unemployed persons were very scarce. Advertisements were appearing in the daily papers for machinists, cigar makers, clothing salesmen, press feeders and other lines—something

that has not occurred before for over a year.

The city will vote at the municipal elections on the question of guaranteeing bonds amounting to \$1,000,000 in the construction of a network of hydro-electric radial railways, a section of which is to connect London and Stratford. A vote will also be taken for \$50,000 on the question of extending the London and Port Stanley Electric tracks (owned by the city) to some of the manufacturing concerns within the city limits.

The Michigan Central Railway has just completed an agreement with the city to have the city carry the Michigan Central Railway cars over the London and Port Stanley electric line from London to St. Thomas, at a rental of not less than \$25,000 a year, on a mileage basis.

Niagara Falls.

November was a prosperous month for practically all classes of working people. There was an improvement over October and a very marked gain over the depressed conditions of last autumn. Financial and commercial conditions were very good.

The electors of the city voted to bring the municipal electric light and power system into the organization of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. At the same election a proposition to establish a municipal library was defeated by a large majority.

Though there were some vacant dwellings and rents have been generally reduced, the erection of new houses continues. A number were commenced during the month.

Manufacturing concerns were all busy, with only one or two exceptions, and several were very busy.

Fenwick.—The price of natural gas was reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents per thousand feet.

Port Colborne.—The smelting plant was closed down for heavy repairs. A large number of men were employed in renewing the linings of the furnaces and in other improvements.

Orillia.

During the latter half of the month there was a noticeable falling off in the demand for unskilled labour, due to the closing down of outside work. The factories continued busy.

The customs receipts of the Orillia office for the first six months of the fiscal year increased from \$41,419 for 1914 to \$234,086.

Saw mills were shutting down and work in the bush was beginning.

Ottawa.

The labour situation in November was marked by some improvement in several trades while steady enlistment and a considerable demand for workmen outside the city prevented an increase in the unemployed.

Printers and allied trades were busier than in October as were sheet metal workers, carpenters and retail clerks, the improvement in the latter instance being due to Christmas business.

Work maintained on several civic enterprises improved the unskilled labour situation considerably and several other civic undertakings were expected to be started in the near future.

Trades engaged in the manufacture of war supplies continued busy and in this connection a demand from the United States for skilled leather workers was reported.

Relief organizations reported an improved condition as far as unemployment was concerned. A decrease of 75 per cent in the number of applicants for employment during the month as compared with November, 1914, was shown by the Union Mission.

A movement for the registration of women who are willing to perform men's work as far as possible and thus fill the places of men going to the front has been inaugurated by the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club.

Following difficulty through an alleged "patronage system" in the ap-

portionment of work on civic enterprises which led to this work being awarded by contract, the day labour system is to be given another test by the City Council.

A number of local carpenters have found employment in United States centres where building is reported active.

Improvement in labour conditions was reported in the leading Ottawa Valley centres.

Forty per cent of the members of the Bricklayers' Union have enlisted.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were very satisfactory during November. There seemed to be employment for all and employers on the other hand had little difficulty in securing labourers or mechanics.

Metal working establishments were busy and other factories were doing fairly well.

Money seemed fairly plentiful and retail business was good. Conditions were much better than in the corresponding month last year.

Building was quiet and practically confined to repair work.

During the month the Eugenia section of the Hydro-Electric began operations and Owen Sound is now receiving hydro current. The steam plant is kept in readiness to supplant or replace the Eugenia current should anything go wrong with the power there.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during November showed some improvement over the previous month and were much better than the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were better employed than they have been for some months. Manufacturing establishments were all working full time, with the outlook for the winter better than the corresponding period of last year.

Female help was in good demand, but unskilled labour was not so active this month as through the summer months.

The cheese factories have just closed their season and the report shows that the cheese production in this district brought the farmer over \$350,000. Merchants reported business better than a year ago, due to a big country trade.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The situation in the labour market was very similar to that of last month, with the addition that, with the advent of the herring fishing during the last ten days of November, the fishing industry has employed some scores of extra men.

All transport workers were busy, especially on grain elevation, coal docks, railway transport, steamship navigation, railway workshops and machine shops. Conditions in the building trades were worse even than for the same period last year.

The herring fishing season began about ten days before the end of the month and will last till the middle of December.

There was practically no lumbering in the district this year, as lumber yards are full of unsold stock from previous cuts.

With the exception of blocking out claims in the Kowkash district there was little being done in the mining industry.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The steel and paper mills were working full handed and full time, but in all other business there was a general standstill. The discontinuance of operations in sawmills was expected to throw about 300 men out of employment.

Stratford.

Labour conditions during November were about the same as the previous month. Owing to the mild weather all

outdoor workers and the building trades were very active. Iron factories, machine shops, knitting and woollen factories were busy on war contracts and in most cases running day and night gangs.

The customs returns at the local port for the month of October were \$18,681.29. For the corresponding month of last year they amounted to \$16,450.96.

The excise returns for October were \$5,561.85; the same month of last year they amounted to \$4,173.06.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during November showed little change as compared with the previous month. Manufacturing industries were fairly busy. The building trades showed an increase in activity owing to the work being rushed to completion before the end of the season.

Conditions at Thorold, Merriton and Port Dalhousie continued fair.

St. Thomas.

Labour was generally well employed in the city and district during November. Unemployment was not in evidence, and the month compared favourably with the preceding month.

Local industries were fairly well employed, while conditions in the railway shops were good. Night shifts were employed in some industries.

Fine weather made outdoor work possible, and the building trades were as well employed as during the previous month.

Railway traffic employees reported a fair month. A few reductions were made in the traffic department of the Michigan Central Railway, five brakemen being affected. Business was as good as usual, but the regular men were working so steadily that it was found necessary to reduce the spare list. The Pere Marquette Railway made an increase in its traffic staff during the month.

Women workers were well employed.

Business with merchants was slightly better than during the previous month, though still below normal.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during November were generally satisfactory and continued to show improvement. Skilled mechanics as a rule had plenty of work excepting in the building trade which was still slack, though improving. Carpenters and painters were better employed than the other branches. The mild, open weather which prevailed during the month was favourable to outdoor labour, so that unskilled workers were better employed than usual at this season.

The motor manufacturing business of the Russell Motor Car Company, Limited, will be taken over by the Willys-Overland Limited, capitalized at \$6,000,000, which will make extensive additions to the plant.

The number of jitneys engaged in carrying passengers has latterly shown a great decrease, the business having in many cases proved unprofitable. There were only 11 jitneys in operation on Yonge street at the close of the month, as compared with several hundreds six months previous.

The metal and engineering trades were active with the exception of shipbuilding, which was quiet owing to the great advance in the price of steel and delays in its delivery. The local union of the International Machinists' Association have asked for a conference with the employers to consider a proposed new schedule of wages and hours, the principal points of which are as follows: 50 hours to be considered a week's work, all hours in excess to be paid for as overtime; double time for work on Sundays and specified holidays; an increase of 10 per cent over day wages where night shifts are employed; minimum wages for tool-makers, 42½ cents per hour; machinists, 37½ cents; specialists, 33 cents, and machin-

ists' helpers, 27½ cents, the agreement to remain in force for one year.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have been fairly good. There was little unemployment in this vicinity, although there was no exceptional demand for labour as there has been an influx of men from other cities who have found employment here. Fine weather favoured the building trades and outside work.

The automobile industry has been exceptionally active, many of the firms having received large foreign orders for cars of all classes. The manufacturers of automobile parts also have been active.

Woodstock.

Labour of all kinds was pretty fully employed. There were a good many men with broken time, but practically nobody without work of some kind. It has been a very dull season in the building trades, for instance, but practically all the men employed in these trades were finding employment of some kind though not all were working full time.

The furniture trade continued slack. Manufacturers of organs and pianos reported some improvement in business. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs were busy filling orders for the West.

Reports from the various factories showed there were very few inquiries for work and practically none at all from skilled mechanics.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the past month labour was employed to about the same extent as during October. There has been no pronounced activity, excepting in the case of machinists, in any of the skilled trades, yet all who desire it seemed able to obtain employment.

Wholesale and retail business was quite up to normal.

The majority of the threshing in the district has been completed, with a splendid yield of good quality.

Winnipeg.

The skilled trades were fairly well employed during the month, the noticeable exception being the building trades. Retail firms were busy and engaged much extra help toward the latter part of November.

Those engaged in transportation work were very busy. The movement of late grain was steady. About six per cent of the grain in Manitoba has yet to be threshed and this will be done wherever possible during the winter. The City Free Employment Bureau found work for 779 men during November.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

November was a splendid month and threshing operations were carried on continuously for the first three weeks, a great amount of employment being given in consequence. The last week of the month, however, some outfits closed down and this resulted in the release of a number of hands. Harvesters from the eastern provinces started homeward and daily large numbers were to be seen taking the trains for their homes in the east.

Retail business improved considerably and a big difference was felt. A big demand was being made on eastern wholesale houses and in many lines it was hard to obtain a supply of goods.

Threshing operations were practically completed. There was some work still to be done in the outlying districts. Considerable grain has been marketed but there was a great amount still in the farmers' hands. Elevators were blocked and transportation was slow.

Prince Albert.

Little variation has taken place in regard to the general condition of employment. The lumber camps operating in the district have taken all the available labour suited to their needs, and few cases of unemployment were to be found.

The fishing industry in the northern lakes was about commencing, but with the general prosperity of the farmer and the rise in the value of fur it was expected there would not be so many men engaged in fishing this year.

Some 15 lumber camps were operating this year throughout the district, and the merchants of the city have enjoyed a trade revival owing to the presence of men passing through to their respective camps.

Regina.

Labour conditions continued favourable. The building trades were fairly well employed, though unskilled labour was not so well employed as last month. Railway employees were exceptionally busy moving grain to the head of the lakes.

The stores were reporting a good increase in business, much better than a year ago, with the result that clerks were fully employed.

Agricultural implement firms report collections extraordinarily good, far better than expected, and renewals were very seldom requested.

The financial statement of the city of Regina for the first ten months of 1915 has been issued and shows a loss by the Municipal Street Railway of \$104,358.21, with a surplus of \$30,879.18 from the Electric Light and Power Department and also a surplus from the Waterworks Department of \$19,107.72, showing a net loss on the three public utilities of \$54,371.31.

Farmers have had one of the best years ever known in this province. Mostly all the threshing was done, also a large amount of fall ploughing in

readiness for the spring crop, and with more snow on the ground at the end of the month than fell all last winter, there should be an abundance of moisture in the ground to start the crops.

Saskatoon.

There were little signs of any approaching unemployed problem. However, there will be very little doing in the city during the winter as far as could be learned, but the rural districts showed much more activity than usual at the time of year. Men were leaving for work in the bush and farms were taking on men for the winter months. Most of the harvesters brought in from outside points have returned to their former place of residence.

The Canadian Pacific Railway placed two men per section on its section crews west of Saskatoon during the month. Humboldt also engaged men from Saskatoon for sewer work.

Retail business has been exceptionally brisk during the past month. Many lines of work are showing signs of renewing activity.

Transport workers were very busy on account of the heavy movement of grain and also by the increasing incoming shipments in various lines.

With threshing over for the most part a record-breaking crop was reported for most localities. Forty to 45 bushels of wheat was a common yield westward of the city, and there were authentic records of 55 to 60 bushels of good hard wheat.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Unemployment in Calgary remained about the same. There was every indication that employment for the winter would be about normal. While there was little building activity in the city, there has been a demand for carpenters and others for elevator construction and houses and buildings for farmers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway shops with an increased staff were working full time.

The weather was still favourable for threshing operations. It was estimated that about 50 per cent still remained in the stack. A shortage of cars to handle the crops was reported from all quarters.

During the month the Associated Charities have given relief to 69 British families and nine foreign families.

The Civic Labour Bureau reported giving employment to 50 men during the month.

Edmonton.

The local demand for labour was less than the previous month and for the corresponding month last year. Many men who were engaged at threshing work returned to the city at the end of the month, and the closing down of outdoor city work increased the number of unemployed. A number of carpenters were engaged fitting up winter quarters for the soldiers but the balance of the building trades had a very quiet month.

On November 22 the City Council approved a by-law authorizing the execution of an agreement with the Edmonton Power Company for the supply of electric energy to the city for a term of thirty years. The company agree to take over the present city power plant on January 1, 1916, and to erect a hydro-electric plant some sixty-five miles up the Saskatchewan river at an outlay of \$6,000,000; also an inter-urban railway to the same point at a cost of \$1,500,000, the whole to be completed and in operation within seven years.

Railways were active handling grain during the month.

While wholesale business remained about the same as the previous month, retailers reported a slight improvement with the mild weather of the past month as a reason for the slow movement of some lines of winter merchandise.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions remained about the same as during last month. The weather stopped threshing at times, and there was still a great deal to be done at the end of the month.

Business in all lines was improving, and many were coming in to visit the district owing to the record crop. The hotels were generally filled to full capacity.

There was practically no unemployment. The building trades were dull, but the men were taking work in other lines. Coal mining was very active, with a constant demand for more miners.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions showed little change from last month. There were very few unemployed in the city, and prospects looked good for the winter. Flour mills were working 24 hours a day.

Wholesale and retail trade was improving. Retail merchants reported business far ahead of the same time last year.

Customs receipts for October were lower than the average, amounting only to \$4,643.17, compared with \$7,066.96 for the month of September and \$8,259.29 for October, 1914.

Owing no doubt to the splendid crops this year, business at the local Dominion Lands Office was becoming brisker. During October there was a total of 92 entries made up as follows: 48 homesteads, 40 pre-emptions, and four purchased homesteads. For the same month last year there were very few entries.

The Dominion glass plant of Redcliff reports that it is its intention to start its plant with a full force at the beginning of the coming year. When everything is in readiness, the plant will have a full complement of at least 110 men, who will have steady employment all through the winter.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

The employment of labour throughout the district has maintained the improved status which became particularly noticeable during October, and conditions generally were far more favourable than during the same period last year. There was no increased demand for labour, but nevertheless there was practically no surplus of labour, as the principal industries continued to give steady employment.

Commercial activity in the wholesale and retail trades continued to be brisk, while the freight shipments have considerably increased, particularly in the exports.

Conditions in the coal mining industry in view of the heavy demand for coal and coke, have been very satisfactory. At the Fernie camp as well as in practically all camps in the district the mines were working steadily and the few idle days which occurred during the month were caused through car shortage and not from lack of orders.

Nanaimo.

While there has been very little change in the different branches of labour in the district the number of idle men has shown a marked decrease, large numbers of men having gone to the Old Country and the other western provinces to work in the mines. There were, however, numbers of men, principally foreigners, coming around looking for work.

The fishermen of the district have been quiet during the month, the herrings not having been very numerous as yet.

Saw mills of the district have been working fairly steady but not to their full capacity. The logging camps lost a good deal of time on account of bad weather. The demand for logs was quiet.

Coal mines in this city worked steadily but other companies in the district lost a good deal of time.

Nelson.

Labour conditions for the past month have been fairly good, on account of the mines being active and the lumbering industry having improved. The city was employing quite a number of men making and getting a road in fit condition to have the wood that was cut by the relief committee last winter hauled out. The relief committees are thoroughly organized and there was no one in the city in need, as far as known.

This has been a record year for ore shipments for British Columbia, and the present year should constitute a record in mineral production of the province. Rossland is producing about 40 per cent more ore than last year. The Slocan mines are shipping about 2,000 tons per month, and there are the zinc shipments also to be taken into consideration. Trail smelter alone has treated about 4,000 tons of ore; the Grandby has treated 800,000 tons of ore at the Grand Forks plant. The Anyax has handled about 300,000 tons. The British Columbia Copper Company are handling about 25,000 tons per month, and the Britannia Company a similar amount. The mineral production of British Columbia at the present time is about 11,000 tons per day, and the completion of new plants under construction will bring this output up to 25,000 tons per day. The Lucky Jim mines were shipping about 100 tons daily to the Rosebury mill near New Denver, B.C., and the production was showing a satisfactory profit.

The British Columbia Electric Company's new sub-station at Trail, B.C., was about completed and they were also rushing work on the improvements at Bonnington, B.C. The Smelter Company were also rushing improvements at their plant on the works being done. A large number of the hotels were having additions made to their buildings to accommodate the men working in

Trail. A number of the men were still sleeping in tents.

New Westminster.

The conditions of employment during November were not on the whole as good as during the previous month. The work of paving, etc., being done by the city nearing completion during the latter part of the month let out a number of men, and the fishing season practically closing so far as the canneries were concerned on December 15 left another lot of men idle.

There was not much being done in the woodworking factories, but machine shops were becoming active.

Prince Rupert.

Conditions were not so bright as they were last month owing to the approach of winter. Many small works were closed to remain so until spring. There has been no new work started and the prospects for the winter were not very good. Fishing returns showed a slight falling off owing to rough weather at sea. About 1,700,000 lbs. were landed during October.

Mining around the Anyax district and on Princess Royal Island was fairly busy. In other parts of the district, however, conditions were quieter owing to winter commencing to set in.

Vancouver.

There were not so many men unemployed as there were at the same season of the years 1914 and 1913. This was due to a large number having left the city. Industrial conditions generally were very slack and the supply of labour still exceeds by far the demand for it.

The city, through its relief department, was giving aid to 474 families; and to 122 single men who are aged or infirm. The monthly cost of this is approximately \$5,250. In addition, there are 547 registered applicants for work at the civic relief bureau. The

dispute between the Great Northern and Canadian Northern Railway Companies regarding running facilities into Vancouver was officially reported to be settled, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company was proceeding with its terminal work which was suspended for a while.

The harbour commissioners were doing a good deal of reclamation work on tide flats which was finding employment for a number of men. When completed, the reclaimed area is to be leased for industrial sites.

New industrial enterprises started recently are a toy manufacturing concern, capitalized at \$25,000, and the Port Moody Steel Works, \$150,000.

Machine shops generally were busy and the Canadian Pacific Railway shop was working nine hours per day for five days of the week and five hours on Saturdays after a protracted period of short time.

The City Council has decided that next year the number of its members shall be eight aldermen, instead of 16 as at present.

The commission appointed by the Provincial Government to visit various cities in the United States and Canada, to inquire into the operation of workmen's compensation acts, has returned. Its report will shortly be in the hands of the Government for use in the drafting of a new Workmen's Compensation Act for British Columbia.

A big scheme of joint sewer work is being undertaken by the city and municipal councils. About 900 men are now employed on it and in order to relieve the unemployed situation the men are given two weeks' work and two weeks off.

Investigation based on conditions prevailing in Vancouver and the surrounding district on November 15 estimates the number of unemployed in that area at approximately 3,000. The coming winter does not present any prospects of improvement in this condition.

Victoria.

Labour conditions were very quiet during November, more particularly for outside workers, owing to uncertain weather conditions, which made employment more irregular than usual. The building trades were poorly employed, with prospects far from bright for the winter months.

The Civic Labour Bureau Committee has decided to abolish the register in use for some months past at the Labour Bureau and the superintendent has been instructed to open a new register, as the old one had become obsolete, owing to so many of the men who had registered on the old list having left the city. During the first five days the new registry was opened 217 unemployed men registered.

Several retail merchants have been fined for violating the provisions of the Shops Early Closing By-law.

Eight operators of moving picture theatres have passed the examination prescribed by the city by-laws and have been granted certificates.

The City Council has refused the request of the Master Bakers' Association to be allowed the right to manufacture loaves of bread of a less weight than 16 ounces.

Some three months ago, owing to a misunderstanding, the Brewery Workmen's Union of this city withdrew from their International. A special committee of the Trades and Labour Council took the matter in hand, with the result that all differences were amicably adjusted between the local union and their International.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

The month of November has offered fair opportunities of employment for women. Conditions have been more favourable than during the corresponding month of 1914.

Many workmen's families will profit by the plans of the Department of Public Works to employ about 5,000 local men during the winter months in the construction of 94 sewers in the city.

Social Service Work.—The Montreal branch of the Patriotic Fund has organized various means of improvement for those under its care. Some 786 women workers are interested in its work. With the new year will begin lectures by a visiting housekeeper who will address groups of women in different wards. For the first three months this will be done at the expense of the Montreal Women's Club. The ward heads of the Patriotic Fund were addressed by Miss Laura Woodberry of Boston. She spoke of the Confidential Exchange

which was described as a clearing house for relief work—a system which does away with overlapping and indiscriminate charity.

People's Forum.—Under the auspices of the University Settlement, the Montreal People's Forum has been started. This means has already been taken in other cities for reaching all classes. Encouragement is to be given to the public expression of opinions for the sake of the mutual help resulting therefrom. Liberty, fraternity and helpfulness is the threefold ideal of the promoters of this scheme.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children is to have a country home capable of accommodating from 60 to 75 children. This home is destined for the Protestant children who have been given into the society's keeping either by the courts or otherwise.

Child Welfare.—The Association for the Welfare of Youth (*du Bien être de la Jeunesse*) has taken up its activities for the present season. Its entertain-

ments given at regular intervals in different parts of the city are planned so as to give pleasing and profitable recreation to the youthful audiences; such questions are treated as alcoholism, the necessity of acquiring a good education, honesty, respect for authority, bad language, useless expenses, cigarette smoking. It is hoped that by extending such opportunities to the young the numbers of delinquents will gradually decrease. Such means are taken to reach the class of child that often appears at the Juvenile Court. Since the creation of the Juvenile Court in January, 1912, some 10,000 boys and girls have passed through the court; 90 per cent of this number did not return for correction or advice.

Milk Stations.—The Board of Control has been requested to recognize the great value of the city milk stations by voting a generous sum for their upkeep. In the last five years the number of milk stations has increased from three to 29. During the first eight months of the present year the following figures give some idea of the numbers who avail themselves of the advantages of these organizations: 2,610 entries were made, 9,996 free consultations, 98,958 pints of milk distributed, a great proportion of which were given free.

Dr. Boucher, superintendent of the Department of Hygiene, has made a recent appeal to the Board of Control recommending that the city give its support to the requests made by the Co-operative Union of Milk Dealers before the Railway Commission. Two requests in particular are made: 1st, that the railway companies put special trains at the disposal of milk dealers for the transportation of milk, leaving the stations at fixed times; 2nd, that a greater number of refrigerating cars be supplied.

Y. W. C. A.—The usual advantages are being offered by the Young Women's Christian Association during this season. Classes are held at its various branches giving business girls and others every

opportunity of perfecting themselves in their respective branches.

The committee of l'Assistance par le Travail reopened its workroom on November 15th, all information concerning which can be procured at the headquarters of la Fédération, Room 14, Monument National, Boulevard St-Laurent, between the hours of 9 and 12 and 2 and 4 p.m.

Mutual Benefit Associations for Women.—The Society of "Artisans Canadiens Français" and of "l'Alliance Nationale" are both continuing the formation of women's sections. The former has recently founded a centre in St. John's, P.Q., and the latter, one at Shawinigan Falls.

Toronto.

The improvement in amount of work in factories employing women and girls reported last month continued with but slight change. Boot and shoe factories were busy and advertising for more girls than they could obtain. There was also a tendency towards an increase in wages, and the outlook was brighter than it has been in the past three years. Paper box factories, which have been quiet since the beginning of the war, were busy, especially those manufacturing Christmas boxes. Carpet factories were working night and day, which is unusual, and ladies' wear establishments were still open three nights a week. This is perhaps explained by the fact that there was a greater demand for ready-to-wear garments, and this has caused a depression in business for dressmakers.

The Christmas orders for candy have been fairly well filled so that some of the night work has ceased. This is also the case in one of the knitting mills and one overall factory, where work on soldiers' water bottle covers has been finished.

Glove and mitt firms have been busy, and a new glove factory was being opened, where work on soldiers' gloves was expected to start at once. Five

forewomen have come from an American firm to commence operations.

The outlook for those working at the bookbinding trade has been brighter than for some time past.

The recent investigation and inspection of the Joseph Simpson Knitting Mills has resulted in the installation of additional ventilating fans. A minimum rate of pay of \$1 per day has been established and this rate is applicable to piece-work also.

First class stenographers were well employed at \$12 to \$15 a week and an exceptionally good girl gets \$18 a week. In this department business was almost as good as three years ago.

Nurses have not been well employed during the past month, the waiting list numbering about 70.

There was still a great lack of work for tailoresses, 20 per cent of whom were said to be unemployed. Many of those working were on short time, from one to six days a week or from one to four weeks a month.

Winnipeg.

The situation as regards women's and girls' employment has continued to improve, now that money from the crop is in circulation. This is especially noticeable in store help, which will continue to be better employed until the Christmas trade is over. But agencies express the opinion that the general situation is very much better than a year ago, demand being much more brisk. An estimate of unemployment made during the month places the total as 461.

The demand for domestics has continued very brisk; nearly all agencies report not being able to fill half the places offered. This refers especially to the general servant, although cooks, housekeepers and nurse girls are also in this class.

In the factories garment makers were reported to be busiest, war orders being the cause. Establishments having these orders were working overtime, and required additional help. In fact an ad-

ditional union has been organized in this trade. The laundries and confection factories were quite busy and larger staffs were said to be employed than a year ago. Bookbinders were not working with full staffs, but members of the union have found other employment.

Several hundred store hands have been taken on during the month. In addition to saleswomen, writers and copiers, bookkeepers and stenographers are included in this class. It is worthy of note that many married women have sought and found work during the month.

Teachers and nurses were well employed. New Normal classes will graduate in December, which it is expected will amply meet the needs of the province.

In the estimate of unemployment above referred to, it is worthy of note that of the 461 unemployed, 345 are estimated as being unskilled or with some training but no experience, the latter being inexperienced stenographers.

Vancouver.

A slight improvement in labour conditions for women was noted during the past month, due no doubt to the approach of Christmas trade and the placing of several Government contracts for military supplies of various kinds with local manufacturers. A small but steady demand for domestic help was also maintained. Compared with the month of November of last year labour conditions for women during the past month showed a decided improvement, the number of women seeking employment being 75 per cent less, with an increase in the demand along the lines of domestic work and some lines of factory employment.

The School Teachers' Association have again started relief work but not on such an extensive scale as during last winter. When the schools opened this fall the Teachers' Association discovered a surplus of \$4,000 in the treasury and decided to devote the money to purchasing clothes and boots for the children whose parents were in distress.

The City Relief Association have still some 400 families on the books dependent on relief through the unemployment of the head of the family, who in several instances is a widow unable to work, also several deserted wives with families to support.

The wage for domestic help averaged about \$12.50 per month in the city. Out of town a slightly higher wage was offered, from \$15 to \$20 per month being the average.

The demand for domestic help continued to be chiefly for "general" help, very few calls being made for cooks, housemaids or nursemaids.

Stenographers and bookkeepers were seeking employment during the past month, but the demand for their services was very slight. Sales clerks were more fully employed than during the previous

month, the Christmas trade beginning. Garment workers, while not fully employed during the past month, some of them being on three-quarter time, were in a better position than the month of November of last year, the report of their union showing no members unemployed at present.

Manufacturers of overalls and ready-made garments, who last year were closed down entirely, or only employing two or three people, this year have from ten to thirty girls working in each factory.

Confectioners and biscuit workers were working full time, the rush of the Christmas trade being at hand.

Tailoresses, milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses were fully occupied at the beginning of the month but towards the end trade slackened off, the end of the season being at hand.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING NOVEMBER, 1915,

THERE were two applications received under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the month of November, the one from the street railway employees in Edmonton, Alta., and the other from certain employees of the Acadia Coal Company of Stellarton, N.S. Boards were established by the Minister of Labour during the month in both of these cases.

Applications Received.

On November 11 an application was received from the street railway employees of the Corporation of Edmonton, Alta., members of Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of six directly and 220 indirectly. The application gave as the cause of the dispute the dismissal by the Corporation of six men

in contravention of the existing agreement and the employees' consequent demand for their reinstatement and payment for all time lost.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 17, Messrs. Jas. E. Wallbridge and Wm. McAdams, both of Edmonton, Alta., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Corporation of Edmonton and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on December 4 by the appointment by the Minister of Honourable Mr. Justice McCarthy, Edmonton, Alta., as chairman, this appointment being made on the recommendation of the other members.

On November 20 an application was received from certain employees of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, engaged in the company's mines at Stellarton, N.S. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' de-

mand for an increase of 10 per cent in their wages. The number affected was given as 430.

A Board was established by the Minister on November 24 and was composed as follows: His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, ap-

pointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and Mr. Simon Lott, Pietou, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT No. 18, U. M. W. A.—SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AT KIPP MINES.

A DISPUTE which arose during the month of November between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, respecting prices payable for certain classes of work at the Kipp Mines, was referred for settlement, under the terms of the existing agreement, to a committee consisting of three representatives of each party and an independent chairman. The miners' representatives on the committee were Messrs. William Graham, acting president; A. F. Carter and F. Barringham, and the operators were represented by Messrs. W. F. McNeill, commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, N. C. Pitcher and J. B. de Hart. The Minister of Labour, being requested to name an independent chairman, appointed Mr. James Muir, K.C., of Calgary. The following is the text of the committee's report, signed under date of November 27, 1915, by the chairman and by Mr. W. F. McNeill, the representative of the employer.

Re Kipp Mines Dispute.

This dispute on the twenty-fifth of November, 1915, came before the undersigned independent chairman and Mr. William Graham, acting president of the U.M.W. of A.; A. F. Carter and F. Barringham, representing the miners; and Mr. McNeill, commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association, and N. C. Pitcher and J. B. de Hart, representing the mine operators.

It appears that in this mine some time prior to the dispute in question, a change was made by the operators in the method of working the mine, the working face or room, as it is called, being widened from 18 feet to 30 feet, this change necessitating the use of two railway tracks, besides some extra length of the room neck, and also extra width of the bone, and also that the cog work required by this change occasioned extra labour and cost to the miners.

This dispute covered five points in which this extra labour occurred, namely: (1) extra length of room neck, (2) extra width of bone, (3) extra propping, tracks to be laid, etc., (4) cog work, (5) brushing, and it was admitted by all parties that these different items of dispute went through the course provided by the agreement under the heading of "Settlement of Local and General Disputes," until it reached the president and commissioner above mentioned, all of the points in dispute prior to that time having been settled, except room necks, bone and cog work.

The findings of Mr. McNeill, the commissioner, and Mr. Phillips, the then president of the Mine Workers, dated October 27, 1915, and signed by both parties, is as follows:

"WIDE ROOM WORK."

Room necks—30 feet, \$6.00.

Bone—To be paid in proportion to width of room, using "Old Room Rate" as a base.

Other rates for "Room Work" as in present agreement to apply.

Since the making of the above findings, Mr. Phillips has ceased to be president of the U.M.W. of A., District No. 18, and Mr. Graham; above referred to, appeared as the head of that association, being, I understand, its acting president.

It is not denied that this question respecting an increased price on account of the cog work was one of the matters in dispute when the above findings were made, and from Mr. McNeill's statement, who is the only one now present who took part in that finding, this cog work was discussed and settled and no extra allowance was made for that work, both he and Mr. Phillips agreeing to this. The only two items in which any change was made being "room necks" and "bone," all other items to remain as at present under the agreement respecting "Kipp Mines" found on page 46. According to the terms of the agreement it is only in the case of the president and the commissioner not agreeing to a settlement that any further proceedings are to be taken, and if they agreed the decision is to be binding upon both parties, so that there is no appeal from that decision either to the joint committee of six or from them to the same committee and the independent chairman, and from what appears before me, in-

cluding the findings of the commissioner and president, I have no power to set aside or to vary these findings and have the dispute opened up for further consideration.

The contention of the miners is, that according to the finding referred to, the cog work has not been disposed of, but I am of the opinion that where anything extra was to be allowed as in the case of the "room necks" and the "bone," these were mentioned and the same would have been done in the case of the cog work if any increase was to be allowed for that work, and the final clause "other rates for room work as in present agreement to apply," I am of the opinion includes everything in dispute, and I so find.

Dated November 27, 1915.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Independent Chairman.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner W.C.O.A.

I do not agree:

(Sgd.) WM. GRAHAM,
Acting President,
District No 18, U.M.W. of A.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES LAWS.

Summary of Interesting Report issued by the State of Victoria, Australia.

THE Government of Victoria, Australia, has published recently an interesting report by the Chief Inspector of Factories on an enquiry into anti-strike legislation, undertaken for the purpose of making recommendations as to the best means of lessening lockouts and strikes. The State of Victoria has as yet enacted no anti-strike legislation, but in 1913 and again in 1914 bills were presented in the Legislative Assembly which were designed to prohibit strikes

and lockouts, and although these measures did not pass, the Government promised a full enquiry into the working of strike laws in other countries, with a view to the adoption of the best.

The report deals with the industrial disputes legislation in effect in each State of the Australian Commonwealth and in the Dominion of New Zealand, and contains also a condensed description of the strike laws of the world. Compulsory arbitration is apparently the principle

followed in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. In Tasmania the law forbids strikes in any trade in which a Wages Board has been established. The laws of Queensland and New Zealand, which, like the Canadian statute, are based on the principle of compulsory investigation only, do not forbid strikes and lockouts if the conditions imposed have been duly observed. Queensland's Industrial Peace Act of 1912 resembles the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada in prohibiting strikes and lockouts in public utilities unless a conference has been held before an industrial judge and proved abortive; but requires in addition that after the termination of a conference fourteen days' notice must be given and a secret ballot taken. While strikes are not forbidden in other industries, yet the law requires in these cases also fourteen days' notice and a secret ballot before a strike can be declared. Queensland, it is said, was the first country in the world to provide by law for the secret ballot, taken by state officials. In New Zealand strikes and lockouts are absolutely prohibited only in cases where an award or industrial agreement is in force. All other cases are governed by the Labour Disputes Investigation Act, 1913, which requires that notice of the dispute shall be given to the Minister of Labour, who must refer the matter to an industrial commissioner or committee, and that if no settlement is effected within fourteen days from the delivery of the notice to the Minister, the Labour Department shall conduct a secret ballot and seven days must elapse before a strike may be declared. "The Canadian Act," says the report, "was admittedly the model on which the Queensland Act of 1912 and the New Zealand Act of 1913 were founded."

The report contains comparative statistics and diagrams showing the prevalence of strikes and lockouts in the different states of Australia. In New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, for instance, the three

states in which all strikes and lockouts are forbidden by law, the percentages of disputes per 100,000 wage earners during the years 1913 and 1914 were eighty-three, twenty-two and twenty-nine respectively, while in Queensland, where strikes are prohibited only in public utilities until an investigation is held, and in Victoria, which has no anti-strike legislation, the proportion of disputes per 100,000 wage earners was twenty-two per cent.

The Chief Inspector of Factories points out that in spite of the absence of anti-strike legislation in Victoria, the statistics show that in the matter of industrial peace Victoria compares favourably with other countries. This he ascribes to the Wages Board system of regulating wages and conditions, claiming that a greater measure of justice for the workers is afforded by this means than by any other and the necessity or desire for strikes is thereby removed.

As a result of the investigation several important recommendations are made:

(1) It is urged that the Wages Board system now in existence in Victoria should be extended, the power to grant Boards to be vested in the Minister of Labour rather than in Parliament, as at present; that the Boards should be made larger and more representative, the area of selection of members being widened by no longer requiring that a member shall be actually engaged, as employer, manager or worker, in the trade concerned; that the powers of each Board should be definitely restricted and that a Super Board should be appointed for each trade group, to regulate working conditions.

(2) As a means of discouraging strikes it is recommended that whenever employees have recourse to a strike the Determination of the Wages Board in their case should be automatically suspended, the employees thus losing the protection afforded them by law, on the ground that, as the report states, "a striker cannot properly have his Wages Board and his strike at the same time."

(3) Laws should be enacted, applicable only to trades regulated by Wages Boards and to all public utilities, declaring strikes and lockouts illegal unless notice has been given of intention to lockout or strike, a secret ballot has been taken, in which the majority of voters have declared in the affirmative, and a period of seven days has elapsed from

the declaration of the result of the ballot.

(4) It is finally recommended that in order to prevent the needless or useless prolongation of a strike, provision should be made, as in the New Zealand Act of 1913, for the taking of a secret ballot in any trade whatever, at any time during a strike, whenever ordered by the Minister of Labour.

RECENT WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LEGISLATION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

IN view of the recent enactment of workmen's compensation legislation in this country it may be of interest to give a brief review of the legislation on this subject in South Africa and in Victoria, Australia, in the year 1914. In this connection it may be noted that the enactment of this statute by Victoria leaves no Australasian territory without legislation of this kind, all the other commonwealths, including Tasmania and New Zealand, having previously adopted some form of workmen's compensation. In the year 1914 the province of Ontario also passed a workmen's compensation Act* and in the present year an Act** modelled in many respects on the Ontario measure was passed in the province of Nova Scotia. A workmen's compensation law which was introduced in the last session of the British Columbia legislature was not passed, but, as noted in the October number of the *Labour Gazette*, a Commission has recently been appointed in that province to investigate the subject.

It is noteworthy that in all this legislation the doctrines of "assumed risk" and "fellow-service" have been abandoned and that the "contributory negligence" of the employee is not considered except where it constitutes "wilful misconduct," and even in this event when the injury results in serious dis-

ablement or death, the workman or his heirs are entitled to compensation according to each of these Acts with the single exception of the South African measure.

It is somewhat difficult to compare the compensation schedules as in general the South African and Victorian Acts provide that compensation shall be paid in a lump sum while in the Ontario and Nova Scotia legislation the method of periodical payments is adopted, but on the whole it may be said that the compensation schedules of these Canadian Acts are more favourable to the employees. For example, where total disability results from the injury, the workman, according to the Ontario and Nova Scotia schedules, receives a weekly payment during life equal to 55 per cent of his average weekly earnings during the previous year; the corresponding payment is, in the case of the Act of South Africa, a sum not exceeding three years' wages, in no instance more than £750, and in the case of the Victoria statute a weekly payment not exceeding 50 per cent of the weekly earnings and not more than £1 10s, the employer's total liability not exceeding £500. In this connection, however, it should be noted that neither of these Canadian Acts includes agricultural workers, domestic servants and clerical workers as do the South African and Victorian statutes.

**Labour Gazette*, July, 1914, page 68.

***Labour Gazette*, November, 1915, page 599.

Another point of difference is that these latter measures provide for the settlement of disputes by the courts, while in the two Canadian Acts administration is in the hands of a Workmen's Compensation Board. It is noteworthy that this Commission-plan has been adopted by such leading commonwealths of the United States as California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin. Both the Canadian statutes and the Victorian Act provide for state accident funds, but the South African legislation makes no such provision for the security of payments, and it also differs from the other statutes in that the industrially diseased worker is not included.

Union of South Africa.—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1914.

This Act is "to consolidate, amend and extend throughout the Union the law with respect to compensation for injuries suffered by workmen in the course of their employment or for death resulting from such injuries." This new statute repeals in their entirety the Workman's Compensation Act, 1905, and the Workman's Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1906, of the Cape of Good Hope; the Employers' Liability Act, 1896, and the Act to amend the Employers' Liability Act, 1896, of Natal, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910, of the Transvaal. Section 66 of the Public Service and Pensions' Act, 1912, of the Union of South Africa is also repealed.

Persons Compensated.

The Act includes all workpeople except—

- (1) Persons of the naval or military service or members of a service mentioned in Sections 46 or 47 of Act No. 29 of 1912.*

- (2) Persons receiving a remuneration at a rate exceeding £500 a year.
- (3) Casual workers and outworkers.

Persons and their dependants whose rights to compensation are governed by Act No. 15 of 1911** are not included, but the compensation payable to dependants of any person under that Act in the event of his death is to be assessed as if such person's injury had not resulted in death but in permanent total incapacity.

The Act applies to workmen in the employ of the Crown, but in the assessment of compensation in respect of injuries to any member of the public service the amount payable to such member from the public funds under any other law or regulation is to be deducted from the amount he otherwise should have received under this Act.

The Act also applies in respect of accidents to seamen employed in Union ships even if such accidents occur outside the territorial waters of the Union, the ordinary procedure being modified to meet the exigencies of such cases.

Procedure.

Time for notice and claim.—Application for compensation in case of incapacity must be made within six months after the date of the accident or in case of death within six months after the date of death or within twelve months after the date of the accident, whichever date is the earlier. The workman first serves notice of the accident on the employer "as soon as reasonably possible after the happening of the accident," and if the employer does not within two weeks after receipt of the notice agree in writing with the workman as to the amount of compensation the workman may under the Act make application to the magistrate of the district in which the acci-

*These sections regulate the amount of annuities or gratuities due members and their dependants of the Union defence, police and prisons' services in case of ill-health or death due to injury received in discharge of duty.

**This Act regulates the employment of native labourers and provides compensation in respect of partial incapacity of not less than £1 or not more than £20, in respect of permanent total incapacity of not less than £30 or more than £50, and in respect of death of £10.

dent occurred who has authority to determine all questions in dispute in accordance with the Act. The employer also may apply for the determination of any question arising out of an accident.

Compensation.

Compensation is not payable if the disability continue less than one week, or if the accident is proved to be attributable to the workman's serious or wilful misconduct, or if it would not have occurred but for a pre-existing diseased condition of the workman unknown to the employer.

The employer's liability at common law is not affected, but it is stipulated that he shall not be liable to pay in respect of the same incapacity or death both compensation under the Act and damages at common law. Suits for damages are not permitted after election under the Act.

Costs.—The costs of any application for the settlement of a dispute are at the discretion of the magistrate. Costs awarded against a workman on an issue on which he has been unsuccessful may be set off by the employer in paying any compensation awarded to the workman.

Agreements whereby rights to compensation or damages are relinquished are made null and void.

Scale of compensation.

Temporary incapacity. — Periodical payments of a maximum of 50 per cent of the wages, but in no case are such payments to continue for a period exceeding twelve months after the date of the accident nor are they to exceed £3 per week after the expiration of three months. The magistrate may, however, make an order for periodical payments exceeding 50 per cent of the wages, but not exceeding a payment at the rate of those wages, or 30 shillings per week, whichever may be the less in cases in which the workman was under 20 years of age, or, though above that age, was

earning wages so low that it would be impossible to maintain himself and his dependants on 50 per cent of his ordinary wage.

Permanent incapacity.—

- (a) Partial. A sum not exceeding the probable deficiency in wages for three years, but in no case more than half of the three years' wages or £375, whichever may be the less.
- (b) Total. A sum not exceeding three years' wages, but in no case more than £750. (If disability continues for more than twelve months the burden of showing that it is not permanent rests upon the employer.)

The sum payable to a workman under 21 years of age whose earning capacity would probably have increased during the next three years may be increased if it is less than £150 to a sum not exceeding £150 in respect of permanent partial incapacity or to £300 in respect of permanent total incapacity. If it is uncertain whether the incapacity is temporary or permanent the magistrate, if he is satisfied that the workman is entitled to compensation, may adjourn the hearing for a period not exceeding twelve months after the date of the accident and may make an interim order that the employer shall in the meantime pay such compensation as is provided for in the Act.

Death.—

- (a) A sum not exceeding two years' wages if the workman leave dependants entirely dependent upon his wages.
- (b) If there are none entirely dependent, then to those partially dependent a sum not exceeding three times the benefits received from the workman during the twelve months preceding the accident.

- (c) If there are no dependants, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial not exceeding £40.

If any benefit is paid to a workman or his dependants as an allowance or benefit in respect of an accident by a society of which he is a member, and if the employer has contributed to the funds of such society, there shall be deducted from the amount of compensation a sum representing the employer's contribution towards the amount paid to the workman by the society.

Persons specially liable.—Persons certified by a district surgeon as "specially liable" to accident on account of old age or any other reason may agree with an employer that in case of accident the employer shall pay less than the amount payable under the Act, but in no case shall the amount thus payable be less than half the compensation required by the Act.

Security of payments.—In case of the employer's insolvency, if he has entered into a contract with any insurer in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, the rights of the employer against the insurer are transferred to and vested in the workman.

Revision of compensation.—Appeal may be made from the magistrate's decision to the provincial or local division to which an appeal would lie from the judgment of the magistrate's court in a civil action and the provincial or local division may remit the matter to the magistrate for further hearing or may give judgment. Appeal from this judgment may be made to the appellate division only by leave of the provincial or local division. If the workman refuses to submit himself to a medical examination or without the consent of the employer so absent himself that notice cannot be served upon him or resumes work at the rate of wages he was earning at the time of accident his right to periodical payments is suspended. If a

workman having received compensation for incapacity subsequently dies from the injury the dependants are entitled to recover the difference between the sum paid and the sum payable to the dependants in respect of the workman's death.

In cases where employer and workman have reached an agreement as to the amount, variation, suspension or cessation of compensation, or where any other matter has been determined by agreement, if application is made by any interested person within six months after the date of the agreement, the magistrate may cancel the agreement and may make such order as in the circumstances he may think just.

Victoria.—Workers' Compensation Act, 1914.

This Act provides for "compensation to workers for injuries occurring in the course of their employment and the appointment of an insurance commissioner to grant and issue accident insurance policies for purposes of the Act."

Persons Compensated.

The Act includes all workers except—

- (1) Persons employed otherwise than by manual labour whose remuneration exceeds £250.
- (2) Casual workers and outworkers.
- (3) Members of the police force appointed before Nov. 25, 1902.
- (4) Members of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

This Act applies to all workers employed by or under the Crown or any Government Department; to domestic servants and the industrially diseased worker. The Act also applies in respect of accidents happening to seamen employed on a Victorian ship if the accident occurs within the state or within the jurisdiction of the state.

Procedure.

Time for notice and claim.—Written notice of the accident must be served on the employer as soon as practicable and claim for compensation must be made within four months from the occurrence of accident or in case of death within four months from the time of death.

An action may be brought against the employer by the workman independently of the Act if the injury is due to the personal negligence of the employer or the right to compensation comes under Section 148 of the Mines Act of 1897.* Questions as to liability to pay compensation or as to the amount or duration of compensation if not settled by agreement are to be settled by arbitration before a judge of county courts or a police magistrate as the worker may elect. If a claim for compensation has been made under any other law or compensation is allowed under this Act, and a worker having a claim under any other law is forbidden to claim under the Act unless he makes a statutory declaration that he has not claimed under any other law and covenants with the employer that he will not claim under any such law.

Compensation.

Compensation is not payable if the disability continue less than one week or if the accident be the result of wilful misconduct on the part of the worker unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disability.

Costs are at the discretion of the court. The judge or magistrate may increase the amount of compensation when the employer causes unreasonable delay, and may, in default of agreement,

award the compensation either as a lump sum or as a weekly payment during the period of incapacity.

It is provided that if within the time limited by this Act action is brought independently of this Act and it is determined in such action that the employer is not liable but that he would have been liable under this Act, the action shall be dismissed; the court, however, is required to assess the compensation, but may deduct such a proportion of the costs as in its opinion have been caused by the plaintiff taking this action instead of proceeding under the Act. If, on the other hand, it has been determined in any proceedings under this Act that the employer is not liable, such determination shall not prevent action independently of this Act and the court in which such action is tried may deduct from any damages awarded such proportion of the costs as in its opinion have been caused by the plaintiff having proceeded under this Act instead of bringing the action.

Agreements.—If a judge, after ascertaining the views of the employer and workers and the opinion of the Government statist, find that any other scheme provides scales of compensation not less favourable to the workers than the corresponding scales of this Act and that a majority of the workers are in favour of the scheme, he may give a certificate permitting the employer to contract with his workers that the provisions of such scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act. The certificate shall expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years, and it may be renewed to expire at the end of the period for which it is renewed. Schemes obliging the worker to join as a condition of his being engaged or which do not enable the worker to withdraw are not to be certified, and if complaints are made that the provisions are being violated the judge is directed to examine into the complaint, and to revoke the certificate if good cause exists. Agreements whereby rights to compen-

*This section provides that in case of accidents due to the non-observance of the provisions for the regulation and inspection of mines and mining machinery in which such non-observance was not solely due to the negligence of the person injured, compensation may be recovered from the owner as for a tort committed by such owner, the amount with costs constituting a charge on the mine.

sation are relinquished shall not be deemed to continue after the time at which the worker's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act. However, persons specially liable to accident may enter into special agreements.

Scale of Compensation.

Death.—

- (a) If the workman leave dependants entirely dependent upon him, a sum equal to three years' earnings or £200, whichever is the greater, but in no case exceeding £500.
- (b) If the workman leave any partially dependent, a sum not exceeding the amount payable under (a) or as may be agreed upon or settled by arbitration.
- (c) If there are no dependants, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial, not exceeding £50.

Incapacity.—

Where total or partial incapacity results—

- (a) A weekly payment not exceeding 50 per cent of the weekly wages and not more than £1 10s. The total liability of the employer shall not exceed £500.

If the worker is under 21 and earns less than 20s a week, 100 per cent of the earnings shall be paid,—in no case more than 10s a week.

Persons specially liable.—If the worker is physically or mentally infirm or incapacitated so that he is specially liable to accident, he may enter into agreement with the employer as to maximum amount of compensation. Where injury results in

- (a) death—amount not less than £50.
- (b) total or partial incapacity not less than 5s a week or one-quarter of his average weekly earnings—total liability of £50.

In the case of special injuries compensation is assessed at a certain ratio to the full compensation for total incapacity. Full compensation is given for injuries resulting in loss of both eyes, hands, feet, etc., and varying ratios for other injuries.

Security of payments.—In case of the employer's insolvency if he has entered into a contract with an insurer in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, the rights of the employer against the insurer are transferred to and vested in the workman. If the insurer's liability to the worker is less than the employer's liability to the worker, the worker may prove for the balance. It is further stipulated that among the debts to be paid in priority to all other debts under the Insolvency Acts and under any Act relating to companies or mining companies and the Miners' Act, there shall be included the amount due in respect of any compensation awarded under this Act not exceeding in any individual case £200.

A State Accident Insurance Office is established to enable employers to obtain state policies of accident insurance against their liability in relation to workers' compensation under this or other Acts. The premiums received are to be paid into the State Accident Insurance Fund, the surplus of which at the end of any year is to be carried to a reserve fund which is to be invested in securities of the Government of Victoria. Every employer is required to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurer approved by the Governor-in-Council, a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation to his workers.

Revision of compensation.—The decision of the judge or police magistrate is final as to any question of fact and also as to any question of law unless within the time allowed either party appeals to the full court, in which case the full court may either dismiss the appeal or revise or vary the decision or may make such order as it thinks proper, and the orders of the full court are final.

Industrial Diseases.

Where a worker is incapacitated through disease due to the nature of any employment in which he has been en-

gaged within the twelve months previous to the date of disablement, or if the death of the worker is caused by such disease, compensation is recoverable from the employer who last employed the worker during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due. If the disease was contracted by a gradual process, other employers who employed the worker in such employment during the said twelve months are liable to make such contributions to the employer from whom compensation is recoverable, and in default of agreement may be determined in arbitration under this Act.

MANITOBA LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR, 1915.

AT the last session of the Manitoba Legislature, begun February 9, 1915, and prorogued April 1, 1915, 111 measures in all were passed, of which 95 were public Acts. Some of these measures have a direct bearing on matters affecting labour; others relate to the agricultural industry, and a few have an indirect bearing on matters of interest to labour and industry. The Legislature also held an extra session in the fall of 1914, which commenced September 15 and ended September 18. Four measures in all were passed at this session, one of which was in the nature of moratorium legislation.

Labour Measures.

The following measures may be said to be of direct interest to labour: An Act respecting a Bureau of Labour; an Act to amend the Manitoba Factories Act; an Act to amend the Manitoba Railways Act; and an Act respecting Stationary Engineers.

Bureau of Labour.

The Bureau of Labour Act¹ makes provision for the attaching to the De-

partment of Public Works of a bureau to be styled "The Bureau of Labour." The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a secretary of the bureau and may also appoint such other officers as may be deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the bureau. It shall be the duty of the bureau to collect, assort, systematize and publish information and statistics relating to employment, wages and hours of labour, co-operation, strikes, lockouts, or other labour difficulties, trades unions, labour organizations, the relations between labour and capital and other subjects of interest to workmen throughout Manitoba, with such information relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of workmen, and the permanent prosperity of the industries of Manitoba as the bureau may be able to gather.

Factories Act.

An Act to amend "The Manitoba Factories Act"² makes a number of changes in the original measure. A clause is added to the section dealing with definitions stating that the expression "boy" means a boy of the age of fourteen years or upwards and under the age of seven-

¹Chap. 6, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

²Chap. 24, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

teen years. That section of the old measure which deals with hours of employment of young girls and women is amended by making the section apply as well to boys. The provisions respecting employees are amended by the addition of a section which provides that where in a factory an accident takes place, as the result of which any person is injured and death follows within thirty days from the date of and as a result of the said accident, written notice of the death shall be sent to the inspector within twenty-four hours after the said death, and if such notice is not so sent the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$30. To that portion of the old measure dealing with the powers and duties of inspectors a clause is added providing that an inspector during his tenure of office shall not be competent to give testimony in any civil cause with regard to anything which he has seen or done, or with regard to any information he has obtained, opinion he has formed or investigation he has made in the discharge of his duties as inspector, and during his tenure of office is not competent to give testimony in any civil cause as an expert witness with regard to any subject. Anyone employed in or connected with the office of the inspector is put under the same disability in regard to giving testimony. The original Act is also amended by the addition of a section providing that at least fifteen days before a factory shall be operated for the first time the owner shall give notice to the inspector that he wishes the inspector to inspect the same, and no operations shall be commenced in such factory until the owner, proprietor or manager has received from the inspector a certificate of inspection of the factory and a permit to operate the same. That part of the old measure providing for the keeping of a register of female employees in every factory is changed by the addition of a clause providing that the registration of women may be dispensed with where the inspector deems such registration not necessary.

Railway Act.

An amendment to the Manitoba Railway Act³ adds a section which provides that no person shall serve or be employed by a railway or company as a locomotive engineer of a railway operated by steam unless such person shall have previously served as a locomotive fireman for at least three years upon a railway coming within or outside of the provisions of the Act, and who prior to such service or employment fails to produce his certificate or certificates evidencing his length of service as aforesaid, and further indicating that such person is a fit and proper person having regard to his habits, intelligence and physical ability to safely and satisfactorily perform the duties of a locomotive engineer. Violation of this provision is punishable by a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, the onus of proof of violation being on the person, railway or company charged with the offence.

Stationary Engineers.

An Act respecting Stationary Engineers⁴ provides general regulations for the examination and granting of certificates to stationary engineers. The Act applies to "steam plants" which term is defined to mean and include a steam boiler, a boiler and steam engine and every part thereof and things connected therewith. The provisions of the Act do not apply to the operation of any steam heating plants operating at a pressure of 75 pounds or under, nor to the operation of a locomotive engine or a steamboat or steamship engine. Traction and threshing engines used for farm purposes only are also exempted.

Provision is made for the appointment of a Board of Examiners consisting of competent and independent engineers practically conversant with the construction of boilers and the operation of steam

³Chap. 58, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

⁴Chap. 77, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

plants, who shall prescribe the subjects in which candidates for certificates of qualification as stationary engineers shall be examined, and conduct or provide for and supervise the examination of candidates. The Government may make regulations in regard to examinations and certificates and the evidence to be furnished by candidates as to previous training, experience or sobriety or good character, the fixing of fees, cancellation of certificates, etc. No person is eligible for examination unless he is a British subject or has resided in Canada for at least one year. Any person over the age of eighteen years claiming to be qualified to perform the duties of a steam engineer may apply for a certificate to the Board, who shall examine the application and the proofs that the applicant produces in support of his claim and upon being satisfied with the character, habits, knowledge and experience of the applicant may upon payment of the required fees grant a certificate, such certificate to be renewed yearly. Applicants are required to fill in a form which may be obtained from the Board of Examiners. Candidates for examination are required to answer correctly at least 60 per cent of the questions presented. In the event of the candidate failing in his examination, ninety days must elapse before he shall become eligible for re-examination. Examinations may be held at outside points before a justice of the peace in cases where the Board of Examiners deem such a course expedient.

Certificates.

Certificates are issued by the Minister of Public Works, who has power to revoke, cancel or suspend the same on the recommendation of the Board of Examiners. Every stationary engineer is required to register on or before the first day of February in each year and in default of this registry shall not continue in charge of a steam plant unless by special permission of the Board. Certificates are signed by the Minister

and follow the form prescribed by the Act. The Minister may in special cases, on recommendation of the Board and the payment of the proper fees, issue a special certificate to be good for a period not exceeding ninety days, and may on the recommendation of the Board grant a permit to operate a steam plant for the same period. Certificates may be revoked or cancelled upon proof of negligence, unskilfulness or intemperance, or upon the finding of a coroner's inquest, or for insanity or physical incapacity, misrepresentation or fraud and for transfer of certificate, and no cancelled certificate may be renewed unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Board that the disability for which it was cancelled no longer exists.

A first-class certificate is required where the horse-power of an engine is 200 or over; a second-class certificate where the horse-power is from 50 to 200 horse-power; a third-class certificate is required in cases where a steam plant is not over 50 horse-power. Persons in charge of fire engines, portable or semi-portable engines are required to hold not less than a fourth-class certificate. Assistant engineers must hold a certificate not more than one grade lower than the engineer in charge. Unqualified persons are not to act as engineers except in case of emergency when they may be employed for a period not exceeding thirty days at any one time until a competent engineer can be secured. The Board may grant provisional certificates, good for a period not exceeding one year, to persons holding a stationary engineer's certificate from the Board or other duly constituted authority of any other province of Canada.

Certificates are required to be displayed in a conspicuous place, and engineers in charge of portable engines or boilers must produce their certificates when required to do so by any boiler inspector or authorized official. The Act does not apply to firemen and other workmen acting under the personal direction and supervision of any engineer holding a certificate under the Act actu-

ally in charge of a steam plant, or to the employees of engine builders or steam plant contractors engaged in installing, setting up or testing boilers or steam plants.

The Board of Examiners is required to make an annual report to the Minister giving the number of certificates granted and the persons to whom granted, the number of applications for certificates refused and the causes for refusal, the number of certificates revoked, cancelled or suspended and the causes for the same, the amount of fees received and such other matters as may be required by the regulations. Members of the Board, on presentation of authority in writing from the Minister, may enter steam plants and make inspections. Interference with or obstruction of any member of the Board making such inspection is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100. A person who operates a steam plant as the engineer in charge thereof without the certificate required by the Act and every person employing him or permitting him to do so is liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 and not more than \$25. The Inspector of Factories is required to assist in enforcing the provisions of the Act. The Act of 1913 relating to steam engineers is repealed, all certificates granted or renewed under the repealed Act coming under the operation of the new measure.

Agricultural Measures.

Amongst a number of measures which have a bearing on the agricultural industry may be mentioned The Crop Payments Act; The Dairy Act; An Act to Enable Municipalities to Borrow a Limited Amount of Money for Seed Grain Purposes; An Act to Make Further Provision for the Distribution of Seed Grain; and An Act respecting Seed Grain in Unorganized Districts.

"The Crop Payments Act"⁵ provides that where there is a bona fide share of lease the lessor without registration is to

have the right to his share of the crop in priority to the lessees and those claiming under the lease, the intention of the Act being to prevent the lessor's share being alienated voluntarily or otherwise by the lessee. Where there is a valid share crop agreement of sale the vendor without registration is to have the right to his share of crop in priority to the purchaser and those claiming under the purchaser, the intention in this regard also being to prevent the vendor's share being alienated by the purchaser. The same provisions apply where a mortgagee is to be paid a debt by a share of the crop.

"The Dairy Act"⁶ makes general provisions regarding dairies and cheese factories, providing for their incorporation under methods set out in the Act, their powers when so incorporated and the rules and regulations which shall govern meetings, the keeping of records and in regard to membership and shares. Provisions are also enacted in regard to sanitation and operation, the testing of milk, inspection, and fraud and adulteration. Persons supplying any creamery or cheese factory with milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated are liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and in cases where fines are not paid imprisonment is provided for.

Every proprietor, person, firm or corporation operating any creamery in Manitoba is required to make use of one or more stencils, stamps or brands on all products of the creamery offered for sale, such stencils or brands to be registered with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration and bear a number furnished by that Department. Dairy butter must not be branded as creamery butter and no maker of dairy cheese may brand his cheese as factory cheese. Regulations governing the Manitoba Dairy Association are provided and the Act concludes with forms of schedules to be used in connection with the formation of dairy associations and a list of the

⁵Chap. 13, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

⁶Chap. 14, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

creameries and cheese factories in Manitoba.

Seed Grain Measures.

An Act to Enable Municipalities to Borrow Limited Amounts of Money for Seed Grain Purposes⁷ states in the preamble that there are certain localities in the province of Manitoba in which damage has been sustained by persons engaged in agricultural pursuits to such an extent as to render them unable to procure seed grain and seed potatoes for use in the season of the year 1915, and provides means whereby such persons may obtain seed grain and seed potatoes. Councils of rural municipalities are empowered to borrow up to \$30,000 for purchasing seed grain and potatoes by giving promissory notes and by the issue and sale of debentures, such debentures to be for a term not exceeding five years with interest not to exceed six per cent. The Act provides for the distribution by the municipality of seed grain and seed potatoes to persons unable to procure the same, to an amount not exceeding in value \$450 to any one individual.

An Act to Make Further Provision for Distribution of Seed Grain⁸ extends the provisions of the previously mentioned Act to cover the case of wives or other representatives of persons who are serving or have volunteered to serve in aid of the allied forces in the present war, promissory notes to be taken for the amounts advanced.

An Act respecting Grain Seed in Unorganized Districts of the Province⁹ sets aside a sum of \$100,000 for relief in 1915 in unorganized districts of Manitoba, seed grain to be purchased and distributed to resident owners of patented lands to the extent of not more than \$250 to any one individual, and promissory notes given for the amount advanced. Certificates in writing as additional security are required to be regis-

tered in land titles or registry offices, and various provisions are enacted to ensure the repayment of the amount of the loan. Schedules setting out the form of application for seed grain, declaration, promissory note and lien certificate are included in the Act.

Moratorium Measures.

A number of measures are in the nature of moratoria. An Act respecting contracts relating to land, which was passed at a short session held in September, 1914,¹⁰ provided for the stay of proceedings in connection with the sale of land for six months from August 1, 1914. An amending Act passed in the session of 1915¹¹ makes a number of changes, chiefly to provide for the extension of the period within which no action can be taken. The amending measure provides that no action may be taken until after some interest or taxes or premium of fire insurance or money paid for such taxes or premium is unpaid and in arrears for one year, or in case no interest is payable, then until some instalment of principal is overdue for one year. The previous measure is held to apply to registered judgments and to proceedings to realize the same by sales of land. In the amending measure, also, a provision is inserted stating that nothing in the original or amending Act shall apply in proceedings to realize a lien under "The Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act" to prevent a registered judgment creditor or an unpaid vendor or a subsequent encumbrancee from proving his claim in such proceedings and have the same paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the land charged with the lien, or from issuing or registering a renewal certificate of judgment. A clause in the amending Act states that the same may be repealed at a date to be published in the Manitoba Gazette.

"The War Relief Act"¹² states in the

⁷Chap. 70, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

⁸Chap. 71, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

⁹Chap. 72, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

¹⁰Chap. 1, Manitoba Statutes, 1914. (Special session).

¹¹Chap. 10, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

¹²Chap. 88, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

preamble that on account of a great many residents of Manitoba having volunteered to serve in the forces raised by the Government of Canada for overseas service in the war, it is desirable to pass an Act for the protection and relief of all such persons and their families from proceedings for the enforcement of payment by all such persons of debts, liabilities and obligations existing or future, however arising, and for the enforcement of all liens, encumbrances or other securities, whether created before or after the coming into force of the Act, and for depriving them of the possession of any or all goods and chattels, lands and tenements during the continuance of the war; and the measure enacts provisions which stay any such proceedings until the end of the war. The Act also applies in the case of volunteers enlisting after the commencement of an action, but does not apply to debts for necessities for themselves and families after the coming into force of the Act. The running of statutes of limitations or proceedings in favour of all persons for whose benefit the Act is passed is suspended during the period from August 1, 1914, to the termination of the war or from the time of the first accruing of the rights of the action respectively to the termination of the war, whichever shall be the shorter period. The Act does not preclude a mortgagee, or person having a charge or security on land, from the right to collect the rents or rentable value of such land over and

above an amount equal to \$2,000 per annum.

Miscellaneous Measures.

Among other measures having a more or less indirect bearing on questions affecting labour and industry may be mentioned An Act to Amend the Public Health Act,¹³ by which provisions are added to the original measure providing for the inspection of the plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitary equipment and condition of all hotels, lodging and boarding houses and of the natural and artificial lighting, the heating, plumbing, ventilation and general hygienic and sanitary conditions in cities of portions of buildings contained below the street level used or designed to be used for the purpose of conducting therein the businesses of a barber shop, restaurant, cafe, billiard and pool room, bowling alley, shooting gallery or other purpose of a public character.

An Act to amend "The Lien Notes Act"¹⁴ provides that where any machinery affected by a lien note has been affixed to realty it shall remain subject to the rights of the manufacturer or vendor. The owner of such realty, however, is given the right to retain the machinery upon paying the amount owing on it. The Act does not apply to machinery affixed to realty and contained in any residence, tenement or apartment block.

¹³Chap. 56, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

¹⁴Chap. 38, Manitoba Statutes, 1915.

ONTARIO LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1915.

AT the last session of the Ontario Legislature, begun at Toronto February 16 and prorogued April 8, 1915, 99 measures in all were passed, some of which have a direct bearing on labour and others touch on matters indirectly affecting labour and industry.

Labour Measures.

Two measures may be said to be directly in the interests of labour—An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and The Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

A number of amendments¹ are made in the Workmen's Compensation Act assented to May 1, 1914, and printed in full in the July, 1914, issue of the *Labour Gazette*. That part of the original measure dealing with compensation for accidents occurring outside of Ontario is amended by the addition of a section providing that compensation payable in respect of an accident happening elsewhere than in Ontario shall, except where the employer has fully contributed to the accident fund in respect of all the wages of workmen in his employ who are engaged in the business or work in which the accident happens, be paid by the employer individually, and the business or work carried on elsewhere than in Ontario by an employer who has not so contributed to the accident fund shall be deemed to be in Schedule 2 (which covers the industries the employers in which are individually liable to pay the compensation). Section 8 of the Act, which makes provision for the payment of compensation to persons not resident in Ontario in cases where the laws of the province in which he resides provide for compensation, is changed by amend-

ing subsection 2 of section 8 by changing the words "make such allowance" to "award such compensation or sum" in lieu of compensation, and by the addition of the words "or order it to be paid by the employer as the case may be." Section 9 of the Act, which gives power to a workman injured under circumstances which entitle him or his dependants to an action against some person other than his employer to claim compensation or bring such action, is amended by the addition of a subsection which makes it clear that no right of action exists under this section as between persons in Schedule 1 of the Act (industries the employees in which are liable to contribute to the accident fund). In cases, however, where it appears to the satisfaction of the Board that a workman of an employer in any class in Schedule 1 is injured or killed owing to the negligence of an employer or workman of an employer in another class in the schedule, the Board may direct that the compensation awarded in any such cases shall be charged against the class to which such last mentioned employer belongs.

Section 10 of the Act, which fixes the liability of principal and contractor respectively, is changed by repealing some of the subsections and by the substitution of others, the effect of which is to render the principal liable, not only for compensation but to make it the duty of the principal to see that any sum which the contractor or any sub-contractor is liable to contribute to the accident fund is paid, and in the event of failure on the part of the principal to see that this is done, to render him personally liable to pay it to the Board; the Board to have the same powers for enforcing payment as it possesses in respect of assessments. Changes are also made in the wording of the sections to provide for

¹Chap. 24, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

the substitution of the principal for employer where necessary.

Section 11 and 12 of the Act, which deal with the payment of compensation to an employer or to a member of the family of an employer when carried on the pay-roll of the employer under certain conditions, is amended by extending the provisions to include the dependants of the employer or of such members of the family.

Section 15 of the Act, which provides that the provisions of Part I of the Act are in lieu of rights of action against an employer, is amended by the addition of a section which provides that any party to an action may apply to the Board for adjudication and determination of the plaintiff's right to bring an action, the decision of the Board to be final and conclusive.

Subsection 2 of Section 17 of the Act, which permits an employer and workman or dependant to make an arrangement in regard to payment for compensation for injuries where approved by the Board in cases of temporary disability lasting for less than four weeks, is amended by adding to the provision that the Board may on application of the workman or dependant set aside such an agreement, a clause which gives the Board power to set aside such an agreement on its own motion.

Subsection 2 of Section 22, providing for a certificate by a medical referee in regard to the condition of a workman and his fitness for employment, is amended by the addition of a clause which states that the medical examiner in cases where a workman is found unfit for employment must state the cause of such unfitness.

Following Section 22 an additional section is added to the Act which provides that where in any case in the opinion of the Board, it will be in the interest of the accident fund to provide a special surgical operation or other special medical treatment for a work-

man, and the furnishing of the same by the Board is, in the opinion of the Board, the only means of avoiding heavy payment for permanent disability, the expense of such operation or treatment may be paid out of the accident fund.

Section 28 of the Act, providing for payment over to the Board of a lump sum by an employer in certain cases to meet weekly or periodical payments "payable to a workman during his life or to his widow during her widowhood," is amended by striking out the clause quoted and leaving the reference simply to payments which are payable "by the employer."

Section 29 of the Act, which provides that the Board may require an employer who is individually liable to pay compensation to insure his workmen and gives the Board power to insure such workmen in case of default by the employer and collect the expense from the employer, is amended by stipulating that the expense may be recovered "in the same way as payment of assessments may be enforced."

Changes in Compensation.

Section 33 of the Act, which sets out the scale of compensation to be paid, is amended by the repeal of the section which makes provision for the payment to dependants (when parents) of a workman who was under the age of 21 years of a monthly payment of \$20 until the time at which the workman would have attained the age of 21 years, and by providing in the general provision relating to the payment of compensation in cases where the dependants are persons other than a widow, an invalid husband or children, that compensation to parents shall not exceed \$20 per month. The amending Act also reduces the total amount which may be paid to dependants other than a widow, invalid husband or children from \$40 to \$30 per month.

In Subsection 5 of Section 33 of the Act a clause is inserted to make it clear that the compensation provided by the section is exclusive of the expenses of burial of the workman.

Section 36 of the Act, providing that the Board may in the case of a workman leaving no dependants pay a reasonable sum for medical attendance, is amended by extending the provision to include "nursing, care and maintenance."

Section 41 of the Act, providing for the computation of average earnings, is amended by the addition of a subsection which gives the Board power to award compensation on the basis of the earnings of the workman at the time of the accident.

Section 43, which gives power to the Board to make payments of compensation fortnightly or weekly instead of monthly, is amended by striking out the provision that this may be done "where the compensation is payable out of the accident fund," and by adding the words "or where the workman or dependant is not a resident of Ontario or ceases to reside therein may otherwise fix the periods of payment or commute the compensation as the Board may deem proper."

Section 78 of the Act is amended by providing that statements of wages earned may be required by the Board at any time the Board may direct as well as yearly, and by providing that such statement shall also give particulars not only in regard to the wages earned by employees during the year and an estimate of wages likely to be expended during the current year, but also in regard to any part thereof which may be specified by the Board.

Section 79, which gives power to the Board to examine with all the powers of a commissioner appointed under the Public Inquiries Act, is amended by giving the Board power also to examine for the purpose of ascertaining whether

any industry or person is under the operation of Part I, and whether in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2. A subsection is also added which authorizes officers of the Board to take declarations and affidavits in conducting inquiries.

Levying of Assessments.

Section 3 of Section 84, providing for a special assessment on employers in order to bring up the amount of the special reserve to the estimated expenditure of the Board for the current year, is repealed.

Subsection 1 of Section 85 is amended by changes in the method of levying assessments. In the old section the Board was given power to levy and assess "a sum sufficient to pay the compensation which was paid in the next preceding calendar year" . . . in respect of injuries to workmen. The amended section uses the words, "such percentage of pay-roll or such other rate or such specific sum as allowing for any surplus or deficit in the class, it shall deem sufficient to pay the compensation during the current year" in respect of injuries to workmen. The Board is also given power to levy the assessments on an estimate of the pay-roll, such estimate afterwards to be adjusted when the actual pay-roll becomes known. The Board may also divide the payment of assessments into instalments.

Section 86 of the original measure, providing for the fixing of the rate of assessment, is amended by changing the words "proportion or part of the sum for which a class is assessed" in subsection 1 to "percentage, rate or sum for which each employer is assessed," and by making changes necessary in the wording of the section to cover the provision for payment in instalments. Subsection 2 is amended by providing that notices to employers may be sent by post, instead of by "registered" post as in the old subsection. A further subsection is added providing that wher-

ever it appears that a statement or estimate of pay-roll upon which an assessment is based is too low, the employer shall upon demand pay to the Board such sum to be fixed by the Board as shall be sufficient to bring the payment of assessment up to the proper amount; payment of any such sum to be enforced in the same manner as the payment of assessments.

Some changes are made in Sections 87 and 88 which have to do with the powers of the Board in making up the deficiency which may be caused by the failure of employers to pay assessments or other causes, the effect of which is to increase the range of matters to be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision in regard to supplementary assessments. Provision is also made for the creation of a special fund where the Board considers it necessary to meet the loss arising from any disaster or other circumstances which in the opinion of the Board would unfairly burden the employers in any class.

That part of the Act which provides for the levying of a percentage of any amount in default as a penalty for non-payment is amended by adding a section which provides for additional liability in the case of any employer who refuses or neglects to make or transmit any pay-roll, return or other statement required, or refuses to pay assessments. Such employer is liable to pay the Board the full amount or capitalized value as determined by the Board, of the compensation payable in respect of any accident to a workman in his employ which happens during the period of such default. The Board may, however, relieve such employer from liability when satisfied that such default is excusable.

Other Changes.

A section is added to that part of the measure which makes it the duty of the owner of any building or construction to which the Mechanics' Lien and Wage

Earners' Lien Act applies, to see that the employer contributes to the accident fund created under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which gives priority to assessments and compensation in the distribution of assets of any establishment or estate which may come under the Assignments and Preferences Act, the Trustee Act, and the Ontario Companies' Act, the sum to rank for priority on such assets to be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which periodical payments may be commuted. Priority, however, in respect of any individual claim for compensation is not to exceed \$500.

Section 99 has to do with the procedure to be followed by employers in giving the Board notice of accidents is changed by providing that notice may be given "in writing" instead of "by registered post," as formerly, and providing for the furnishing of additional information when required by the Board.

That part of the Act which has to do with the formation of associations for accident prevention is amended by the addition of sections which provide that the Board may make a grant towards the expenses of such associations and that such grants may be charged against the class represented by the association and levied as part of the assessment against such class. "Class" in this connection is defined to include sub-class or such parts or numbers of a class in Schedule 1 as may be approved by the Board.

Section 105 of Part 2 of the Act, which provides that, subject to certain sections in Part 1, Part 2 of the Act shall apply to industries not covered by Part 1, is amended by the addition of a clause which provides that outworkers and persons engaged in clerical work and not exposed to the hazards of the work carried on in the employment, and persons whose employment is of a casual nature and who are employed in industries under the operation of Part 1, but who are excluded from the benefits of Part 1, are not to be excluded

from the right to recover damages in a legal action as provided for in Part 2 of the Act.

Section 25 of the Act, which provides for the payment of compensation in a lump sum, is amended by the addition of a section which gives the Board power to advance to a workman or dependant such lump sum as the Board may determine.

Schedule 2 of the Act is amended by adding to Section 6 providing for the inclusion in Part 2 of vessels, etc., the words "and all other navigation, towing, operation of vessels and marine wrecking," and Schedule 1 is amended by the removal from the list of industries, of Class 43—navigation.

The amending Act, with the exception of a few sections, is deemed to have had and to have effect from the commencement of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act.

"An Act for the Better Protection of Workmen Having Certain Claims for Compensation Against Their Employers"² provides that where an employer is insured against his liability for damages to a workman, the insurance shall be deemed to be for the benefit of the workman, and where a workman suffers injuries for which he is entitled to recover damages from his employer, the insurer shall not, without the consent of the workman, pay to the employer the amount due the insurance unless the claim of the workman has been satisfied. The workman is given the right to recover from the insurer the amount of damages and costs to the extent to which the employer is entitled to recover the same from the insurer. The

Act does not apply to workmen entitled to compensation under Part 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Miscellaneous Measures.

An Act to amend the Power Commissions Act³ contains a provision that the Commission may order the installation, removal or alteration of any works, plant, machinery, etc., as in the opinion of the Commission may be necessary for the safety of the public or of workmen.

The Fire Accidents' Act, 1915,⁴ provides that where under any law or regulation any proprietor, lessor, occupant, manager or other person owning or having control or management of any building is required to provide fire escapes, means of exit or other appliances for the safety of inmates or the public in case of fire, and it is shown in any action brought against such person for damages for death caused by fire in such building, that such requirements were not complied with, it shall be presumed that the non-compliance was the cause of death.

The School Land Amendments Act⁵ makes provision for agricultural training in schools and provides for grants by county councils for the purpose of such training.

The Mortgages and Purchasers Relief Act⁶ is in the nature of moratorium legislation and provides mainly that no proceedings for foreclosure in respect of lands held under mortgage or agreement for sale under contract entered into prior to August 4, 1914, shall be taken except by leave of a judge, granted upon application as provided in the Act.

³Chap. 19, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

⁴Chap. 41, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

⁵Chap. 43, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

⁶Chap. 22, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

²Chap. 25, Ontario Statutes, 1915.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE seven public employment bureaus co-operating with the Department reported a total of 4,117 vacancies notified and 2,448 individuals placed for the month ended October 31. Fourteen employment bureaus of the Young Women's Christian Association reported 1,299 vacancies notified and 333 women and girls placed. The individual returns are given in the following tables:

REPORTS OF Y. W. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1915.

City	Days open for business.	On register at beginning of period.			In-dividuals registered during period.			On register at end of period.			Vacancies notified.			Vacancies filled.			In-dividuals placed			In-dividuals placed outside city.		
		Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total
Sherbrooke.....	26						5	2	3	5	3	1	4				3	1	4			
Ottawa.....	26			40			85			32			64			59			59			4
Toronto.....	26			21	21	100	121			4		186	186		35	35		35	35			
Hamilton.....	26				11	9	20						42			10			8			
Winnipeg.....	26			81			139			82			331			58			57			
Brandon.....	26				4	13	17	1	1	2	4	26	30	3	12	15	3	12	15			
Regina.....	26				20	8	28						55	5	3	8	5	3	8	3		3
Saskatoon.....	26			5			88			3			95			23			23			4
Prince Albert.....	26			3	1	7	8			3		18	18		3	3		3	3			
New Westminster.....	26	3	5	8		22	22			7		22	22		14	14		14	14			
Vancouver.....	25	2	57	59			73			28			110			27			27			2
Victoria.....	25			45	50		50				67		67	29		29	29		29	2		2

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 30, 1915.

NAME	Days open for business.	Individuals on register at beginning of period.				Individuals registered during period				On register at end of period				Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				In- dividuals placed outside city.							
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total		
Quebec:—																																	
Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	26	167	14	4	185	175	22	2	199	75	14	2	91	105	19	124	109	10	8	119	100	8	108	25	25	108	25	25	108	25	25	108	25
Sherbrooke:—																																	
Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	26	92	..	28	120	286	..	30	208	104	..	31	135	100	..	125	75	75	125	75	75	125	75	75	125
Montreal:—																																	
Provincial Free Employment Bureau.....	25	..	..	..	..	341	35	12	388	..	..	..	..	497	29	69	4	599	..	..	..	357	23	49	3	432	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Employment Bureau.....	25	122	18	3	144	242	13	4	260	155	11	3	169	384	19	2	1	406	341	6	3	1	351	134	5	3	1	143	12	12	12	12	
Toronto:—																																	
Civic Employment Bureau.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	..	..	877	771	..	..	771	687	..	..	687	119	119	687	119	119	687	119
Winnipeg—																																	
Free Employment Bureau.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1054	718	1772	..	..	..	..	966	589	1555	98	38	136	98	38	136	98	38	136
Edmonton:—																																	
Municipal Employment Bureau.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Westminster:—																																	
Public Employment Bureau.....	25	360	10	..	5375	7	5	2	14	373	8	..	4385	29	9	1	2	41	23	6	1	31	23	6	1	1	31	7	7	7	7	7	

* Applicants who registered for first time.

† Positions filled.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1915.

THE chief features of the prices movement in November were the seasonal advances in butter, eggs and potatoes. Wheat and barley rose substantially but were lower than a year before. Flaxseed, peas and rye were also higher. Flour advanced in wholesale prices but too late to affect the reports on retail prices. Currants and raisins were further advanced owing to war conditions in the Mediterranean Sea. Iron and steel markets experienced strong demand and prices advanced. Coke and gasoline similarly rose. Quinine rose very steeply, from 40c to \$2.25 per ounce. Alum, glycerine, and raw furs were also steeply upward.

In retail prices the cost of a weekly budget of certain staple foods in terms of the average prices in sixty cities stood at \$8.016, as compared with \$7.815 in October and \$7.955 in November, 1914. The chief advances during the month were in eggs, butter and potatoes, but cheese, lard and beans were also upward. Rents averaged lower in Saskatchewan. Anthracite coal showed a slight rise in the average. The total weekly expenditure, therefore, was \$13.857, as compared with \$13.660 in October. As compared with November last year eggs, butter, cheese, beans and potatoes were higher but flour, rolled oats, rice and sugar were lower. Coal, wood, coal oil and rent were also lower. The weekly cost of food was therefore almost the same as a year before, but the total for November, 1914, was \$14.254, as compared with \$13.857 this year.

In wholesale prices very steep advances in quinine, alum, glycerine and in raw furs, together with important advances in grain, dairy products, dried fruits, potatoes, flour, cream of tartar, iron and steel, other metals, coke, matches, copper wire, linseed oil, turpentine, carbolic acid, opium, sulphite pulp, and raw rubber, caused a rise in

the index number from 148.8 for October, to 157.8 for November. Excluding the rises in quinine, alum, glycerine and raw furs the index number would stand at 152.8. Decreases occurred in bran, shorts, cattle, beef, hogs, and poultry, but hogs recovered later.

Under abnormal conditions, such as during war, prices of materials, especially those used for war materials, are subject to such violent fluctuations that an index number of wholesale prices not weighted according to household consumption does not reflect changes in cost of living. The most important actual conditions in cost of living are shown by the course of retail prices of food, fuel and rentals. The cost of clothing, boots, etc., varies according to quality and other standards so that accurate measurement of changes is most difficult, especially in terms of the retail prices of the finished goods. The more important tendencies, however, may be seen in wholesale prices of materials and of some staple lines.

As compared with November last year, wholesale prices averaged higher in Ontario grains, but lower in Western grains and in fodder. Cattle and beef and poultry averaged lower, but hogs and hog products, sheep and mutton higher. Fish were on lower levels. Fruits and vegetables were considerably higher. Miscellaneous groceries were lower except in tea, pepper and cream of tartar. All textile groups showed steep advances except silks which had fallen considerably, but have risen the last two months. Hides, leather, and boots were considerably higher. Metals were comparatively low in 1914, but advanced in 1915, very steeply in some lines. Fuel and lighting groups were higher owing to rises in coke and matches. Lumber was somewhat lower, but many other building materials advanced. House furnishings were higher in crockery and table

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantité	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Nov. 1914	Oct. 1915	Nov. 1915
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	48.8	47.6	47.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4	34.2	32.8	32.4
Veal, forequarters.....	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3	18.0	17.5	17.6
Mutton, roast, hindquarters...	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.9
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	20.0	19.6	19.8
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2	37.6	35.8	36.2
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	26.4	26.	26.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2	36.8	35.8	36.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	40.3	36.2	42.6
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.	32.5	31.6	34.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.8	51.	51.6
Butter, dairy, tub.....	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2	60.0	60.8	64.6
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	34.5	35.1	36.8
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	22.1	24.	24.3
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.3
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5	66.0	66.	66.0
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.	38.0	35.	34.0
Rollod oats.....	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5	24.5	24.	23.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	13.2	12.12	11.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	13.6	14.8	15.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.1
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	13.1	12.9	12.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6	32.4	30.	30.4
Sugar, Yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8	14.8	13.8	14.0
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.6
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.	31.7	35.	38.3
Vinegar, white wine.....	⅓ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.955	\$7.815	\$8.016
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.	54.0	51.2	52.8
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1	37.4	36.9	36.3
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	41.5	41.3
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3	31.4	30.2	30.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.	23.1
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.891	\$1.828	\$1.839
Rent.....		\$4. 05	\$4. 03	\$4. 60	\$4. 75	\$4. 65	\$4.375	* \$3.98	\$3.97
Grand Total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$14.254	*\$13.600	\$13.857

* Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Nov. 1914	Oct. 1915	Nov. 1915
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.764	7.908	8.071
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.725	6.663	7.023
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.722	7.498	7.866
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.437	7.457	7.578
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.716	7.732	7.947
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.147	8.031	8.19
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.822	8.009	8.181
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.406	7.911	8.175
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	9.319	8.041	8.618

FUEL AND LIGHTING.*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.564	1.553	1.55
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.533	1.500	1.50
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.762	1.733	1.758
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.786	1.729	1.735
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.793	1.778	1.774
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.339	2.029	2.303
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.600	2.380	2.394
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.742	1.720	1.707
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	3.167	2.061	2.243

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.450	3.435	3.452
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.500	3.545	3.545
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	4.110	3.755	3.780
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	5.812	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	6.405	5.467	5.150
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	6.282	5.217	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.825	4.017	4.017

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

knives. Drugs and chemicals showed further very steep advances over those which had occurred last year after the outbreak of war. Raw furs had declined greatly in 1914, markets being demoralized, but showed considerable recovery last month. The Liquors and Tobacco group showed a lower level on account of lower prices for malt and hops. Rubber and gunpowder raised the level for the Sundries group.

Retail Prices.

Beef.—Prices of sirloin steak were higher at Hull, Que., but lower at Guelph, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C. The price of round steak also declined at Guelph, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C. Rib roast rose at Hull, Que., and at Berlin, Ont., but was down at Guelph, Ont., at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Fernie, B.C. Prices of medium shoulder roast similarly rose at Hull, Que., but declined at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Guelph, Ont., at Lethbridge, Alberta, and at Fernie and Vancouver, B.C. At Lethbridge, Alberta, beef was reported lower owing to lower cost of feed.

Veal.—The price was reported higher at Quebec and Hull, Que., at London and Port Arthur, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, but was lower at Cobalt, Ont. It was reported at Quebec city that veal was scarce and hard to obtain.

Mutton advanced at St. John's, Que., at Cobalt, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and declined at Hull, Que.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork was reported higher at Port Arthur, Ont., and at Saskatoon, Sask., but lower at Halifax, N.S., and at Ottawa and St. Thomas, Ont. Pork chops declined at Halifax, N.S., at Montreal and Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but advanced at London, Ont., at Saskatoon, Sask., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta. Salt pork was reported higher at London, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta. It was reported at Saskatoon, Sask., that supplies of fresh pork were not coming from the country

very freely and prices were consequently upward. At Montreal, Que., fresh pork chops were in good supply and prices were somewhat lower.

Bacon.—Breakfast bacon was higher at Sydney, N.S., at Fredericton, N.B., at Guelph, London, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Fish.—Prices of fresh fish were reported lower at Peterborough, Orillia, St. Catharines, Woodstock and Owen Sound, Ont., and at Brandon, Man., and higher at Chatham, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. Salt herring were cheaper at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and higher at Quebec, Que.; while canned salmon was reported down at Cobalt, Ont., but up at St. John, N.B., and at St. John's, Que. Supplies of fresh fish at Victoria, B.C., were reported short.

Lard.—Lard was dearer at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Peterborough, St. Catharines, Owen Sound and Cobalt, Ont., at Medicine Hat and Edmonton, Alberta, and at Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs declined in fifty of the cities while packed eggs advanced in twenty-six cities, and were reported on the market in a number of localities for the first time this season. Both fresh and packed eggs were in good demand throughout the Dominion and supplies were scarce.

Milk prices advanced at St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Kingston, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were reported higher in twenty-nine cities, creamery butter alone advanced in seven cities and dairy rose in two. Butter was reported scarce in most localities and prices were upward.

Cheese.—Old cheese was higher in price at Quebec and Montreal, Que., at Ottawa and Brockville, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., and new cheese rose at Quebec, Three Rivers, St. John's and Montreal, Que., and at Ottawa, Orillia and St. Catharines, Ont., but declined at Berlin, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C. At St. Catharines, Ont., the demand for

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 71.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>																				
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	28	6-16	20	40-45	36	10	35	40	...	22	1½	5½	3½-4	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	6-8	20	30	..	7	35	38	...	20	3	5½	4	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	35	35	7	30	37	...	21	1½	5½	4	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	18	18	17	25	6-10	17	50	35	9	35	37	...	22	1½	5½	3½-4	5
5—Truro.....	22	16	..	20	20	18	25	10-18	18	40	38	8	33	37	22	...	1½	5½	4½-5	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6—Charlottetown...	18	15	..	16	18	15	25	3½-4	18	23	...	7	29	33	20	18	2	4	3½	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7—Moncton.....	22	14	..	20	20	16	28	8	18	40	35	7-8	32-33	36-37	...	20	1½	5½	3½	5
8—St. John.....	25	15	12	22	20	18	25	6-5	20	50	35	8	35	38	24	22	1½	5½	3½	4
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	25	7	18	40	34	8	30	38	25	20	2	4	3½	5
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	10	15	20	18	25	7	18	35	35	8	30	35	22	20	2	4½	3½	5
<i>Québec—</i>																				
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	20-22	18-20	18-20	20-25	8	23-25	45-50	40	10	34	36	20-25	18-20	6	3½-4½	5	5	
12—Three Rivers....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-25	19	40	33	9	34	35	20	20	4	4½-5	3	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	..	17	18	25	..	20	35	30	8	35	38	25	22	1	5	4½-5	5
14—Sorel.....	22	16	18	20	18	16	26	10	17	50	35	6	32	35	25	20	4	3½-4	3½	4
15—St. Hyacinthe....	15	10	15	18	17	15	25	6-15	18	40	...	7	...	35	..	20	6	3½	2½	5
16—St. John.....	22	16	18	25	18	18	22	12-18	18	40	35	7	32	36	25	20	3	3	3½	5
17—Montreal.....	18-22	12-13	15	17	20	20	23-25	7	18	40	32	10	30	35	25	22	1½-1½	4½-6	4	4½
18—Hull.....	20	14	14	18	18	17	25	9-18	17-18	40	35	8	32	35	22	18	3	3½	3½	5
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
19—Ottawa.....	28	18	18	23	20	19	27	8	18	50	35	8	34	37	25	22	1½-3	4-4½	3½	4½
20—Brookville.....	23-27	17	15	22	18-20	18	23-20	10-20	15-18	40	36	7	32-34	35-38	23	20	1½	4	3½	5
21—Kingston.....	20	18	..	18	18	17	22	12½	17	40	...	8	25-23	30-38	...	16-18	3	4	3½	3
22—Belleville.....	22	15	15	20	15	..	28	..	18	35	...	7	*35	36	24	20	3	3½	3½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together as in a family budget.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1915.

Ri	um, per lb.		Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarter)	
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.				Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.	Anthracite, stove per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.					Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.	With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5	8	10	12	8	7	40	...	45	1.50	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14.00—18.00	4.00—12.00	—1	
6	9	13	13	7½	7½	40	40	45	.80	10	10	....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00	—2
6	7	15	14	6½	6½	40	40	45	.95	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7.00—12.00	—3	
6	8	10	10	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	20.00—18.00	15.00—12.00	—4	
6	7	12	12	7½	6½	35	...	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	20.00	15.00	—	
5	6½	12-14	12	7	6½	30	60	40	.68	12	12	7.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	22	6.00—8.00	5.00—7.00	—6	
6	8	10	12	7½	6½	40	...	40	1.20	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16.00	12.00	—7	
6	8	12	16	6½	5½	45	55	40	1.50	10	12	8.00	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9.00	—8	
6	7½	12	12	7½	6½	40	55	40	1.10	10	10	9.00	6.00	7.00	3.00	20	14.00	10.00	—9	
6	7	13	13	7½	7½	40	...	45	1.25	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	4.00	20	12.50—14.00	8.00—10.00	—10
6-7	7	13	12	7½	5½	40	40	50	.90—1.00	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50—5.00	6.00—7.00	4.50—5.50	20	20.00—22.00	.....	—11
5	8	12½	15	7½	6½	30	30	40	1.25	15	8	7.25	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00	—12	
6	7½	12½	12½	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00	—13	
5	7	12	12	7	6½	30	30	40	1.13	10	8	7.50	5.00	6.50	4.50	20	13.00	6.00	—14	
8	7	10	13	7	6½	40	40	40	1.35	10	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	18	12.00	10.00	—15	
6	7	13	13	6½	6½	40	40	40	1.15	10	8	7.00	....	7.00	5.00	20	15.00	12.00	—16
6½	8	10	12½	6½	6½	30	50	30	1.25	15	8	8.25—8.00	6.25	8.00	5.00	25	14.00—18.00	10.00—13.00	—17	
5	8	10	10	6½	6½	45	40	40	1.20	20	8	8.50	5.25	4.50	2.00	20	13.00	10.00	—18	
6	8	..	12½	8	7½	45	35	45	1.20	12½	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	20	24.00	17.00	—19	
5	8	10-12½	15	7½	6½	40	35	40	1.20	10	10	7.60	....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9.00	—20
5	8	12½	12½	7½	7½	40-50	40-50	40	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	14.00—18.00	12.00—15.00	—21	
5	7½	....	12½	7	6½	35	35	30-35	1.25	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	12.00—15.00	10.00—12.00	—22

a. Millwood or slabs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 71.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPL

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.	Milk, per quart.	Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf			Price, per lb.
Ontario—(Continued).																				
23—Peterborough.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	25	12	20	38	35	7	33	34	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	25-28	17	18-18	20	20	...	28	9	18	40	35	8	33	38	22	20	2½	3½	3	3½
25—Toronto.....	25	14	16	20	19	15	28	15	17	55	34	10	32-35	35-38	20	..	3	3½	3½	3½
26—Niagara Falls....	25	18	20	23	23	20	28	16	20	40	35	8	35	38	25	20	1½	4	3½	5
27—St. Catharines....	24	16	20	20	18	14-16	25	12-15	17-18	40	37	8	34	35-36	25	20-21	3	4	3	4½
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	24	20	27	15	16	45	35	8	30-32	33-35	25	20-22	1½	4	3	4½
29—Brantford.....	25	16	22	24	23	23	23	13-15	18	40	35	7	32	35	25	22	1½	3½	3½	4½
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	40	...	7	32	35	23	17	1½	4	4	5
31—Guelph.....	23	16-17	20	20	22	17-19	25	15	18	45	35	7	* 32	35	27	22	3	4	2½	6
32—Berlin.....	22	18	22	22	22	...	25	15	18	40	35	7	* 32	34	...	22	1½	4	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	22	20	28	10-15	18	35	32	7	* 32	35	25	20	1½	4	3	4½
34—Stratford.....	25	17	18	22	22	17	29	14	16	39	...	7	* 30	33	25	22	1½	4	3	4½
35—London.....	25	18	22	20	20	23	28	18	18	39	35	7	34	36	25	22	1½	4	3½	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	15-16	18	18	20	20	26	15	18	35	...	7	33	37	25	20	1½	3½-4	3½	5
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	26	16	17	33	...	8	30	33	22	22	1½	4	3½	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	25	15	15	35	...	10	36	38	24	22	1½	4	4	5
39—Owen Sound.....	25	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	8	18	35	...	7	28	33	...	20	1½	4	3½	5
40—Cobalt.....	23	18	18	25	22	20	25	15	20	42	37	10	37	38	...	20	3	3½	4½	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	26	18	22	20	22	22	24	10	16	45	30	9	34	38	25	24	1½	5½	3½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	20	20	20	18	30	10-12½	20	50	35	10	35	42	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½
43—Fort William....	25	15	20	20	18	18	30	10-12½	20	50	35	10	35	42	25	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	25	18	35	12½	18	35	25	10	25	35	23	22	1	5	3½	6
45—Brandon.....	25	18	20	22	18	18	25	15-20	20	40	30	10	33	40	24	...	1½	4	3½	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	30	17	20	25	18	17	32	12½-18	20	35	25	10	30	35	25	...	1½	4½	3½	4½
47—Prince Albert....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	17-18	18½	25	...	10	30	35	25	...	1½	4½	3	5
48—Moosejaw.....	25	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	20	40	35	11	35	40	25	...	1	5	3½	4½	
49—Saskatoon.....	25	15	20	25	20	20	35	18	20	35	30	10	* 35	40	...	20-25	1½	4½	3½	5
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat....	28	16	22	25	22	18	24	12½	22	40	35	10	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
51—Calgary.....	20-25	15	18	22	20	18	25	15	18	50	35	10	...	40	25	22	1½	4½	3½	4½
52—Edmonton.....	20	15	18	20	17	17	26	15	17	40	30	10	30	35	22	20	1½	4½	3	3½
53—Lethbridge.....	25-28	16	20	26	22	...	28	15-20	18	50	40	10	35	40	25	25	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	20	12½	20	25	20	18	25	15-20	19½	50	40	10	25	40	...	22	2	6½	3½	4½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	18	25	20	20	35	15	20	70	40	12½	35-40	40	30	30	1	6½	4	5½
56—New Westminster.	25	15	20	25	21	15	25	12½	17	60	35	10	25	40	30	25	1	5	3½	5½
57—Vancouver.....	18-20	12½	22	22	16	18	32	10	17	65	35	10	28	38	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	3½
58—Victoria.....	22	15	25	23	18	18	27	15	16	60	34	10	37	40	25	20	1	5	3½	5
59—Nanaimo.....	27	18	25	28	25	20	27	10	18½	60	40	11	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	35	12½	18	50	35	10	25	40	25	25	1	5	3½	4

COMMODITIES. CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1915.—Concluded.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
5	8	12½	15	7½	7½	40	40	40	1.35	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	2.50	20	10 00—	7.00—
5	7	10	13	7½	6½	30	30	40	1.00	10	8	7.25	5.50	6.25	4.50	15—	12.00—	8.00 —23
6	8	....	10—12	7½	6½	35	40—45	30	1.40	10	8	7.75	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	10.00—	6.00—
5	7	....	15	7½	7½	35	30	30	1.50	12½	10	6.75	5.00	....	....	20	17.00—	10.00—
6—6½	10	....	12	7½	7½	35—40	35—40	30—35	1.50—1.35	10	7—10	7.50	5.00	....	....	20	13.00—	10.00—
5	7	12	13—15	7½	6½	40—50	40—50	35—50	1.50	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	14.00 —27
7	7	....	12½	7½	6½	45	30	45	1.5+	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	17.00	13.00 —28
6	6	....	15	8½	7½	35	40—45	45	1.45	10	8½	7.50	....	10.00	7.50	18	13.00	9.50 —29
7	10	....	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.50	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	13.00—	10.00 —31
5	9	7	12½	7½	7½	35—40	35	30	1.50	10	8—10	7.50	5.50	8.50	5.50	20	12.00—	8.00 —32
7	10	8	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	15.00	10.00 —33
5	7	....	12½	7½	7½	35	35	40	1.50	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	12.00	8.00 —33
6	10	....	13	7½	7½	40	35	40	1.65	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	....	15	15.00—	10.00 —34
6	8	12½	12½	8½	7½	30	30	35	1.40	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	18	20.00	16.00 —35
6	8	....	12½	7½	6½	30—40	30—40	40	1.50	10	9	7.75	6.50	....	1.75	18	15.00—	8.00—
6	7	15	15	7½	6½	40	40	40	1.60	10	8	8.00	6.00	8.00	5.00	18	22.00	12.00 —36
5	10	....	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	6.00	3.50	7.00	15	15.00—	10.00 —37
6	8	12	15	8½	7½	40	40	45	1.00	10	10	10.00	....	5.00	4.75	25	20.00	15.00 —38
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	7.75	6.00	4.50	3.50	20	10.00—	7.00—
5	10	15	15	7½	6½	30—65	35—50	30—50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	25	13.00	10.00 —39
6	8	15	15	7½	6½	30—65	35—55	30—50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	25	12.00—	8.00—
8	8	12	12	7½	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	10.50	8.50	67.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00 —41
6	10	12½	12½	7½	6½	45	40	45	1.00	13	12½	12.00	9.00	67.50	5.50	25	18.00—	12.00—
8	8	12½	15	8	8	45	45	40	1.30	15	15	13.00	7.90	....	7.50	25	20.00—	6.00—
6	8	12½	12½	8½	8½	40	35—40	35—40	.75	10	8	13.50	10.50	64.00	3.00	25	25.00	15.00 —42
7	6	10	12½	8½	7½	45	45	40	.90	15	15	13.00	7.75	....	8.00	30	25.00	10.00 —43
10	10	12½—15	12½	8½	7½	45—50	45—50	40—45	.90	20	15	13.00	9.00	67.50	6.50	30	15.00—	12.00 —44
6	8	12	8	8½	7½	30	40	40	.60	20	12	....	....	....	....	40	20.00	15.00 —45
6½	8	15	15	8	8	40	40	35	.75	15	10	7.00	6.75	5.50	4.45	35	15.00—	10.00 —46
6	8	12½	12½	7½	7	40	40	40	.60	15	10	6.50	....	4.00	4.00	30	32.00	25.00 —51
8	10	15	15	8½	8	45	50	40—45	d .75	20	15	....	4.75	....	7.00	30	15.00—	10.00 —52
6	8½	15	15	8½	8½	40	50	37½	d1.00	25	10	....	3.25—4.25	....	7.50	40	18.00—	12.00 —53
8½	8½	15	12½	9½	8	35—50	50	30—60	d1.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	....	6.50	50	20.00	15.00 —54
4½	6½	7½	10	8½	7½	35	35	35	d .65	10	8½	....	6.50—7.50	....	5.00	28	15.00—	8.00 —55
3½	7½	12½	9	8½	7½	35	35	40	d .55	8	7	....	6.50—7.50	....	3.35—4.15	30	13.00—	10.00 —56
7	6	12	12½	8½	7½	40	40	40	d .75	15	10	....	7.00	....	4.00	30	14.00—	..... —57
6	8	12½	12½	9½	7½	35	40	40	d1.00	20	10	....	\$4.50—5.00	....	....	30	15.00—	12.00 —58
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	d1.15	25	12½	....	10.00	....	6.50	35	20.00—	15.00 —59

*Dairy products. †Natural gas. \$Delivery extra. a. Slabs or milwood, per wagon load. b. Tam-arac, jackpine, etc. c. Lignite. d. Per 100 lbs.

export to Europe was reported as the leading factor in firming the market.

Bread.—The price was higher at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and lower at Fredericton, N.B., at St. John's and Hull, Que., at Belleville, Brantford and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask. At Brantford, Ont., and at Moose Jaw, Sask., it was stated that reductions occurred owing to keen competition.

Flour prices were lower at Halifax, N.S., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., at Guelph and St. Thomas, Ont., at Calgary, Alberta, and at Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C., but were higher at Newcastle, N.B., at Sorel, Que., and at Peterborough, Brantford, Cobalt and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Rolled oats declined at St. John, N.B., at St. Thomas, Woodstock and Port Arthur, Ont., at Regina, Sask., at Calgary, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., in sympathy with the oat market.

Rice.—Good medium rice was reported lower at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and higher at Cobalt, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta. Patna rice also declined at Port Arthur, Ont., but rose at Fort William, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta.

Tapioca advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn.—The price of canned tomatoes advanced at Sydney, N.S., and at St. Catharines, Guelph and Port Arthur, Ont. Both canned peas and corn advanced at St. Catharines, Ont., but declined at Berlin and Woodstock, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta, while canned corn alone advanced at Vancouver, B.C.

Beans.—Prices advanced in fifteen cities and declined in one. It was stated that owing to wet weather, in Eastern Canada the crop was not large. A good demand for export to Europe was also reported.

Evaporated apples rose at Victoria, B.C., owing to an increase in the wholesale price.

Prunes advanced at St. John, N.B., and declined at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar was reported higher in twelve cities and lower in nine, while yellow sugar advanced in eleven cities and declined in six.

Tea.—Black tea was quoted higher at Kingston and Cobalt, Ont., but lower at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C. Green tea similarly declined at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but advanced at Kingston, Cobalt, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.

Coffee was higher at Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes declined in four of the cities but advanced in thirty, owing to scarcity, following poor crops. It was stated at Halifax, N.S., that the price was higher than for years.

Vinegar.—Prices declined at Vancouver, B.C., and advanced at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Starch was higher at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Hard coal was reported higher at Fredericton, N.B., at Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., and at Orillia and Windsor, Ont. The price was lower at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., and at Moose Jaw, Sask. Bituminous coal was lower at Hull, Que.

Wood.—Hard wood advanced at Orillia, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., while soft wood was higher at Newcastle, N.B., and at Orillia, Ont.

Coal oil was lower at Lethbridge, Alberta. At Vancouver, B.C., the price advanced owing to the seasonal demand.

Rentals.—Rates for houses without sanitary conveniences declined at Edmonton, Alberta, following the decline in houses with sanitary conveniences last month, many houses being reported vacant. Rents for houses both with and without sanitary conveniences were lower at Moose Jaw, Sask., as a number of houses were vacant.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba Northern wheat advanced from 97½¢ to \$1.05¼ per bushel by the middle of the month, demand being good and Liverpool market higher, but declined to \$1.01 later. The average price for the month was \$1.03 as compared with 96.8¢ for October. The commandeering of wheat in elevators east of Fort William by the Dominion Government on Saturday, Nov. 27, was followed by reports of firmness and advances in prices on some markets and in some options. On Tuesday, Nov. 30, however, the cash price for Manitoba Northern No. 1 on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was \$1.03½ at the close as compared with \$1.01¾ on Saturday. Ontario winter wheat rose from 93-95¢ per bushel to 96-98¢, but declined to 94-95¢ later. Western barley rose from 65½¢ to 69¢ under a good demand but declined to the former level. Ontario barley rose from 54-58¢ to 56-60¢ and eased off slightly. Western oats declined from 43¼¢ to 39¢, demand being light and stocks heavy. Ontario oats were also lower. American corn was steady, averaging 73¢, which was 2¢ higher than a month ago. Flaxseed rose from \$1.65 to \$1.87, as a result of buying for linseed oil factories and reports of a small crop. Later it was reported that supplies were being obtained in South America. The price fell to \$1.82½. Peas, No. 2, were quoted nominally on the market at Toronto at \$1.90 and rose to \$2.25. Rye advanced from 83-84¢ to 88-90¢, but afterwards declined 3¢. Hay was slightly higher at Montreal at \$19.00 per ton. Dealers from the United States were reported to be buying supplies in Eastern Canada, on account of shortage in the United States. Bran and shorts declined \$2.00 per ton to \$21.00 and \$23.00 respectively.

Animals and meats.—Choice butcher cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$6.50-6.85 to \$6.35-6.50. The top price for butcher cattle at Toronto rose from \$8.00 to \$8.60 but fell back to \$8.00. Trade was reported to be slow and receipts of

inferior quality were heavy. The demand was strongest for canners. Dressed beef, hindquarters, declined from \$14.00-15.50 to \$13.00-14.00. Forequarters eased off 50¢ per cwt. Prime veal was \$1.00 per hundredweight lower at Toronto. Hogs advanced from \$8.85-8.90 to \$9.50-9.80, fed and watered, supplies being scarce. Lard rose from 12½-13¢ to 14¢ per lb. Sheep advanced from \$5.50-6.25 to \$5.75-7.00. Dressed lamb advanced 50¢ per cwt., but mutton declined \$1.00. Frozen fowl declined from 13-16¢ to 12-13¢ per lb. Turkeys fell from 19-20¢ to 17-18¢.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter declined at Montreal from 32-32½¢ to 31½-32¢. The export demand fell off as prices were lower in England. Later, however, the market was firmer as stocks in Canada were light. Dairy butter rose from 26-28¢ to 28-30¢ at Toronto. Cheese advanced from 16-16¼¢ to 17½-17¾¢. The production was falling off both in England and in Canada and stocks were light. At Montreal milk advanced to winter prices on the same level as last year. Fresh eggs advanced at Montreal from 40¢ per dozen to 42¢, and later to 42-45¢. Storage eggs at Toronto rose from 29-30¢ to 30-31¢.

Fish.—Salt mackerel advanced from 6½¢ per lb. to 7¢. Fresh whitefish rose from 13¢ to 14¢ at Toronto. The dried fish market was firm, owing to the advances at St. John's, Newfoundland, and shortage of supplies. The West Indian market was improving. Good prices were also obtained in Southern Europe. Stocks of salt fish were reported low, as a result of heavy shipments to the United States. The late catch of herring was short on the Nova Scotia coast.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples advanced to \$3.00-4.00 per barrel for early winter varieties as compared with \$1.50-2.75 last year. Bananas advanced from \$1.25-2.00 to \$1.50-1.90 per bunch. New lemons came on at \$4.00-4.50 per box. Valencia oranges were slightly firmer. Currants advanced from 10½-11½¢ to 13-14¢ per lb., and raisins rose from

13¼-14½c to 15-16c, owing to war conditions in the Mediterranean Sea. Potatoes rose from \$1.05-1.10 at Montreal to \$1.15-1.20. At Toronto, Ontario potatoes rose to \$1.25-1.35. Supplies from British Columbia were afterwards sold at \$1.30-1.35. Onions were easier at \$1.00-1.15 per bag at Toronto. Turnips came on the market at 45-50c per bag. Beans were reported scarce and advanced later. Canned corn and peas rose from 90c to 95c per dozen and canned tomatoes from \$1.00-1.10 to \$1.10-1.15.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Winter wheat flour advanced 40c per barrel, patents rising from \$5.40 to \$5.80 and later to \$6.00. Spring wheat patents rose from \$5.85 to \$5.95 and later to \$6.10. Rolled oats were also upward. The tea market showed firmness in some grades. Better demand for coffee was reported. Chocolate and cocoa advanced 2c and 3c per lb. Sugar rose 35c per cwt. later in the month in sympathy with the market for raw sugar. Glucose advanced 10c per cwt. Cream of tartar advanced 5c per pound, to 55-65c.

Textiles.—Crossbreds and good merino wool were five per cent higher at the London sales. Russia, Italy and the United States were heavy buyers. Yarn prices were very high. Raw cotton was slightly higher in the United States, following bad news of the crop, good demand from the mills and expectations of a very small yield. Dyestuffs were also scarce and high. Prices of cotton goods were therefore advanced by manufacturers. Raw silk continued to advance, Italian classical rising from \$3.60 per lb. to \$3.90. Japan filatures, Kansai, No. 1, rose to \$3.90 per lb. Jute was slightly easier at 6.16c. per lb. at Montreal, and hessians at 10.15c per yard. Flax sewing twine advanced 1c per lb. Floor oilcloth advanced 1c per square yard.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The market for leather continued firm with good export and home demand. The demand for hides was also good. A better demand was reported in Western Can-

ada for boots and shoes, as the retailers and jobbers were increasing their stocks.

Metals and implements.—Nova Scotia pig iron advanced from \$20.00 to \$21.00 per ton. Steel billets also advanced \$1.00 per ton. Iron bar rose 10c to \$2.25 per cwt. Charcoal tin plates rose from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per box. Nickel, quicksilver, and aluminum showed steep advances at New York. Copper was slightly easier at 19½c per lb. Lead was ¼c higher at 6¼-6½c per lb. Spelter was slightly firmer at 17½c. Tin rosé 2c to 39-40c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville furnace coke advanced from \$1.80-1.85 to \$2.50-2.75 per ton at the ovens and foundry coke rose to \$3.00-3.25, in sympathy with the stronger market for iron and steel. Gasoline advanced 1c to 21½c per gallon. Telegraph matches rose from \$5.20 to \$5.80 per gross.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals declined from \$16.00 to \$15.50 per M which was the price in September. Stocks in England were reported larger and freights were very high. Improved trade was reported at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, due to the demand for shell boxes. A better demand in Ontario was expected owing to indications for increased building. Pitch advanced 50c per barrel. Wire nails advanced further by 5c per keg, to \$2.55. Sash cord rose ½c per lb. to 27½c. Copper wire rose to 23½c per lb. Barb wire fencing advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.45. Raw linseed oil advanced from 68-70c to 72-73c in sympathy with the flaxseed market. Turpentine rose from 64c to 76-82c per gallon. Benzine advanced 1c to 22½c per gallon. Putty was reported 10c per cwt. lower.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Carbolic acid, caustic soda, indigo, and opium continued to advance. Quinine, glycerine and alum showed steep advances.

Miscellaneous.—The raw fur market showed great improvement. Mink advanced from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per skin.

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1915,
OCTOBER, 1915, AND NOVEMBER, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		November, 1915.	October, 1915.	November, 1914.
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	183.8	165.9	150.8
Grains, Western.....	4	161.3	149.4	167.1
Fodder.....	5	161.8	166.8	177.1
All.....	15	170.5	161.1	175.9
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	208.1	213.7	215.5
Hogs and hog products.....	6	175.0	178.7	160.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	153.5	154.0	148.1
Poultry.....	2	143.8	161.6	161.6
All.....	17	179.2	184.6	177.9
III. <i>Dairy products</i>	9	180.6	172.1	171.5
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	150.3	155.4
Fresh fish.....	3	155.2	153.8	161.3
All.....	9	152.9	151.5	157.4
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	131.7b	75.1	78.0a
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	94.1	88.0	84.9
Dried fruits.....	4	154.2	142.5	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	4	184.0	161.7	132.0
Canned vegetables.....	5	105.8	99.3	101.2
All.....	16	141.8	116.2	111.3
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions.</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	139.2	136.8	145.9
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	121.8	121.8	122.9
Sugar, etc.....	6	128.7	129.2	130.4
Condiments.....	5	136.5	132.5	118.3
All.....	25	133.3	131.7	133.0
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Wollens.....	5	188.9	188.9	148.2
Cottons.....	4	137.1	137.6	123.8
Silks.....	3	88.6	86.3	87.3
Jutes.....	2	252.1	255.7	197.5
Flax products.....	4	166.9	165.6	119.8
Oilcloths.....	2	118.9	109.2	104.6
All.....	20	158.2	157.3	129.0
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	207.4	207.4	196.9
Leather.....	4	174.3	174.3	155.7
Boots and Shoes.....	3	162.4	162.4	158.3
All.....	11	183.1	183.1	171.4
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	113.2	108.9	99.8
Other metals.....	13	218.2	213.3	123.3
Implements.....	10	113.8	113.8	108.2
All.....	34	153.6	150.2	111.4
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	131.8	123.0	119.0
Lighting.....	4	94.0	90.0	92.6
All.....	10	116.7	109.8	108.5
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	175.0	175.4	178.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	122.2	119.8	108.1
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	156.8	153.4	139.5
All.....	48	147.7	145.8	137.8
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	146.0	146.0	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	160.8	160.8	147.7
Table cutlery.....	2	80.2	80.2	78.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	125.5	125.5	123.4
All.....	16	136.3	136.3	132.6
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	16	235.0	176.1	140.2
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	257.8	153.1	137.5†
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.8	135.6	138.7
Sundries.....	7	122.8	122.0	110.0
All.....	17	158.8	134.1	126.6
All commodities.....	263*	157.8§	148.8	137.5

*Five commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc. †Estimated, markets demoralized. §Excluding the steep rises in quinine, alum, glycerine, and raw furs the index number would be 152.8. (a) Apples only. (b) Five commodities, peaches, pears, etc.

Muskrat rose from 18-20c to 20-25c, racoon from \$1.00 to \$2.00-2.50 and skunk from \$2.00 to \$3.50-4.00. Canadian hops were easier at 15-15½c per pound, but English hops were firmer at 35-37c. Sulphite pulp, bleached, rose \$4.00 per ton to \$58.00-62.00. Unbleached pulp advanced \$1.00 and \$2.00 per ton. Raw rubber rose from 50½-51c to 54½-55c per pound.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table, including the latest findings of the most authoritative index numbers of wholesale prices in Great Britain, the United States and France, will enable a review to be made as to recent movements and tendencies in prices in these countries as compared with Canada.

The *Economist*, London, Nov. 6, 1915, reporting on the index number for the end of October, states:

This advance is slightly less than that which took place in September, but it indicates a dangerous tendency, suggests, like the exchanges, a certain inflation of credit. Foodstuffs in the aggregate are much the same as last month, but in individual articles of human diet there have been sharp movements, which counterbalance one another. . . .

Since the war began—or, to be precise, since July 31, 1914,—the change in our percentage figure is from 116.6 to 153.2, that is, 36.6 per cent. Our reckoning, therefore, shows an advance during the war of the general level of wholesale prices amounting to just under 31.2. Considering the enormous rise in freights, the scarcity of tonnage, wage increases, trade dislocation, and the destruction wrought by the war, that advance does not exceed reasonable expectations. It may be admitted that retail prices have risen more than that, and the course of retail prices follows the course of wholesale prices even less closely in war time than in normal periods. Nevertheless, quite apart from the sensational reports of famine prices and bread riots in Germany, sufficient official information has been collected from time to time by the Board of Trade to show that the rise of prices in Germany and Austria has been on a much greater scale than here. The question how much further prices will rise in this country depends to a great extent upon steps being taken to increase available tonnage and restrict freights. This important subject is now being considered by Mr. Runciman in conference with shipping interests.

The *Statist*, London, Nov. 13, 1915, continuing the Sauerbeck index number, reports on the figure for the end of October:

At the end of last year and early this year the prices of commodities steadily advanced until from 81.2—the index number for June, 1914,—107.2 was reached in May, 1915. In June and July last there was a setback in prices due to heavy sales by the Government of produce bought in previous months. The Government's purchases were largely responsible for the great rise in prices that took place up to May, and the world's great consumption prevented any appreciable decline in prices when the Government became a seller of foodstuffs instead of a buyer. But since July prices have again risen, and from 106.4 the index number rose to 107.8 in September, and it has now further advanced to 110, the highest figure reached since 1873, when the number was 111.

The advance last month was due to a further rise in prices of cereal foods, of minerals, textiles, and sundry materials. In some measure these advances were counteracted by a substantial fall in animal food and a slight fall in sugar and tea.

Since war began the advance in vegetable food has been 66 per cent, in animal food rather less than 27 per cent, in sugar, coffee and tea 30 per cent, in minerals 28 per cent, in textiles 24 per cent, and in sundries 39 per cent.

Bradstreet's, New York, Nov. 13, 1915, reports on the index number for Nov. 1 as follows, in part:

Commodity prices, speaking of them collectively, continue to mount upward, thus verifying a prognostication made in these columns some few months ago. As a matter of course, the influences of the European war were bound to be felt in the markets of the United States. These influences are as strong, in some respects stronger than ever, and in addition domestic conditions have undergone such marked improvement that the policy of buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, so long a concomitant of uncertainty or its twin factor, depression, has been superseded by the necessity of filling up shelves. As manufacturers have kept stocks close to requirements, the situation as a whole—and disregarding a few eddies outside of the main currents—is one in which the producer rather than the buyer predominates. But after all allowances are made for the uplift in domestic economic trends, the antecedent influences arising from the European conflict stand out most prominently. On the one hand Europe requires our food commodities; it must have materials with which to prosecute the war; neutral countries with the doors of their former European purveyors closed, must come to the United States for some of their wants, and we in our turn are compelled to pay high prices for certain articles wholly of foreign origin, or in the output of which foreigners predominated. Thus are the war's effects felt in America, and it is not astonishing to find that the level of commodity prices is higher than ever.

Dun's index number for Nov. 1 advanced as a result of increases in eggs, butter, cheese, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, coffee, rice, salt fish, breadstuffs, raw cotton, silk, rubber, hides, leather, iron, steel, lumber, drugs and chemicals. In meats and provisions beef,

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES
AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	109
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	68	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	68	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.9
1894.....	97.2	94½	63	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8220	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.780	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.6
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	88.7
1899.....	100.1	93	68	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.9
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6604	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	126.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.282	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2631	111.848	59.2	101.8
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.8
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.8
1913.....	135.5	125½	85	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	57.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	57.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.8
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.0
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.0
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.0
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	58.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.8
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 7.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	7.7572	126.975	68.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	138.6	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	143.8	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.9	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	147.0	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.6	151.2	107.2*	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	147.3	147.7	106.4	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	147.1	149.1	106.4	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....
August.....	147.6	149.8	107.0	9.8113	125.079	63.1	.....
September.....	147.2	151.6	107.8	9.7934	124.684	58.5	.....
October.....	148.8	153.2	110.0	9.9778	126.663	60.0	.....
November.....	157.8	.....	.....	10.3794	130.467	60.6	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included.

(h.) Index Number for August 15th. \$9.8495.

*Revised figures.

hogs and bacon were lower but ham, sheep, tallow and lard were higher.

Gibson's index number, including 22 foods, averaged 60.6 for November, as compared with 60.0 for October, and 63.1 for November last year.

The New York *Annalist's* index number, including 25 foods, stood at 145.82 on November 27, as compared with 140.83 on October 30, and 150.44 on November 28, 1914.

In the United Kingdom, the November number of the *Labour Gazette* of the British Board of Trade reported retail food prices higher on November 1 than on October 1 by less than one per cent. Eggs advanced about ten per cent, milk six per cent or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per quart. Fish, bacon and butter were slightly higher than a month before. As compared with the same date in 1914 the level was 26 per cent higher, tea and fish by 50 per cent, beef 30 to 35 per cent, and mutton by a slightly smaller percentage, bread, flour and butter by about 25 per cent, eggs, bacon, milk and cheese by 20 per cent, potatoes 14 per cent, and sugar 13 per cent, while margarine was substantially the same as a year before. As compared with July, 1914, sugar prices had doubled, imported meat advanced by 50 per cent, British meat by 40 per cent, flour by rather more than 40 per cent, and bread by rather less, bacon, milk, butter and cheese by from 24 to 33 per cent. Margarine was changed but little. The general advance in the cost of food supplies was estimated at 41 per cent, allowing for the household consumption of each commodity.

Prices of food in Berlin, Germany, in September, as published in the *Statistische Korrespondenz*, and reported in the British *Labour Gazette*, showed advances over August in eleven out of nineteen commodities averaging 31 per cent, the general advance over July, 1914, being 78 per cent, while in August it was 75 per cent. Rice and split peas were more than three times as dear. Bread and flour were 27 to 60 per cent higher

but changes in quality had been made as a result of orders of the Federal Council requiring the uses of substitutes.

Food prices in Vienna, Austria, in August appeared 4.3 per cent higher than in July and 86.3 per cent higher than in July, 1914, in tables published in the British *Labour Gazette* based on official returns issued by the Austrian Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture in *Warenpreisberichte*. Beef advanced 17.4 per cent for the month, pork 18 per cent and potatoes 25 per cent. Lesser increases occurred in flour and bread, while onions, split peas, lard and veal declined and bacon, milk, margarine, rice and eggs, lentels, beans and sugar showed no change. As compared with July, 1914, beef, pork, eggs, lentels, split peas, and haricot beans had risen by from 100 to over 200 per cent, while all had risen by 50 per cent or more, except sugar, potatoes and milk. Food prices for September in Vienna were also shown in a report issued by the mayor, all commodities in the list being considerably higher than a year before, the greatest advance being in peas, 108 per cent, onions 125, margarine 141, beef 164, pork 165, rice 224, lard 256, bacon 272. Potatoes alone were unchanged and sugar was only 8.9 per cent higher. Allowing for importance in consumption the general level was 98 per cent higher.

The cost of seven foods in Italy in September, as shown by official figures in *Bollettino dell'ufficio del Lavoro* for November 1, 1915, was higher than a year before, the index number standing at 118.8 as compared with 96.0 in September, 1914, an advance of 22.8 per cent. Wheat bread was higher by 20.2 per cent, wheat flour by 28.7 per cent, macaroni by 25.6 per cent, beef by 44.8 per cent, bacon by 27.9 per cent, table oil by 8.5 per cent and milk by 4.3 per cent.

The cost of living in Christiania, Norway, during the first six months of the year, as compared with the same period in 1914, is shown in a report by the

Municipal Statistical Office. The British *Labour Gazette* for November gives tables showing the percentage changes. Food was higher by 23.6 per cent, light and fuel by 28 per cent, clothing by 6.7 per cent, rent by 3.2 per cent, taxes by 0.5 per cent and various expenditures were estimated to have risen by 16.2 per cent. The greatest advances were in rye flour at 110.5 per cent and peas at 105.2 per cent. Bread was up by 57.4 per cent, wheat flour by 45.2 per cent and potato flour by 28.3 per cent. Beef advanced only 3.2 per cent, fresh mutton 9.4 per cent, pork 11.6 per cent, butter 19.1 per cent, cheese 0.3, 11.0 and 2.9 per cent, according to variety. Coal rose by 69.2 per cent, coke 39.5 per cent, wood 12 per cent, and petroleum 4.5 per cent.

The Journal of the Statistical Office of the Netherlands for October 30 gives index numbers of retail prices of twenty-nine foods for September, 1915, based on the year 1893. The average for September was 147, the same as in August, and 148 for July, as compared with 114 for the year 1913, 113 for the period January to July, 1914, 121 for the last five months of 1914, 137 for the first six months of 1915. Wheat flour declined in September to the level of the first six months of the year. All commodities showed considerable advances over the first half of 1914.

The August number of the *Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics* gives index numbers of retail prices of foods and other groceries calculated from prices in thirty towns, the base being 1,000 in the year 1912. In July, 1914, the index number stood at 1,021 and rose to 1,334 by July, 1915, and to 1,423 by August, an increase of 39.4 per cent. Bread, flour, tea, oatmeal, potatoes, kero-

sene, milk, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, mutton and pork showed important advances. The purchasing power of money was shown in a table showing that what would have cost 20s in 1911 on the average in the six capital towns, in retail prices of foods and groceries, including starch, candles, blue, kerosene, and house rent, would have cost 23s 6d in the first quarter of the current year, and 24s 11d in the second quarter, as compared with 22s 4d and 23s 1d in 1914.

The New South Wales *Monthly Statistical Bulletin* for August gives index numbers of prices of exports at Sydney from August, 1914, to August, 1915, the base being 1,000 for the year 1901. For August the number was 1,648 as compared with 1,573 for July, 1,484 for May and 1,320 for August, 1914. Pastoral products, wool, tallow, hides, etc., stood at 1,838 for August, as compared with 1,648 for July and 1,454 for August, 1914. Metals, silver, copper, lead and tin stood at 1,414 for August, 1,514 for July and 1,020 for August, 1914. In September, 1914, these had declined to 884, but by November had recovered to the August level.

The New Zealand Department of Labour's Journal for October gives index numbers of retail prices of food and rent for the quarter ending September, the base being the average prices for 1909-13, equal to 1,000. The index number for the September quarter stood at 1,112, as compared with 1,105 for the June quarter and 1,056 for the September quarter of 1914, showing a rise of 12.42 per cent for the twelve months. Meats had reached a record level in September but the falling price of butter had lowered the dairy produce group. Bread and flour were also lower.

**FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND CLAUSES IN GOVERNMENT
CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING THE MONTH
OF NOVEMBER, 1915.**

DURING the month of November the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to eight contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. Two of these contracts contained fair wage schedules and the other six contained the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of extensions "A" and "B" to present wooden shed at berth 15 and construction of wooden shed "C" between Rodney slip and Sand Point slip, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, Rhodes, Curry Co., Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, November 2, 1915. Amount, \$19,100.

Cereal and agrostology building, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, T. H. Cathcart and E. Webster, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 19, 1915. Amount, \$11,232.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Stonecutters.....	55c per hr., 8 hrs. per day
Masons.....	55c " 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	55c " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	40c " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	35c " 9 " "
Metal lathers.....	45c " 9 " "
Plasterers.....	50c " 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	35c " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters....	44c " 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	33c " 9 " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30c " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c " 9 " "
Hoisting engineers.....	40c " 9 " "
Structural steel workers.....	35c " 9 " "
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	\$3.00 p. day, 9 " "
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	5.30 p. day, 9 " "

(All, Saturday afternoons off.)

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wage schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:—
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.50 per day, 8 hrs. p. day
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 8 "
Blacksmiths.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80 " 9 "
Joiners.....	3.00 " 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. per hr. 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	\$3.00 per day, 9 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	5.00 " 9 "

to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the foregoing clauses were the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Supply of motor generator set, transformers, motor and switch board apparatus, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, October 27, 1915. Amount, \$9,934.

Alterations and additions to fittings, Post Office, Moncton, N.B. Name of contractor, P. N. Leblanc, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, Nov. 1, 1915. Amount, \$1,130.

Post Office fittings, Jonquieres, Que. Name of contractor, R. A. Sproule, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1915. Amount, \$1,119.

Renewal of boiler, dredge "P.W.D. No. 2 St. Lawrence." Name of contractor, Union Foundry and Machine Works,

Ltd., St. John West, N.B. Date of contract, November 10, 1915. Amount, \$10,650.

Fittings in examining warehouse, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1915. Amount, \$4,973.

Postal Parcel fittings in Customs examining warehouse, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, The Riverside Lumber Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, November 22, 1915. Amount, \$1,200.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of October, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 377.79
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	94.30
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,603.27
Supplying new mail bags.....	627.25
Repairing mail bags.....	2,773.80
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	6,579.50
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	22.40
Repairing pillar boxes, letter boxes, steel portable boxes and railway mail clerks tin travelling boxes.....	67.45

TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

During November the Department of Labour recorded three new trade disputes. Two disputes were carried over from October, making a total of five trade disputes in existence during November; the October record showed seven trade disputes in existence, while that of November, 1914, showed six disputes. In the three new disputes of November, 1915, there were four firms and 281 employees directly involved; while in the two disputes carried over from October there were seven firms and 69 employees directly involved, making a total of 11 firms and 350 employees involved in the trade disputes in existence during November.

Duration of trade disputes.—The loss in working-days to employees concerned in the three new disputes of the month was approximately 3,521. These when added to the 1,846 working-days lost by employees involved in the two disputes carried over from October give a total loss of 5,367 working-days through disputes in existence during November. The number of working-days lost through disputes in existence during October was approximately 11,313 and through disputes in existence during November, 1914, approximately 4,344 working-days.

Trades affected.—The following table shows the trades affected and the number of employees involved in the three new disputes of the month:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of Employés.
Metal trades.....	2	2,921
Clothing trades	1	600
Total.....	3	3,521

Localities affected.—The localities affected by the three new disputes were New Glasgow, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., and Toronto, Ont.

Causes.—The causes of the three new disputes were as follows: Against a reduction in wages, 1; for increased wages, 1; protest against employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions, 1.

Results. — During November settlements were effected in the following manner in the case of the three new disputes of the month: Compromise, 1; in favour of employers, 1; in favour of employees, 1.

Disputes beginning before November.

The trade disputes carried over from the month of October were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C., commenced February 16, 1915.

- (2) Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S., commenced August 2, 1915.

Disputes beginning during November.

The three disputes which came into existence during November and which also were terminated during the month were as follows:

Electrical workers, Toronto, Ont.—On November 2, 126 electrical workers, employees of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and members of Local No. 353 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, went on strike owing to the refusal of the Commission to abide by the award made by the Board of Conciliation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act granting the employees a ten per cent increase in wages from May 1, 1916, with a three-year agreement from May 1, 1915. The Commission instead offered to put into effect the scale of wages as set forth in the minority report of the Board. The strike terminated on November 23 through the employees accepting the

Commission's offer with a few amendments.

Boot and shoe workers, Fredericton, N.B.—On November 6, 100 boot and shoe workers in the employ of two firms, namely, the Palmer-McLellan Shoepack Company and the John Palmer Company, both of Fredericton, N.B., went on strike, the cause being the refusal of the employees (sewers) to accept the rate offered by the firms for sewing larrigans. The sewers demanded the current rate of wages for this class of work but owing as it was stated to having taken the contract at a reduced price the company wished the men to also take a reduction in piece-work rates. The dispute was satisfactorily terminated by both parties compromising on a specified rate.

Machinists, New Glasgow, N.S.—On November 1, 55 machinists, employees of the Canada Tool and Specialty Company of New Glasgow, N.S., went on strike as a protest against the employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions. The dispute was settled on November 6 by the company acceding to the demands of their employees.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO NOVEMBER.								
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters	Victoria, B.C.	Against reduction in wages.	5	28		Feb. 16, 1915.		Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for minimum wage scale.	2	41		August 2, 1915.		" " "
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING NOVEMBER.								
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.	New Glasgow, N.S.	Protest against employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions	1	55		Nov. 1, 1915.	Nov. 6, 1915.	In favour of employees.
Electrical workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal of Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission to abide by award of Conciliation Board in favour of employees	1	126		Nov. 2, 1915.	Nov. 23, 1915.	In favour of employees.
<i>Clothing—</i> Boot & shoe workers	Fredericton, N.B.	Against reduction in wages.	2	100		Nov. 6, 1915.	Nov. 12, 1915.	Compromise.

* Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by male and female workers in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the Dominion or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour there were 50 workpeople killed and 273 injured during November, 1915. The record for the month of October was 71 killed and 262 injured, while that for November, 1914, was 88 killed and 362 injured. A comparison of the November and October, 1915, records shows that there were 21 fewer killed in November while there were 11 more injured. There were 38 fewer workpeople killed and 89 fewer injured dur-

ing November, 1915, than in the corresponding month of 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	8	16	24
Lumbering.....	3	3	6
Mining.....	5	13	18
Railway Construction.....	1	.....	1
Building Trades.....	1	12	13
Metal Trades.....	6	101	107
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	6	6
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	6	6
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	5	9	14
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service....	10	69	79
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	3	3
Navigation.....	4	6	10
Miscellaneous.....	1	14	15
Public Employees.....	2	3	5
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	3	11	14
Unskilled Labour.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	50	273	323

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Stanchel, Que.....	Nov. 3	1	Fell from barn loft.
".....	Charlottetown, P.E.I..	" 12	1	" " "
".....	Uxbridge, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell from and run over by wagon.
".....	Prince Albert, Sask...	" 6	1	" " " "
".....	Emerson, Man.....	" 20	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Port Colborne, Ont....	" 26	1	Run over by wagon.
Farmhand.....	Wroxton, Sask.....	" 3	1	Mangled in a separator.
Fireman (threshing engine)..	Granum, Alta.....	" 20	1	Mangled by threshing machine.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1915—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Chopper.....	Clarendon, N.B.....	Nov. 11	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Metapedia, Que.....	" 11	1	" " " "
Lumber yard employee.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 10	1	Crushed between cars.
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	River Hebert, N.S....	" 26	1	Fall of coal.
Quarry worker.....	Rivière a Pi rre, Que..	" 4	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Asbestos miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que..	" 20	1	Struck by falling rock.
Quarry worker.....	Granby Point, B.C....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Kmslo, B.C.....	" 7	1	Fall of rock.
<i>Railway & Canal Construction—</i>				
Brakeman (canal construction).....	Port Weller, Ont.....	" 20	1	Run over by cars.
<i>Building Trades—</i>				
Stonemason.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 4	1	Fell from a building.
<i>Metal Trades—</i>				
Electric power house employee.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted.
Structural steel worker.....	Hope, B.C.....	" ..	1	Fell from a bridge.
Metal worker.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 2	1	Mangled by machinery.
Steel worker.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont..	" 15	1	Falling piece of metal.
Foundryman.....	Longue Point, Que....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Lin man.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	" " "
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>				
Engineer (packing plant)....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 5	1	Mangled by machinery.
Brewery worker.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 3	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 4	1	" " "
Grist mill employee.....	Montague, P.E.I.....	" 3	1	Mangled by machinery.
Flour mill employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	1	" " "
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Conductor.....	Wainwright, Sask.....	" 7	1	Fell from moving train.
Engineer.....	Vandreuil, Que.....	" 16	1	Run over by a locomotive.
".....	M.P. 1, Shuswap, S.D., B.C.	" 21	1	Fell from a bridge.
Fireman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 7	1	Collision of locomotives.
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.	" 27	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Point Edward, Ont....	" 16	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Angler, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Shophand.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 10	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Employee.....	Thompson's Crossing (C.N.R.), Alta.....	" 18	1	Struck by a falling metal pipe.
".....	M.P. 22, Kamloops, S.D., B.C.	" 14	1	Derailement of boarding car.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Canal pilot.....	St. Catherines, Ont....	" 7	1	Crushed between vessel and canal lock wall.
Deckhand.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 16	1	Crushed between vessel and wharf.
".....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 4	1	Fell overboard.
Longshoreman.....	Port Colborne, Ont....	" 26	1	Fell into hold of steamer.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Stevedore.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 1	1	Struck by a descending clam.
<i>Public and Civic Employees—</i>				
Civic fireman.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell from and run over by a motor fire truck.
Mail collector.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	1	Run over by a motor truck.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i>				
Employee (cynamid plant) ..	Niagara Falls, Ont....	" 26	1	Crushed by a revolving crane.
Employee (cement plant)....	Longue Pointe, Que....	" 29	1	Mangled by machinery
".....	Longue Pointe, Que....	" 9	1	Burned—ignition of gasoline.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Longue Pointe, Que....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

Immigration to British North America from the United Kingdom.—During October 8,928 British subjects previously resident in the United Kingdom left to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe as compared with 18,903 in October, 1914. British subjects leaving for foreign countries numbered 4,128, of whom 1,826 were destined for the United States, as compared with 9,305 and 8,484 respectively in October, 1914. Those leaving for parts of the British Empire numbered 4,800, of whom 1,307 were destined for British North America as compared with 9,598 and 3,204 respectively in October of last year.

During the ten months ending October, 67,465 British subjects left the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence out of Europe as compared with 200,978 in the corresponding period of last year. British subjects leaving for foreign countries numbered 28,683, of whom 25,866 were destined for the United States, as compared with 70,365 and 64,614 respectively for the corresponding period of 1914. Those leaving for parts of the British Empire numbered 38,782, of whom 15,402 were destined for British North America, as compared with 130,613 and 76,235 respectively in the same ten months of last year.

Emigration from British North America to the United Kingdom.—During October 8,624 British subjects previously resident in places out of Europe arrived to take up permanent residence in

the United Kingdom as compared with 9,300 in October, 1914. British subjects arriving from foreign countries numbered 1,735, of whom 1,367 were from the United States, as compared with 2,681 and 1,722 respectively in October, 1914. Those arriving from parts of the British Empire numbered 6,889, of whom 4,006 were from British North America, as compared with 6,619 and 4,644 respectively in October of last year.

During the ten months ending October 76,635 British subjects previously resident in places out of Europe arrived to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom as compared with 83,004 in the corresponding period of last year. British subjects arriving from foreign countries numbered 19,713, of whom 13,303 were from the United States, as compared with 24,209 and 16,987 respectively in the corresponding period of 1914. Those arriving from parts of the British Empire numbered 56,922, of whom 30,684 were from British North America, as compared with 58,795 and 23,584 respectively in the same ten months of last year.

Balance.—It appears from the above that as 4,006 British subjects arrived from British North America to take up residence in the United Kingdom during October and 1,307 left the United Kingdom to reside in British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 2,699. These numbers compare with 4,644, 3,204 and 1,440 respectively for October of last year.

It appears also that as 30,684 British subjects arrived from British North America to take up residence in the United Kingdom during the ten months ending October and 15,402 left the United Kingdom to reside in British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 15,282 for this period. These numbers compare with 23,584, 76,235, and an inward balance of 52,561 respectively for British North America for the corresponding period of 1914.

On September 30 a Dominion order-prohibition of all classes of artisans and in-council was passed continuing the labourers from entering British Columbia for a period of six months from October 1, 1915, until after March 31, 1916. The order-in-council sets out the various ports of entry in British Columbia to which the order shall apply, and is a renewal merely of an order put into effect in December, 1913, and renewed from time to time.

Lands Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of October, 1915, the number of patents was 1,607 and the number of acres 252,028.81.

These numbers compared with 2,717 and 470,807.88 respectively in October, 1914. For the ten months ended October 31, 1915, the number of patents was 16,926 and the acreage 2,740,602.04 as compared with 26,356 patents and an acreage of 4,352,941.97 for the corresponding period of 1914.

Homestead Entries.—In October there were 434 homestead entries in Manitoba, 484 in Saskatchewan, 479 in Alberta, and 39 in British Columbia, a total of 1,436, as compared with 2,394 in October, 1914, a decrease of 958. The numbers for the ten months ending October were: Manitoba, 3,470; Saskatchewan, 5,089; Alberta, 5,569, and British Columbia, 421, a total of 14,549, as compared with a total of 22,248 for the corresponding period of 1914, a decrease of 7,699.

Of the 1,436 entries in October, 216 were made by persons who had previous entry, 205 by citizens of the United States, and 275 by persons from the United Kingdom. Canadians from Ontario and Quebec made 226 entries; from the Maritime Provinces 17, and from the Western Provinces 191. The remaining entries were made by persons of other nationality.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

THE total of building permits in November was \$3,444,250, an increase of \$873,857 as compared with October and a decrease of \$1,016,687 as compared with November of last year. The total for the 11 months ending November was \$30,419,393 as compared with \$97,-

236,334 for the corresponding period of 1914. Only one province, Nova Scotia, showed an increase in the total value of building permits issued in 11 months as compared with the same period of 1914. The greatest decline in building during the 11 months was in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING NOVEMBER, 1915.

	November 1915	October 1915	November 1914	November, 1915 compared with November, 1914 Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	15,850	11,545	3,000	+ 12,850
Halifax.....	90,250	135,045	48,655	+ 41,595
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	40,250	36,350	20,950	+ 19,300
Moncton.....	18,225	27,700	8,350	+ 9,875
QUEBEC—				
Quebec.....	348,125	202,335	76,155	+ 271,970
Three Rivers.....	6,000	25,350	1,100	+ 4,900
Maisonneuve.....	536,500	131,850	99,000	+ 437,500
Montreal.....	435,745	493,268	364,710	+ 71,035
Westmount.....	24,750	4,650	4,290	+ 20,460
Lachine.....	70,625	33,445	64,060	+ 6,565
Outremont.....	49,000	16,000	21,650	+ 27,350
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	162,125	314,200	84,495	+ 77,630
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	3,425	Nil	— 3,425
Kingston.....	19,770	12,910	4,820	+ 14,941
Peterborough.....	5,005	11,888	2,125	+ 2,880
Toronto.....	799,395	416,756	738,073	+ 61,322
St. Catharines.....	45,996	37,793	28,245	+ 17,751
Niagara Falls.....	52,525	9,600	11,500	+ 41,025
Welland.....	32,464	524	7,488	+ 24,976
Hamilton.....	93,165	101,365	709,270	+ 616,105
Brantford.....	12,635	24,230	7,225	+ 5,410
Paris.....	30,670	520	3,810	+ 26,860
Guelph.....	5,920	15,082	14,525	+ 8,605
Berlin.....	15,915	23,460	18,900	+ 2,985
Woodstock.....	4,672	9,303	7,675	+ 3,003
Stratford.....	6,561	13,287	2,995	+ 3,566
London.....	75,470	110,980	50,705	+ 24,765
St. Thomas.....	7,070	13,135	19,975	+ 12,905
Chatham.....	16,100	12,375	4,450	+ 11,650
Windsor.....	81,950	41,080	33,900	+ 48,050
Owen Sound.....	2,075	3,000	4,850	+ 2,775
North Bay.....	1,900	40,000	31,885	+ 29,985
Cobalt.....	500	1,550	22,000	+ 21,500
Sudbury.....	500	.....	1,350	+ 850
Port Arthur.....	720	3,180	31,400	+ 30,680
Fort William.....	304,440	5,150	3,085	+ 301,355
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	42,850	55,750	260,900	+ 218,050
St. Boniface.....	Nil	Nil	1,830	+ 1,830
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Moose Jaw.....	9,050	5,212	9,200	+ 150
Swift Current.....	1,210	Nil	Nil	+ 1,210
North Battleford.....	75	.....	900	+ 825
Yorkton.....	125	2,215	Nil	+ 125
Weyburn.....	1,000	2,815	4,700	+ 3,700
Estevan.....	Nil	1,100	205	+ 205
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	1,700	6,400	39,200	+ 37,500
Medicine Hat.....	6,950	Nil	10,420	+ 3,470
Lethbridge.....	3,410	2,010	3,025	+ 385
Red Deer.....	125	Nil	600	+ 475
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Kamloops.....	Nil	2,800	2,360	+ 2,360
New Westminster.....	4,820	6,875	9,275	+ 4,455
Vancouver.....	13,800	214,455	1,584,475	+ 1,570,675
Point Grey.....	7,040	7,900	11,137	+ 4,097
North Vancouver.....	1,847	515	4,840	+ 2,993
South Vancouver.....	5,785	.....	7,695	+ 1,910
Victoria.....	9,950	9,000	19,135	+ 8,185
Nanaimo.....	985	630	Nil	+ 985
Oak Bay.....	350	Nil	Nil	+ 350
Prince Rupert.....	3,000	.....	4,500	+ 1,500

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

AS the outcome of a strike at the mines of the Canadian Coal and Coke Company at Lovettville, Alberta, an agreement has been arranged between the company and its employees by which it is agreed that no strike shall be called for at least the period of six months from the date of the agreement (October 15, 1915) and that any grievance arising during that time shall be decided finally by the management and a committee of the employees. The company reserves the right to make any further advance in wages as they may see fit, but undertakes not to reduce the rates agreed upon by the agreement.

The following is a copy of the wages schedule adopted, which dates from October 1, 1915:

Occupation.	New rate.
Drivers.....	\$2.90
Rope riders.....	3.00
Bratticeman.....	3.00
Tracklayers.....	3.20
Tracklayers' helpers.....	2.50
Timbermen.....	3.00
Contract miners off the face.....	3.00
Mine labourers and pumpmen.....	2.50
Bank and tippie men.....	2.45
Slate pickers (men).....	2.45
Trimmers.....	2.80
Hoisting enginemen..... (per hour)	.34
Power house enginemen..... (per hour)	.34
Firemen.....	3.25
Machinist.....	3.35
Smiths.....	3.50
Tubmen.....	3.25
Tubmen's helper.....	2.90
Labourers.....	2.25
Powder men.....	2.30

CONTRACT.

Pillars.....	.43
Rooms.....	.56
Narrow work, 10 feet levels save as previous yardage rate.....	2.10
Small shacks, free rent.	
Houses and large shacks, \$1.00 per month less.	

Drumheller Agreement.

Negotiations which had been in progress for several weeks between the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America with a view to effecting a working agreement between the recently organized mine workers in the lignite coal fields known as the Drumheller District, resulted in an agreement being reached at the end of October, in respect to one of the mines in the district—the Midland Collieries—by which the terms of the general agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, of April 1, 1915, are made applicable to the Midland mines. The full text of the agreement is given herewith.

To The Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Specifications for the Midland Collieries, Ltd., of Drumheller, Alberta.

(1) That the general provisions outside and inside day wage scale, that are now in effect between the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, and The Western Coal Operators' Association, in accordance with a certain agreement between these parties dated April 1st, 1915, be in effect at these collieries during the life of this agreement.

CONTRACT RATES.

No. 1 Mine—No. 3 Seam.

All coal paid for—one ton to be considered 2,000 pounds:

PICK MINING.

Pillars and stumps—90 cents per ton for screened coal.

Pillars and stumps—75 cents per ton run-of-mine.

Rooms—90 cents per ton for screened coal.

Rooms—75 cents per ton run-of-mine.

Yardage—\$1.50 per lineal yard.

Narrow work — 90 cents per ton for screened coal.

Narrow work—75 cents per ton run-of-mine.

Yardage—\$2.00 per lineal yard.

Bone—10 cents per inch per lineal yard.

Timbering—Square sets notched and lagged (in entries), \$1.00 per set.
Bridge sticks, \$1.50.

Tracklaying and lifting clay—(If done by miner), 25 cents per lineal yard.

All coal to be forked if required.

Slack loaded after forking, 25 cents per car.

Where the company requires the miner to shovel coal over 12 feet, the miner to be paid at the rate of 50 cents per lineal yard.

All narrow places, such as entries, room necks and cross-cuts, must be mined a suitable depth from rib to rib before shots are fired. All rooms must be mined half way across before shots are fired.

Clay in entries will be taken up by the miner from rib to rib and also in room necks. Clay in rooms will be taken up by miner at least 5 feet wide from the rib the track is on.

All timber in entries and room necks to be lagged securely. All posts in rooms to be placed not more than five feet from post to post, and such post to have a suitable cap. All cross-cuts to be posted.

The above prices are based on the present screening facility.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dockage. — Present dockage system to prevail.

Powder—Caps and other supplies as per present practice.

Wash house—\$1.00 per month.

Blacksmithing—50 cents per month.

Dated at Calgary, October 28th, 1915.

W. L. PHILLIPS,

President,

District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

W. F. McNEILL,

Commissioner,

Western Coal Operators' Association.

Blairmore Agreement.

On July 25, 1915, a supplementary agreement was entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association, on behalf of the West Canadian Colliery, Limited, of Blairmore, Alta., and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering the Greenhill mine at Blairmore. The full text of this agreement, which was only recently received in the Department, is printed herewith.

To the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Application having been made by the Local, and specifications having been furnished by the company, for prices for No. 1 seam, Greenhill Mine of the West Canadian Collieries, we find that the following schedule shall be the rates to apply:

Specifications No. 1 Seam, Greenhill Mine of the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., Blairmore, Alta.

Gangway—8 ft. collar between notches, 11 ft. spread, 7 ft. clear above rail, including all timbering, tight lagging, tracklaying, ditching and loading coal and rock in separate cars, \$11.00 per lineal yard.

Raises—6 ft. by 6 ft. or 6 ft. by 8 ft., including timbering, bratticing and chute building, 75 cents per cubic yard.

First length of chute (12 ft.) to be \$5.00 if built by miner.

Counter gangway—6 ft. by 6 ft., including timbering, bratticing and handling coal, 87½ cents per cubic yard.

Rooms up pitch and angles—To be not less than 12 ft. wide, to include timbering, chute building, air-tight brattice, laying sheet iron and manway, 50 cents per cubic yard.

Rooms across pitch—To be not less than 12½ ft. wide, to include timbering, bratticing, laying track, handling coal and gobbing rock, 54 cents per cubic yard.

Cross-cuts—6 ft. by 6 ft., including timbering, bratticing, handling coal, 75 cents per cubic yard.

Pillars—Including all work necessary to deliver coal in a clean manner and keep the place in a safe condition, 43 cents per cubic yard.

Dated at Frank, Alberta, July 24, 1915.

W. L. PHILLIPS,
President,

District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner,

Western Coal Operators' Association.

REVIEWS.

Workmen's Compensation.

Great Britain.—Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1914.

THESE statistics of compensation paid in 1914 under the Act of 1906 and under the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 were presented to the Home Department September 23, 1915. The statistics of compensation appearing in Part I of the tables relate to the seven great groups of industries—shipping; factories; docks; mines; quarries; construction work; and railways. Part II contains tables relating to the legal proceedings under the Acts.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Act who

were employed in the seven industries was more than seven millions, which is less than in the preceding year owing to enlistment. The total payments for compensation in 1914 amounted to £3,465,361, and the number of cases totalled 442,116, of these 4,216 cases were fatal and 437,900 disablements. The disablement cases included 41,494 continued from 1913. During the year 398,343 of these cases were terminated, leaving 39,557 cases outstanding. Out of the 437,900 cases 28,213 were settled by the payment of the lump sum of \$795,270.

The tables in Part I also include compensation for various industrial diseases under the Act. In the 43 fatal cases of industrial diseases compensation was paid to the amount of £7,099, and in

9,622 disablement cases to the amount of £182,551. The number of continued cases was 3,593, and they accounted for £105,742. The majority of these cases, 8,932 or 92.4, occurred in the mining industry; of the remainder, 544 or 5.6 per cent, were cases of lead poisoning.

The statistics in Part II relating to proceedings in the court are grouped in nine tables and are given separately for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The total number of applications for arbitration in 1914 was 9,746; many of these dealt with allowances already granted, others were settled out of court, so that the number of claims finally settled in court was 5,531. The decisions in 4,440 cases, or 80 per cent, were in favour of the applicants. There were 31,195 memoranda of agreements registered in the courts. The number of cases carried to Courts of Appeal was 189, and 69 were allowed. The appeals to the House of Lords were 20, of which seven were allowed. There were 139 cases under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and only one appeal under this Act was dismissed. The figures have steadily decreased since 1907, and clearly indicate that the older Act is falling into disuse since the Act of 1906 has come into full operation.

Conservation of Canada's Resources.

Sixth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation, Canada, 1915. Pages, 333.

The report of the sixth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation has recently been issued. Although the Commission has worked under the shadow of the war, a glance at the contents reveals that the ever-widening scope of the Commission's activities has

not been seriously affected. The volume contains interesting discussions on Canada's wealth in forest, field, mine and stream, and instructive papers on town planning, technical education and agricultural surveys.

The opening address of the chairman, Sir Clifford Sifton, is a comprehensive review of the work of the year and an outline of plans for the future. The chairman stated that the outstanding feature of the year's work was in connection with town planning and the appointment of Mr. Thomas Adams as their adviser in this matter.

Mr. Adams gave the history and progress of the housing movement in Canada since 1911. He sketched the legislation passed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta along this line and the action taken by various municipalities. He emphasized the economic rather than the aesthetic side of town planning and showed the need for legislation in every province. In conclusion he urged that determined efforts be made to ensure the future development of cities along lines conducive to the health, comfort and happiness of their citizens.

In view of the present industrial conditions the papers on mineral resources and the problem of their conservation formed topics of general interest. The forestry branch reported most satisfactory progress. The situation in Quebec showed greatest improvement owing to the support of the Provincial Government and the practical training in forestry at Laval. Reports of the work on agricultural surveys and illustration farms showed the benefits that had accrued from such a system and suggest-

ed an illustration county as a larger field for this important work. The Department of Agriculture has taken over this branch of the Commission's activity. A paper on the Canadian Fresh Sea Fish Trade by Mr. Allan Donnell affords a valuable resumé of the work of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in encouraging the sale of fresh sea fish.

The appendices contain a report of the National Conference on Town Planning, held in Toronto in May, 1914, which includes the discussion on a Town Planning Act for Canada; there is also a statement of Recent Town Planning Progress in the Maritime Provinces, and a paper by Mr. P. A. Taverner recommending the creation of three new national parks as bird sanctuaries at Bonaventure Island, Percé Rock and Point Pelée.

Employment in Winnipeg.

Annual Report of the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau.

The second annual report of the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau for the year ended September 30, 1915, indicates increased service to employers and

workpeople as compared with the previous year. The total number of positions filled during the year was 15,542, while the number of positions offered was 17,862. In the preceding year the number of positions filled was 12,282, and the number offered 13,883. The greater number of applicants, about 80 per cent, comes from the unskilled labour class. 10,242 British subjects were placed in positions and 5,300 foreigners.

The following table gives the record of business for two years in some of the unskilled labour classes:

Character of positions.	1914-15.		1913-14.	
	Offered.	Filled.	Offered.	Filled.
Labourers	7,816	7,618	4,222	4,158
Handy men	524	511	944	921
Bushmen.....	421	392	115	79
Farmhands.....	365	233	304	228
Carpenters	167	157	230	217
Teamsters.....	116	91	170	146
Day workers.....	4,038	3,956	3,689	3,596
Domestics.....	2,260	993	1,445	749

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act. — Indemnity.—Permanent and partial disability.

THE plaintiff sued under the Workmen's Compensation Act for an accident while working for the defendant, alleging the following facts: He was the operator of a tin cutting machine, at a salary of \$6 a week. On the third day of September, 1914, the first joints of the second and third fingers and a part of the first joint of the first finger of his right hand were amputated by the knives of the machine. He alleged inexcusable fault on the part of the defendant, and claimed half his salary from the date of the accident and an indemnity equivalent to one-half the permanent partial reduction of his earning capacity.

The defendant pleaded that by the accident the plaintiff had only a small piece of flesh cut from the first finger of his right hand; that the plaintiff only lost his salary during three weeks from the date of the accident, after which he continued his work at the same salary he was receiving at the time of the accident; that for these three weeks the defendant paid him more than one-half of his wages and that the plaintiff does not suffer any permanent partial incapacity.

In the Superior Court at Montreal judgment was rendered in the following terms:

"Considering that the law in the case of partial permanent incapacity gives an indemnity equal to one-half of the reduction of salary, which obliges the judge to seek to ascertain the corresponding decrease of salary which would normally follow therefrom; that it is impossible to give a greater extension to the law without violating both the letter and the spirit; that according to the proof the plaintiff will sustain for some time a slight incapacity, but he is not exposed to suffer a normal diminution of his salary on account of this accident, for these reasons doth dismiss plaintiff's action with costs." (*Stack v. Whittall.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Application of the Act.—Absence from the work without leave.

The plaintiff's husband was in the employ of the defendant company as a working foreman carpenter. He was at work at the round-house of the company at Turoot, which is surrounded with tracks which are used as a shunting yard for the making up of trains. The eleventh day of January, 1914, was pay day. The men were paid about eight o'clock in the morning. About eleven o'clock the foreman started to have his cheque cashed at a nearby branch of the Molsons Bank. He could have reached the bank without crossing the tracks, but

he would have had to pass before the office, and could easily be seen, and it was forbidden by the rules of the company to go and have cheques cashed during working hours. He accordingly started to cross the tracks, where a train was being made up, and was caught between two cars and killed. His widow sued the company for \$2,025. The defence was that the accident did not happen in the course or on the occasion of his work, and that his death was due, if not to the intentional, to the inexcusable fault of the deceased.

The Superior Court maintained the action, but held that the deceased was guilty of inexcusable fault and reduced the claim by one-half.

Both parties appealed from this judgment, which was reversed by the Court of Review, Mr. Justice Greenshields summing up the case as follows: "The deceased left his employment against his instructions; he went, for no reason connected with his work, into a dangerous locality for his own private purposes. He exposed himself to a danger which was not incident to his employment and in no way connected with it; he met with an accident, because he left his work and placed himself in a dangerous position; and for that reason, I should say, his widow must be denied the relief sought under the Act." (*Dame Lavery v. Grand Trunk Railway Company*.)

**Industrial accident. — Wood-cutter. —
Application of the Act.**

On February 18, 1913, a wood-cutter, while felling trees in the woods for the defendants, who are lumber dealers and contractors, cut his right foot with his

axe, and sued for an annuity for partial permanent disability. The defendants answered the action by claiming that the accident did not fall under the Workmen's Compensation Act, as the lumbering operation in the course of which the plaintiff was injured was not an industrial operation.

The Court maintained the defense, holding that "it was shown that when the plaintiff was working at Van Bruysse, at the time of the accident, as a wood-cutter, cutting pulp wood for them on account and for the benefit of the defendants, he himself inflicted with his own axe the injury of which he complains in his action"; that "the mere felling of trees in the woods and cutting them into pulp wood are a lumbering operation which is part of agricultural exploitation"; that "no industrial character can attach to the mere cutting of timber in the woods, which constitutes the initial and indispensable operation for the conversion of the timber into an article to be tarred"; that the accident was caused by the axe the plaintiff himself was handling and that "consequently, the tool which caused the accident being handled by the plaintiff himself, there is no reason to apply the Workmen's Compensation Act, even if the accident were held to be an industrial accident," and dismissed the case with costs. (*Michaud v. Tremblay et al.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant.— Negligence.

An employee of a smelter was seriously injured and sought damages from the company on the ground of negligence.

The plaintiff's duty consisted in looking after the machinery used in the briquetting department of the defendant company's smelter at Grand Forks. He had been foreman of this department since it was started in the spring of 1902, and was a skilled mechanic. The briquetting machine was running as usual on the day of the accident, and when it was shut down at the noon hour, plaintiff suspected that the bearings were getting hot, and in order to investigate the trouble he climbed a ladder to where the shaft and fly wheels were located. He found the bearings heated, and, as part of his duty, endeavoured to remedy the defect. According to the plaintiff's statement he unscrewed the bolts of the cap holding the shaft and when he had released such cap and was taking it down to hand to his assistant the whole machinery, to which the poles, fly wheel and shaft and timbers were

attached, fell down and injured him. His leg was broken above the knee and he sustained other injuries which confined him to the hospital for a great period of time, and which appeared to be permanent. The plaintiff contended that the injury arose through the original negligence and defective installation of construction of the timbers supporting the machinery and that the defendant company had allowed such condition to continue so that the place afforded the plaintiff for work was dangerous. It was decided that no legal liability had been shown enabling the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendant, and the action was dismissed. The judge, however, stated that counsel for the plaintiff could apply for compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act. (*Meagher v. Granby Consolidated.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JANUARY, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

IT is satisfactory to be able to state that the remarkable freedom of Canada from industrial disputes continued at the end of the year to be a marked feature of the industrial situation. Three minor strikes only appear in the statistical record as actually existing on December 31, the total number of employees directly concerned being considerably under two hundred. In two of the three cases the strikes concerned, though technically unsettled, were no longer regarded as effective. The three strikes are (1) boilermakers in Halifax, N.S., (2) plumbers in Victoria, B.C., and (3) boilermakers in Yarrow, B.C. The last named dispute was actually the only effective strike in existence in Canada at the end of the calendar year. The strike at Yarrow began during the last week in December, and, from the information received, did not promise to be specially difficult in arrangement. One or two other small industrial troubles began and ended during December. About 60 girls employed in the printing room of the American Bank Note Company were out for a week, the dispute relating to the question of discipline. The settlement included an arrangement looking to the avoidance of future strikes by the establishment of a permanent conciliation committee representing the company and employees.

* * *

PRICES continued to advance in December, particularly in iron and steel, also in grain, dairy products, fruits

and vegetables, flour and sugar. The cost of a weekly budget of commodities used by the average family showed a slight increase. Butter, cheese, potatoes, beans and tea showed the chief increases as compared with a year ago, but meats were slightly lower.

* * *

THE Department publishes in the present issue a review of the prices situation in Canada for the year 1915. This review shows a steep advance in the early part of the year in both foods and materials and a very steep advance in the last three months of the year in materials, particularly metals and chemicals. The index number of wholesale prices including 272 commodities averaged 148.7 for the year as compared with 136.1 for 1914. In retail food prices the rise was not so steep. The cost of a week's supply of 30 staple foods rose from \$7.97 to \$8.13. Flour and bread declined from the very high levels reached early in the year, but prices for butter, cheese and eggs continued high, while potatoes rose steeply in the last few months owing to a short crop. Coal and wood were slightly lower and rent declined considerably in the Western Provinces.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT during December, while showing a falling off from the level of November, was fairly well maintained. The conclusion or discontinuance of threshing in parts of the West left a number of men out of work,

and in Eastern Canada severe winter weather adversely affected civic and other outside construction work. On the other hand, ice-cutting and snow-shovelling gave employment to large numbers of men at many points, and in some parts lumbering operations continued to absorb considerable labour. Demands upon charity societies and employment agencies were light as compared with the same month last year, and very little in the way of distress was reported. A general review of industrial conditions during 1915, published in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, shows a marked improvement over the previous year.

* * *

WITH respect to the matter of separation allowances to dependants of munition workers, the Department, which in this matter is acting as the agent of the British authorities and is distributing the grant to dependants in Canada, had at the end of the month received 823 claims and the allowance was being paid in all cases where the regulations had been met. In view of the misunderstanding yet prevailing in some quarters, as correspondence reaching the Department suggests, it seems desirable again to point out that the separation allowance, amounting in most cases to 17s. 6d. (\$4.25) per week, is granted by the British Government in addition to the wages received by the workman concerned, on account of the workman's dependants in Canada, and the allowance is being paid through the Department of Labour in all cases where the conditions laid down by the British authorities have been met. In so far as the Department has been instructed, the separation allowance is limited to the case of those workmen who removed to Great Britain by arrangements made with the Barnes-Windham Mission of Enquiry, which visited Canada during the summer of 1915, and is not being

paid in cases where arrangements were made through private parties.

It was noted last month that there was a tendency on the part of the families receiving this allowance to remove to Great Britain and the number of removals during December was marked, the initial instalment on account of the separation allowance, covering back payments extending over several months, often providing funds conveniently for the journey. Many of the workers originally resided in Great Britain and their wives are themselves sometimes returning to other relatives in that country. The separation allowance, it may be noted, ceases where the dependants remove to Great Britain.

* * *

ANNUAL or semi-annual elections of officers take place during December or early in January in the case of the great majority of the trades union locals of Canada, numbering somewhat over two thousand, and the officials of the Department of Labour charged with the preparation of the annual report on Labour Organization in Canada started accordingly their enquiry for the purposes of that publication. The secretary of every trades union organization in Canada should receive from the Department a communication covering forms to be filled in with particulars requested, and the forms should be filled in as soon as possible and mailed to the Deputy Minister. The importance of this feature of the annual volume on labour organization has been freely recognized by union workers, and prompt and careful attention on their part to the communication received from the Department will further increase the value of the report.

The Department is at the same time endeavouring to secure reliable statistics as to the extent of recruiting among trades unionists during the calendar year. The figures collected by the Department on this subject at the end of

the year 1914 showed that considerable numbers were recruited during the early months of the war, but the returns which at the close of last month were beginning to reach the Department suggest unexpected increases in this direction, reports indicating that here and there practically the whole membership of a union has gone to the front, the local unit being disbanded accordingly. Full returns on this point will be awaited with considerable interest.

* * *

THE barbers of St. Thomas, Ontario, have succeeded in reducing their working hours. A recent civic by-law provides that the working hours for the barber shops of the city shall be as fol-

lows: (1) ordinary working day—5 a.m. to 8 p.m.; (2) Wednesdays—5 a.m. to 7 p.m.; (3) Saturdays—5 a.m. to 11 p.m.; (4) on the day immediately preceding a public statutory holiday and on civic holiday—5 a.m. to 10 p.m. When, however, a holiday falls on a Monday, then the working hours shall be from 5 a.m. to 12 noon. The municipal proclamation states that the application for the by-law was signed by not less than three-fourths of the occupiers of barber shops in the city. The union barbers had, it is said, endeavoured to arrange with others of the trade as to the matter of shorter hours, but failing agreement in this way requested a by-law, under the provisions of The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Sec. 84, ss. 4).

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

LABOUR conditions during December showed little change from those of November, though in some localities the last few weeks of the month were quiet owing to a number of factories closing down for the usual year-end repairs and stock-taking. On the whole, labour was well employed. Whilst there was a falling off in opportunities of employment in some districts due to the interruption of certain outside operations by cold weather and the conclusion of threshing in parts of the West, this falling off was offset in some districts by other opportunities of employment, such as snow shovelling and ice-cutting. There was little in the way of unemployment except in some parts of the West and in British Columbia, and even in localities where unemployment was reported, the number out of work was much lower than at the same time last year. Charity organizations reported very little in the

way of relief cases, and towns and cities which last year had to make provision for distress had very few calls upon them up to the end of the month. Trade during the Christmas season was very good and had the effect of improving employment for clerks; also some lines of manufacture. In parts of the country the weather continued fairly mild and building operations were proceeded with to a considerable extent, and even in parts where severe winter weather set in some outside building and interior work was carried on. A fair amount of building activity was reported from some country districts in the West where farmers were erecting houses and barns.

Agricultural operations were practically over except in a few parts of the West where threshing was still in progress. Fishing on the whole was quiet during December. Lumbering operations continued fairly brisk, with dull-

ness in a few quarters. Activity in mining, both coal and metaliferous, continued. Manufacturing establishments were fairly busy in general lines. In some special branches exceptional activity prevailed. Railway construction was quiet. Conditions in general transport were fairly active, particularly in railway traffic. Water transportation also was fairly busy until the middle of the month when lake and river navigation ceased. No wages changes were reported during the month and relations between employers and employees were on the whole harmonious.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose to 162.4, as compared with 158.6 for the previous month and 137.6 for December, 1914. The rise for the month was due chiefly to advances in metals and metal products, but grain and fodder, sheep and mutton, poultry, dairy products, fresh fish, fruits and vegetables, sugar, flour, raw cotton, raw silk, bituminous coal, gasoline, benzine, linseed oil, turpentine, brooms, some chemicals and raw rubber were also up. Hogs were somewhat lower, while lemons, oranges, cream of tartar, and Canadian hops receded slightly. In retail prices the average cost of a weekly budget of staple foods rose to \$8.128, as compared with \$8.016 for the preceding month, and \$7.951 for December, 1914. Butter, cheese, potatoes, beans and tea showed the chief increases, as compared with a year ago, but meats were slightly lower.

Agriculture.

In Eastern Canada there was little in the way of agricultural operations outside of the usual work of looking after stock, getting out wood and making repairs. In some parts of the West threshing was still being carried on when weather permitted. From Saskatoon it was reported there was a greater demand for choremen on farms than there was a year ago. At Regina there was a good demand for farm help, though the supply was equal to the demand.

At Calgary it was reported that in some districts threshing was finished or discontinued and that a number of men were out of employment in consequence. There was, however, a large amount of threshing still to be done in the district and many men were still employed in the fields.

Fishing.

Fishing was quiet. The season was reported practically over at Charlotte-town and at Sydney. At Newcastle, N.B., it was reported that the smelt fishing industry was badly handicapped owing to the fact that the Miramichi river was not frozen over, and only a few fishermen operated nets from scows. These, however, reported the run of fish good. At Three Rivers there was a fair amount of activity in the fishing of tom-cods, which made their first appearance on the market on December 28.

Fishing on the Lakes was fairly good. At Hamilton it was reported that the catches were exceptionally good, the number of herring taken during the season being the largest for some years past. At Port Arthur fishing was active up to the middle of the month, many tons of herring being shipped. Some 877 fishermen were engaged in fishing in the Lake Winnipeg district during December. The catch of whitefish and pickerel was not expected to be very good this season, which began in November and will close in February. In the warehouses at Selkirk 75 men were working full time, and 175 teams were required to haul the fish.

Quiet conditions also prevailed on the Pacific coast. Only a few fishermen were engaged on the Fraser river securing small catches for the local markets. At Prince Rupert conditions showed but little change from those of the previous month. Some 1,900,000 pounds of fish were landed, about the same amount as was taken last month. The British Columbia salmon pack for 1915 was 1,133,381 cases as compared with 1,111,039 cases in 1914.

Lumbering.

Logging operations continued fairly brisk in most of the largest lumbering districts in Canada, though a few localities were marked by dullness. At Westville, N.S., lumbering was reported quiet owing to the low price of deals and was not so active as was anticipated earlier in the season. At Newcastle, N.B., operations in the woods were being pushed vigorously, a good depth of snow greatly assisting yarding and other work. It was expected the cut on the Miramichi river would exceed that of last year by several million feet. From Fredericton lumbering operations were reported fairly active, though a good fall of snow was required. During the month the New Brunswick Minister of Lands and Mines sent out a letter to lumbermen and mill owners throughout the province asking their opinion as to the practicability of carrying out a scheme to send portable houses to France. From Quebec it was reported that lack of snow retarded the drawing of logs to the rivers, the amount of snow in the woods at the end of the month being hardly sufficient to make good roads. At Three Rivers logging operations were reported brisk. At Sherbrooke logging operations had commenced, but were not so extensive as last year.

From some Ontario districts favourable conditions were reported. Throughout the Northern Ontario woods there was considerable activity in the taking out of pulpwood and railroad ties, while in the lumber shanties the various companies were operating on a large scale, and some complained of a shortage of help. Wages were reported lower than the rates paid two years ago, but slightly higher in some instances than the rate paid last year. At Peterborough lumbering was reported brisk with a good demand for men for the camps. At Port Arthur, however, lumbering was very quiet. Quiet conditions were also reported in the Sault Ste. Marie district.

At Edmonton there was very little demand for men to work in the woods in any capacity. Tie making, which usually furnishes work for a large number of men, was not very active.

At Fernie activity was confined entirely to logging operations, which were being carried on on a more or less extensive scale throughout the entire district. At New Westminster lumbering was somewhat improved. The mills were all running full time and some logging camps were opened up. There was still a good demand for shingles in the United States market, and the output was only limited by the available supply of cedar. At Victoria also there was a noticeable improvement and a general revival of the industry was reported at different points on the Island.

Mining.

Coal mining continued active. In the Sydney district fairly good outputs were obtained. The Dominion Coal Company with a reduced force of workmen was expected to show an increased output of 250,000 tons over that of last year. The collieries at Sydney Mines were also busy. One colliery was closed down as the coal does not stand banking in the winter and also suffers by transportation. Men employed at this colliery were, however, being given work at other mines. At Westville the coal output still failed to supply the demand. The Drummond colliery which was closed by fire for some weeks was again entered and the fire extinguished. Operations were expected to be resumed shortly. The Acadia Coal Company was raising nearly 2,000 tons per day. In the West the coal mines in the Drumheller field north of Calgary were busy, with a fair demand for qualified miners. At Lethbridge the mines were active and working at full capacity. At Edmonton owing to mild weather the demand for coal was reported much lighter than usual at the season, though the price was higher than a year ago. At Fernie

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
2—Halifax.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
4—Truro.....			V active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Active	
8—Moncton.....			Active	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			Fair	Fair	V active			
10—St. John.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	V active
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
18—Three Rivers.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
22—Brockville.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
23—Chatham.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.....		Active						
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
26—Guelph.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Active	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
28—Kingston.....			V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
29—London.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
31—Orillia.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
32—Oshawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
34—Peterborough.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	V quiet	V quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Fair	Active	Active		Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active		
40—Toronto.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
42—Woodstock.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			Quiet	Fair	V active		Quiet	
44—Winnipeg.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	
47—Regina.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	V quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active		Fair	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		V active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general conditions

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.				Textile.			Clothing.	
	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1—	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair		Fair	
2—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Active
3—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4—	V active	V active		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active		Fair	V active
5—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		V active		Quiet	Quiet
6—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair		Fair	Fair
7—	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Fair	V active			Fair	Fair
8—	Active	Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active				Active	Active
9—	Active	Active		V active	V active	Active				V quiet	V quiet
10—	Active			V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	
11—				V active	V active		V active	V active		Active	Active
12—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
13—	V active		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active			Active	Active
14—	Fair			Fair	Fair		Active			Fair	Fair
15—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
16—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
17—	V quiet	V quiet		Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet		Active	Active
18—	Active	Active		V active	V active	Active	V active			Active	Active
19—	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
20—	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
21—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
22—	Fair			Active	Active	Fair				Fair	Fair
23—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	Fair
24—	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Fair
25—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active		V active	V active		Active	V active
26—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active
27—	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair		Fair			Fair	Fair
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29—	Fair		Fair	Active		Fair				Quiet	Quiet
30—				Active	Active			Active		V active	
31—	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet
32—	Fair	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				Fair	Fair
33—	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active		V active	
34—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
35—	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	Quiet
36—				Fair	Fair					V quiet	V quiet
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active		Fair	
38—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Active		Active	
39—	Fair			Fair				V active		Quiet	
40—	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
41—				Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
42—	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Active	Active
43—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	
44—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
45—	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active					Active	Active
46—	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet				V quiet	
47—				Fair	Fair	V active				Quiet	
48—				Active	Active					Fair	
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
51—				Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
52—	Fair			Active	Active	Fair				Fair	
53—	Quiet		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet				Quiet	
54—				Quiet	Quiet						
55—				Quiet	Quiet	Fair				Fair	
56—	V quiet			Fair	Fair	V quiet				V quiet	
57—				Quiet	Quiet					V quiet	
58—				V quiet	V quiet					V quiet	V quiet
59—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trades and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Active	Active	Active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	Active	V active	V active				Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active	Active	Active					Active	Active
4—Truro.....		V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	V active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....	Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
10—St. John.....		V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. John and Ierville.....		Active	Active			V active	Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair			Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	Fair	V quiet		Fair	V active	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet		Active	Active
22—Brookville.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair			Fair	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....		Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair	Fair
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	V active			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
26—Guelph.....		Active	Active	Active	Active				
27—Hamilton.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Quiet	Fair	Fair
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	Active	Fair	V active		V active	Fair	Active	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....		Fair		Fair				V active	V active
31—Orillia.....						Active			
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Active	Active	Fair			Fair	V active	V active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William		Quiet	Quiet					Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....		Active	Active						
37—Stratford.....		V active	V active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		
39—St. Thomas.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Quiet	Active
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....		Active	Active	Fair			Fair	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active	Active					V active	V active
46—Prince Albert.....		V quiet	V quiet					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					V active	V active
48—Saskatoon.....				V quiet	V quiet			V active	V active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
50—Edmonton.....	V quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....								V active	V active
52—Medicine Hat.....		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

	TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
	Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Expressmen, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—				V active	V active	Quiet	V active		Fair	V active
5—				Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active
6—		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
7—		Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
8—	Active			V active	Active	Fair	Active		V active	Quiet
9—		V quiet		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair
10—	V active	Active	Active	Active				V active		Active
11—	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active
12—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
13—	Active	V quiet	V quiet	Active		Quiet	Active		V active	Quiet
14—				Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
15—				Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	V quiet
16—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17—	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
18—		Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
19—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
20—	Fair			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
21—	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
22—		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
23—	Active			V active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
24—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active
25—	V active			Active	Fair	V active	Active		Active	Fair
26—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
27—	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
28—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
29—	Fair			Fair		Active	Fair		V active	Fair
30—	Active					Quiet	Active		Active	Fair
31—									V active	Quiet
32—					Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
33—		Quiet		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
34—										Fair
35—		V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Quiet	V quiet
36—									Quiet	Active
37—				V active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
38—	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Fair		Fair	Active
39—					Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
40—	Active				Fair	Active	Fair		Active	Quiet
41—	Fair			Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42—				Active	Active				Active	Active
43—	V active			Active	Fair					Fair
44—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
45—										
46—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair
47—	Fair			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
48—	Active			Quiet	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Fair
49—				Active	Active				Active	Fair
49—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair
51—					Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
52—				Fair	Fair	Active	Fair		Active	
53—										
54—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active
55—	Quiet	Quiet		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet		Quiet	V quiet
56—	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
57—			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet		Fair	V quiet
58—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet
59—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

coal mining was still enjoying the improvement which commenced in October, and no falling off in activity was expected within the next two months. At Nanaimo miners were well engaged, especially those in the city.

Metal mining also continued active. In New Brunswick, at the Lake George antimony mines, which had been closed for many years, the entire plant was running full blast. The smelter had been at work for several weeks and several shipments of metal were made. The daily output of ore amounted to about 15 tons, and the price of the metal was 32 cents a pound. Mining operations in the Sherbrooke district were good. Copper mines and asbestos mines were running full time, and chrome iron miners were also busy. In the Sudbury district some activity was reported at Bruce Mines, owing to the purchase of some old properties by Cobalt parties. Some other mining properties along the line of the Algoma Central Railway were busy. In the Cobalt district active conditions prevailed and there were few idle miners. Gold mining throughout the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps was at its maximum. Hollinger had a force of 1,100 men employed, and the Dome Mines were employing as many men as they could place to advantage. In the Kootenay district in British Columbia active conditions were reported. There was also continued activity in the Anox district.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing on the whole was fairly well maintained, though some quiet prevailed on account of year-end shut-downs for repairs and stock-taking in some localities. The steel industry at Sydney and Sydney Mines was working to full capacity, and the Nova Scotia Steel Company was rushing work on a new open hearth furnace to enable a larger output of steel. Other foundries and factories in the Sydney district were fairly busy. At Westville the

woollen industry was quiet. Other industries also at this point were quiet on account of usual repairs. Clothing and biscuit and confectionery manufacturers at Halifax were very busy.

New Brunswick industries were also busily employed. At Newcastle local industries were all working full time and with full staffs. At Fredericton factories and workshops were running full time and in some cases overtime. At Moncton, also, industries were active.

In the Province of Quebec manufacturing was active. Industries at Three Rivers were reported busy, and at Sherbrooke factories were running night and day. Shoe manufacturers in Quebec City were operating to full capacity, one concern working overtime. Cotton factories also were working to full capacity. At Montreal boot and shoe manufacturers were busy, though no special activity was apparent in the leather trade. Fur and clothing manufacturers were fairly busy.

In most of the large industrial centres of Ontario manufacturing establishments continued busy. At Toronto, electrical, sheet metal and structural steel establishments were fairly active; also leather manufacturing concerns. Boot and shoe factories and clothing factories were fairly busy. At Berlin, foundries, furniture factories, clothing factories, button factories and shoe factories were very busy, several of these establishments working overtime. Rubber factories also were active. Shirt and collar factories were running full time, with a shortage of female machine operators in some establishments. At Galt manufacturing concerns were busy. At Hamilton manufacturing was considerably more active than in the corresponding month of last year, and it was expected this activity would continue during the winter months. At Niagara Falls ten of the leading manufacturing concerns reported conditions busy, and those which reported quiet are usually so at this season. At Chippewa, near Niagara Falls, the

plant of the Standard Smelting Company, which had been closed for a long time, resumed operation. Iron ore was the only metal being treated, but it was expected that nickel would be handled later. At Woodstock conditions were about the same as in the previous month. Wagon and piano factories reported conditions fair. Furniture factories reported little change. Industrial establishments at Stratford were busy, with no idle men. At Chatham foundries and machine shops were busy on supplies for the new sugar factory to be established at this point. Flour mills were running overtime, also woollen mills. Carriage factories were on short time. At Peterborough manufacturing was very active. A number of the factories were working overtime and reported more orders than for some years past. At Brockville, Brantford, Belleville, Kingston, Owen Sound, Windsor, St. Catharines and St. Thomas industrial establishments were on the whole fairly busy.

Western manufacturing conditions were fair. At Medicine Hat exceptional activity prevailed in flour mills which were working day and night, turning out over 3,300 barrels of flour a day. Almost all local industries were working and there was practically no unemployment in the city. At Calgary saddle companies were busy, and the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden were working full time. At Lethbridge flour mills were reported adding to their warehouse accommodation so as to allow the mills to run more steadily. Quite a number of men were given work in the construction of buildings.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction continued quiet. On lines north of Edmonton railway contractors were doing some track laying, and work was also continued on the Hudson Bay line.

The Fredericton-Gagetown section of the St. John Valley Railway has been

completed between Centreville and Gagetown, and tenders have been asked for the unfinished parts, which consist of 26 miles from Andover to Centreville and 33 miles from Gagetown to Rothesay.

During the month the Three Rivers Traction Company opened its electric line, with new equipment and modern cars.

Some construction work was continued on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway.

Work was continued on the new union station at Toronto. The foundation work was expected to be finished by March 1. Work was also carried on on the new station at North Toronto, to be used jointly by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway.

General Transport.

Railway transportation, both passenger and freight, was on the whole brisk. Water transportation, however, was affected by the closing of lake and river navigation about the middle of the month, though there was a fair amount of traffic until then from some parts. The last ship of the season passed down the Welland canal on December 22.

At Sydney transportation by rail and water was fairly heavy, the open weather being favourable to shipping. At Halifax, along the water front, longshoremen were kept fairly busy, and the outlook for active conditions during the winter months was good. Coal handlers also were busy, and the latter part of the month operators were unable to secure sufficient help to handle the work offering. At Westville railway traffic continued exceptionally heavy, and the facilities of the railway companies were taxed to handle it. At Newcastle, N.B., while navigation on the Miramichi river was practically closed for freight, the river was still open at the end of the month, and a passenger service between Newcastle and Chatham was still oper-

ating for the first time in the history of the river. At Moncton both passenger and freight traffic was very large, and many special crews were required for the movement of trains. At Sherbrooke, Que., railways were carrying a lot of freight, but passenger traffic was quiet. At Quebec the shipping season was prolonged to a late date, vessels coming and going until the middle of the month.

At St. Thomas, Ont., passenger and freight traffic was heavy, and extra men were added to working forces. Railroad shopmen, also, were well employed. At Brockville railroad traffic was reported very brisk, the Grand Trunk Railway finding it difficult at times to procure help, especially firemen. At London an exceptionally heavy passenger traffic was reported, due in great part to the large number of soldiers returning home to spend Christmas. At Port Arthur work in the elevators and in the transport of grain was very active up to the close of navigation, about the middle of the month.

The Trades.

Building.—There was a fair amount of work for building trades during December in those parts where open weather continued, and interior work in other localities also provided employment. On the whole, however, building trades were dull.

Metal.—Metal workers continued very active.

Woodworking. — Woodworkers continued fairly well employed, though employees of furniture factories engaged on regular work were dull.

Printing.—Printing trades continued fairly well engaged.

Textile.—Textile trades continued active.

Clothing.—Tailors were only fairly well employed. Garment workers on

regular lines were generally dull, though some exceptional activity was apparent in the case of employees engaged on special orders. Boot and shoe workers in the large shoe manufacturing centres were active.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Trades engaged in food preparation were busy and improvement was noticeable in the case of cigarmakers and tobacco workers.

Leather.—Leather workers continued fairly well engaged, with quiet reported in some quarters.

Transport.—Railway workers continued actively engaged both in traffic and mechanical departments.

Unskilled. — Unskilled labour was quiet, with a fair amount of activity in some localities where outside building and civic construction work was still being carried on. Ice cutting and snow shovelling also afforded opportunities of employment in a number of districts.

Canadian Trade.

During November, 1915, the total imports of merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$45,217,559 as compared with \$31,552,190 for November, 1914, an increase of \$13,665,369. Domestic exports of merchandise for November, 1915, amounted to \$92,931,916 as compared with \$42,782,109 for the same month of 1914, being an increase of \$50,059,807. Increases in the exports of the products of the mines, fisheries, forest, animals and their products, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous are shown, these being exceptionally heavy in the case of animals and their products, agriculture and manufactures.

The following table gives the latest official summary of the Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, NOVEMBER, 1915.

Imports entered for consumption.	November.		Exports. (Domestic.)	November.	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	\$18,697,737	\$26,079,686	Mines.....	\$3,655,475	\$6,634,887
Free Goods.....	12,854,453	19,137,873	The Fisheries.....	2,056,055	2,075,877
			The Forest.....	3,439,970	4,556,502
			Animals and their products...	8,470,602	12,113,520
			Agriculture.....	18,846,286	53,936,837
			Manufactures.....	6,376,500	13,231,022
			Miscellaneous.....	27,221	383,271
Total.....	\$31,552,190	\$45,217,559	Total Merchandise.....	\$42,872,109	\$92,931,916
Coin and bullion.....	\$48,323,727	4,705,933	Coin and bullion.....	164	20
Grand Total.....	\$79,880,917	\$49,923,492	Grand Total Exports....	\$42,872,273	\$92,931,936
Duty collected.....	\$5,113,062	\$9,440,315			

The following are the returns of the Canadian bank clearing houses for November, 1915, with comparative figures for November, 1914:

	November, 1915	November, 1914	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$282,437,024	\$201,353,029	+ \$81,083,995
Toronto.....	194,628,769	150,132,944	+ 44,495,825
Winnipeg.....	245,962,656	148,927,216	+ 97,035,440
Vancouver.....	26,324,641	28,519,737	— 2,195,096
Ottawa.....	19,885,360	18,119,824	+ 1,765,536
Calgary.....	22,308,991	14,822,508	+ 7,486,483
Quebec.....	15,385,947	14,025,754	— 1,360,193
Edmonton.....	10,110,802	10,333,744	— 2,222,942
Hamilton.....	15,422,731	10,999,870	+ 4,422,861
Victoria.....	6,659,343	8,168,812	— 1,509,469
Halifax.....	10,025,337	7,812,491	+ 2,212,846
Regina.....	13,645,462	8,790,004	+ 4,855,458
London.....	8,176,725	6,537,113	+ 1,639,612
St. John.....	6,467,782	6,095,734	— 372,048
Saskatoon.....	8,129,148	4,811,143	+ 3,318,005
Moose Jaw.....	6,490,154	4,026,808	+ 2,463,346
Fort William.....	2,841,303	2,953,175	+ 111,872
Brantford.....	2,702,580	2,052,314	+ 650,266
Brandon.....	4,081,203	2,842,055	+ 1,239,148
Lethbridge.....	2,823,286	1,614,260	+ 1,209,026
New Westminster.....	1,067,874	1,244,550	— 176,676
Medicine Hat.....	1,906,437	1,301,697	+ 604,740
Peterboro.....	2,097,648	1,689,176	+ 408,472
Totals.....	\$909,581,503	\$657,173,958	+ \$252,407,545

Canadian revenue for November, 1915, amounted to \$17,072,456.76 as compared with \$9,495,536.30 for November, 1914, an increase of \$7,576,920.46. The expenditure on capital account during November, 1915, was \$17,461,977.23 as compared with \$4,601,077.68 in November, 1914. This expenditure comprised \$4,306,180.15 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$13,155,797.08 for war purposes.

The bank statement for November, 1915, showed the paid-up capital stock

of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,987,275 as compared with \$113,986,106 for the month of October, 1915. Deposits payable on demand for November amounted to \$406,735,171 as compared with \$392,042,193 for October. Notes in circulation amounted to \$124,153,685 for November as compared with \$122,782,233 for October. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during November amounted to \$41,064,550 as compared with \$45,682,230 for October, 1915.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.

The condition of labour in Halifax during December was fully up to the average of a normal year. The weather was exceptionally mild during the entire month, and very favourable to outside work. There has been a falling off in some branches of the building trades, as is usual at this season of the year, but on the whole more men were at work than for the same month a year ago.

Along the waterfront 'longshoremen have been kept fairly busy, and the outlook for active conditions during the winter months was good. Coal handlers also have been kept busy, and the latter part of the month operators were unable to secure sufficient help to handle the work offering.

Work on the new ocean terminals showed much progress, and the new Furness-Withy pier was well under way.

Clothing and biscuit and confectionery manufacturers have been very busy.

The retail trade reported Christmas business very good.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active over the entire district, and with the exceptions of the building trades, all classes of workmen were well employed. The larger industries were all working up to full capacity, and giving employment to as many men as they could get. Business was good for the month, and there was a marked change over industrial conditions of December, 1914. All reports pointed to a continuation of this activity throughout the winter.

The steel industry at Sydney and Sydney Mines worked up to full capacity. The coal trade was active, and fairly good outputs were obtained. The Dominion Coal Company, with a reduced force of workmen, will show an increased output of 250,000 tons over that of last year.

The building and allied trades were quiet, although not without employment.

The wood factories kept up a fair though not a full organization. Other foundries and factories were fairly busy.

Transportation by rail and water was fairly heavy. The open season was favourable to shipping.

Truro.

The year end month in respect to employment was as satisfactory as the other months of the year, but few seeking work and these because of quietness in lumbering operations; as the year drew to a close, however, there were signs of improvement in this respect.

All classes of the building trades were well employed. There was a brisk demand for carpenters right up to the end of the year, so much so that men were brought from other places.

Printers, painters and iron workers were well employed.

All industries ran full time.

Customs receipts showed an increase of 33 per cent over 1914.

Railway receipts, both passenger and freight, showed a good increase.

Both wholesale and retail merchants reported a satisfactory year.

The chair works at Bass River were fairly busy, but the peg and ribbon works at Stewiacke closed down owing to interruption of the foreign trade.

On the whole, the outlook for the new year was bright.

Westville.

Owing to the usual year end repairs, etc., at the different manufacturing plants, the last two weeks of the year as respects labour were somewhat quiet, but a summing up of labour conditions for the whole year will show a period of activity in excess of anything heretofore known in the history of the locality.

Railway traffic continued exceedingly heavy and the facilities of the transportation companies were taxed to handle it.

Wholesale and retail trades reported the largest month in a busy year.

Lumbering, owing to the low price of deals, was not as active as anticipated earlier in the season.

The woollen industries were quiet.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

The past year was one of the best that the province has experienced, and at the end of the year normal conditions prevailed. Notwithstanding that the winter season had fairly set in, carpenters were well employed.

Freight shipments were large and the export of fowl, geese, etc., continued in large lots.

Fishing was quiet, the season having practically closed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Fredericton.**

The labour situation during December was fairly satisfactory. There was a slight decrease in activity compared with the preceding month, but viewed as a whole, conditions were normal for this season of the year and fully up to the standard of one year ago. The building trades were fairly well employed, while factories and workshops were running full time and in some cases overtime. The local stores reported that the Christmas trade was fully equal to that of last year and that money appeared quite plentiful.

Lumbering operations were fairly active, but a good fall of snow was required to assure a good cut.

Moncton.

Labour conditions continued fairly good during December. Outside employment naturally fell off as is usual at this season, but in all manufacturing plants, in railway circles, and in business concerns, a steady activity prevailed. In building operations much interior work remained to be done both on private construction and on large public contracts, and consequently steady employment was assured to a large number of mechanics and labourers throughout the winter.

Woodworking plants were all actively running to fill current trade and to renew supply of stock for next season's operations. Railway business has been especially active; traffic, both passenger and-freight, being very large and many special crews required for movement of trains. With the closing down of many outdoor operations a large number of labourers were set free, but as the greater number of these were from outside points and have left for their homes the number of unemployed labourers in Moncton was small and it was not considered necessary by the civic authorities to make any special provision to relieve distress through lack of employment.

Christmas trade was active and up to the standard of previous seasons in volume, and a large amount of special help found employment during the holiday season.

Newcastle.

The labour situation remained unchanged during December. There was still a good demand for all classes of skilled labour and a fair demand for unskilled labour.

While navigation was practically closed on the Miramichi, the river still remained open, and the passenger service between Newcastle and Chatham was still operating for the first time in the history of the river.

The volume of wholesale and retail trade during the Christmas season was the largest for years. Local industries were all working full time and all employing full crews.

St. John.

Business improved during December, but the building trades reported work dull. All other branches of industry were well employed. Merchants generally expressed satisfaction with the business outlook, and the Christmas trade was reported better than last year.

Two new rest houses have been erected at West St. John for the benefit of the winter port workers, which will provide comfortable quarters at meal times and during the hours when the men are off duty.

Savings bank transactions for the month of November were: deposits, \$65,130.80; withdrawals, \$89,843.12.

Inland revenue receipts for November were \$20,168.97, and for the corresponding period last year \$18,581.63, an increase of \$1,587.34.

The customs receipts for November were \$242,173.82, and for the same period last year \$92,292.38, an increase of \$149,881.44.

QUEBEC.

Montreal.

Nearly every relief society reported a considerable falling off in the demands made upon its funds during December as compared with previous months and with the same period a year ago, and this in spite of the fact that December is the period when navigation closes, when building stops in great deal of its street work. Owing to the falling off of building operations as compared with more prosperous years there was not the usual contrast between the active and the dull seasons in 1915. The falls of snow, which occurred during the month, have given work to some of the men taken off public works.

The holidays interfered to the usual extent with the amount of work during December. General trade conditions were fair during the first part of the month, and rather quiet towards Christmas and New Year's Day. The railroads were well patronized for the holiday season, and there was as much purchasing of holiday goods as in other years. Boot and shoe manufacturers were fairly busy, but there was no special activity in the leather trade. Some orders for boots for military purposes were received. The lumber market was a little

better, and the larger firms were putting a fair number of men into the woods under the spur of a renewed inquiry from the United States. Most manufacturers in the fur and clothing trades reported returns ahead of expectations. More contracts have also been awarded for military clothing from Ottawa. Paint and oil men reported business much better than usual at this season.

The Canadian Electro-Produets Company, which has been incorporated with a capital of half a million dollars, expects to have a new electric furnace plant for the manufacture of high-grade steel here. The plant is being designed on the basis of two units, each with a capacity of 25 tons of steel a day, and one is expected to be in operation before January ends. The electric furnace idea has already been applied to the aluminium and carbide industries in the Shawinigan district on a large scale. Although similar plants are in operation in Welland and Sherbrooke, it is a new venture here as applied to steel on the lines proposed.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company closed an export order on December 27 for nearly 2,000 freight cars, valued at \$2,000,000. Work is being started at once. This is one of the largest equipment contracts entered into by a Canadian firm for export. The Imperial Oil Company has also given an order for 100 forty-ton tank cars, and the Michigan Central Railroad has ordered the steel under-frames of 150 fifty-ton flat cars. An order for 100 twenty-ton end-tipping coal wagons has been closed as well. Local buying is much stronger than for some time. Cars have advanced 25 per cent in price owing to the enhanced value of raw material.

The annual statement of Dominion Bridge Company shows earnings of 20.7 per cent on stock, the bridge and structural business of the company having been much better than expected, and it was stated that the shops at Lachine, Toronto and Winnipeg would be kept reasonably busy and at satisfactory prices.

The Canadian Pacific purchases for the British Government have already exceeded five million dollars, and they cover almost everything than can be manufactured on this side of the Atlantic for use in the field.

On December 16 a conference was held of representatives of many Montreal district municipalities and societies to organize a deputation to co-operate with others throughout Canada to urge the Government to adopt a national labour bureau system for Canada endorsed the scheme practically unanimously. Representatives of the Montreal City Council and the Trades and Labour Council were, however, not present.

The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge has decided to abandon the field of outdoor relief. It will in future leave this part of its work to the Charity Organization Society. There was a falling off in the latter society's records of those applying for assistance through unemployment or insufficient wages. In the one matter of Christmas relief it was ascertained from five of the principal societies taking part in this work that fewer families availed themselves this year of their bounty than last year.

At the close of the season of navigation during December the exports of flour totalled 1,613,214 sacks, a decrease of 1,150,000 sacks, and the shipments of oatmeal and rolled oats were also much smaller than in 1914. In dairy produce cheese exports increased by 369,193 boxes and butter by 47,195 packages. Egg exports more than doubled. Owing to lack of ocean grain room the total decrease in all kinds of grain exports amounted to more than thirty million bushels. Because of the demand for army supplies the export business in cured meats has been the largest on record, amounting to 360,641 cases, or nearly seven times as much as in 1914, and at much better prices. The lumber exports were equal to those of last year.

Through the Lachine canal there was a drop of a million tons in the amount

of cargo carried for the season. The last boat passed down through the canal on December 13.

The city proposes to spend \$1,000,000 this winter in constructing sewers in 22 wards, three-fourths of the work to be in the north end of the city. Another sum of \$2,000,000 was authorized by the City Council on December 28 for carrying on improvements to the city aqueduct for which about \$6,000,000 has already been spent. At the beginning of the month 4,000 men were laid off from public works finished for the season by the city.

Mr. J. E. Hutchison, general manager of the Montreal Tramways Company, stated on December 14 that \$500,000 had been spent by the company in track-laying through the summer season, and about 1,000 men were employed through the city at these works.

Railroad net earnings for December achieved almost a record figure. Banking profits have been sufficient, although less than for 1914. December bank clearings at Montreal were \$299,162,549, a new high record, and \$101,171,362 above the corresponding month in 1914.

Quebec.

December was a good month for labour. The demand for men in the building trades, particularly skilled labour, was well maintained. In the shoe factories there was also a very marked increase in demand and the most of the shoe factories were working to their full capacity, with one working overtime to fill war orders. Cotton factories also were working to full capacity. Unskilled labour, however, was not busy. The numbers of these have naturally been increased by the close of navigation, which throws out of employment stevedores, ship labourers, longshoremen, bargemen, tug boat employees, etc. There is always a certain amount of poverty in the city that needs relief. In most of the wards occupied by the skilled class of labour the conditions were normal; in those where the num-

ber of unskilled amongst the residents is higher the reports of the charitable organisations show a slight increase.

In the lumbering industry the lack of snow for roads retarded operations in one section of this work, that of drawing to the rivers, the amount of snow in the bush being scarcely sufficient to make good roads.

The Christmas shopping season in Quebec was a very heavy one, merchants all agreeing that not only was it far in excess of last year but equal if not superior to the best year made. The shipping season was also prolonged this year to a very late date, vessels coming and going to the middle of the month.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month.

Reports from merchants and storekeepers in the city indicated that the Christmas trade this year was in excess of any previous year.

With factories running night and day and with the workmen earning larger wages than ever was known before, the commercial and industrial situation was most satisfactory.

Lumbering has commenced, but will not be so extensive as last year.

Railroads were carrying a lot of freight, but passenger traffic was quiet.

The ice men have commenced to get their ice fields ready.

Sorel.

Industrial conditions were good, comparing very well with the situation in the two last years during the same month.

In the various manufactures, shops, foundries, etc., work has been carried on actively.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was very good during the month and all those who wanted to work were

able to find employment. In spite of the advanced season the building trades were well employed.

Local industries were active, some working overtime.

Trade, wholesale and retail, was much more active than during the preceding month. With fair winter roads, the country people came in great numbers during the holiday season and traders were busy.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions in this district showed a slight improvement as compared with the preceding month, but there still was quite a number of unemployed among ship labourers and unskilled labour.

Manufacturing improved in several branches and business in general was fair.

During the past season 2,377 boats carrying freight to and from the United States passed through Chambly canal as against 2,480 in 1914, but the total tonnage was larger than during last year.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during December was good in Three Rivers and throughout the district, comparing favourably with the same month of last year. A steady demand for labour was a feature of the month, especially for workers in the different factories in the city.

Early in the month the Three Rivers Traction Company started the operation of its electric tramway in the streets of the city.

The famous tommy cod fish of the St. Maurice river made its first appearance on the market on December 28.

Lumber firms had their men busy in the bush cutting logs.

All factories were kept busy full time this month.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Conditions remained about the same during December as compared with the month previous. Whilst in one or two concerns in the city which employ only a limited number of hands the hours of labour have been shortened, in the remaining manufacturing establishments there has been no curtailment of hours or lessening of employees. Two local establishments were running day and night with considerable staffs.

Merchants generally reported an excellent Christmas trade, not only amongst the farming community but in the city as well.

In the northern part of Hastings county lumbering was being carried on to some extent, but not nearly as extensively as it was a few years ago.

Berlin.

There was very little difference in labour conditions from last month. The factories that worked overtime in November were still rushed during December. The Dominion Sugar Company finished slicing beets the last week in December, about 200 men being out of work at the end of the month in consequence.

The foundries, furniture factories, robe and clothing factory, button factories and shoe factories, as well as felt factories were still very busy, several working overtime. There was still a number of carpenters employed finishing up jobs. The only ones that were not busy were outside labourers, cigar-makers, painters and the building trades.

Both the large rubber factories were working overtime during the month, while bakeries and confectioneries were very busy.

Breweries in Berlin and Waterloo worked full time, but report trade less than last year.

Shirt and collar factories were running full time with a shortage of female machine operators in some.

Wholesale and retail trade was very good during the month; in fact, the latter report trade away ahead of the same month last year.

Customs returns for Berlin for November were \$66,719.70; November, 1914, \$40,058.60, an increase of \$26,661.10. Customs returns for Waterloo were \$5,911.04, an increase of \$2,594.17 over same month last year.

Farmers in this district were still busy hauling sugar beets to the factory, hauling beet pulp from the factory, caring for stock and marketing dairy products, etc.

Railway traffic was very heavy over the holiday season in passenger and in freight.

Brantford.

No change has taken place in the general state of labour during the month. There was practically no unemployment, although in some branches of industry full time was not being worked. The supply and demand of labour was about equal. This is accounted for by the fact that conditions were generally better than they were last year, and fewer men were in the city to offer their services.

The building trades continued quiet, but men working at those trades find employment in the factories. Machinists continued very busy, in many instances working overtime.

During the month retail trade improved and by Christmas had greatly exceeded the volume done last year for the same month.

While many people are poor, yet there has not been the want that was in evidence last year, and charitable organizations have not had the call upon their funds and services to anything like the extent experienced in some winters. The total customs receipts for the month of November were \$43,855.49, and the inland revenue was \$8,165.76, nearly \$1,400.00 in excess of November, 1914.

Manufacturing was fair. In special industries conditions were brisk, overtime being worked. In other lines satisfaction seemed to prevail and manufacturers were generally optimistic.

Railroad construction was continued slowly. The Lake Erie and Northern had some of their new cars on the tracks and people were awaiting the decision of the voters on the question of selling the portion of the route from Paris to Galt owned by the municipality of Brantford to the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company.

Building construction and other outside work was quiet.

Brockville.

December was a month of unusual activity, and the year 1915 was generally fair.

The supply of labour has been equal to the demand in almost every instance, with opportunity for employment to all that wanted work.

Railway traffic was very brisk, the Grand Trunk Railway finding it difficult at times to procure help, especially firemen.

Manufacturing was very active in some industries, active in others, and quiet in some lines.

Chatham.

Labour conditions for December were about the same as in the preceding month, the continued mild weather being advantageous for outside building trades, quite a number of whom were employed on the construction of factories and dwellings.

Foundries and machine shops were particularly active on contracts for supplies for equipping the new sugar factory. Flour mills were running overtime, as were woollen mills. Carriage factories were on short time. Planing mills were active.

Corporation work was finished for the year about the middle of the month, and a few hands were dispensed with.

The balance were given work on street cleaning and other necessary work.

Cobalt.

Gold mining throughout both the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camp was at its maximum. The Hollinger had a force of 1,100 men employed, and the Dome Mines were employing as many men as they could place to advantage, while at the other mines similar conditions existed. In the Cobalt camp the silver mines were working at normal, since the improvement in the price of silver, and there were no idle miners around the town. There was no occasion for miners being out of work for the gold mines continued to absorb all the men available.

Through the Northern Ontario woods there was considerable activity in taking out pulp wood, lumber, railroad ties and cedar poles, while in the lumber shanties the various companies were operating on a large scale and some of them still complained of a shortage of labour. Wages, however, were lower than the rate paid two years ago, but slightly higher than the rate paid last year.

Owing to the fact that there was considerable building going on around the various mines there were few, if any, carpenters out of employment, and in the case of unskilled labour conditions were good. There were practically no men idle through inability to secure employment.

Galt.

Notwithstanding that work for bricklayers and masons, stonecutters and builders' labourers at their regular occupation was scarce, there were very few of these trades unemployed in the city, they having found employment at something else.

The big machine shops were still working day and night shifts. In fact all shops and factories continued very busy.

The merchants of Galt all did a very good business during the Christmas season.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for the month of December were on the whole very satisfactory, there being a marked improvement as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades were quiet, as is usual at this season.

Manufacturing industries were for the most part very active. Textile plants were working overtime, also stove foundries.

Quite a staff of men were still engaged on sewerage construction work.

The Guelph Radial Railway Board has paid \$10,100 into the civic treasury, this being at the rate of 6 per cent on the amount the city has invested in the road.

Customs returns for the month of November were \$22,541.24, an increase of \$12,195.85 over the same month last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a very satisfactory Christmas trade.

Hamilton.

The general condition of the labour market during December was satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over the conditions existing during the corresponding period of last year. Fairly open weather permitted outside work to continue longer than is customary at this season of the year.

The reclamation work at the foot of Wellington street, which has been carried on by the Harbour Commission during the present year, was completed, and as a result over 15 acres of factory sites, with facilities for shipping by boat or rail, were available.

Customs collections in Hamilton during November were more than 150 per cent greater than for November, 1914,

and far in excess of previous years. The comparative statement is: November, 1915, \$403,839.13; November, 1914, \$155,560.26, an increase of \$248,278.87.

Fishermen report the catches made during the season just closed to have been exceptionally good, the number of herring taken being larger than for some years past.

Many of the wholesale and retail merchants report Christmas trade to have been better than it was in 1912, which was a banner year.

Manufacturers were considerably more active than during the corresponding month a year ago, and it was expected that most of the local manufacturing concerns would be kept busy during the winter.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during December were exceptionally active and prospects were bright for the winter months.

The Kingston Shipbuilding Company's dry dock and the Canadian Locomotive Works were busy, with orders ahead sufficient to keep them engaged for some time.

Although the building operations for 1915 have not been what they might have been, still there has been considerable work done in that line.

Customs receipts for November totalled \$57,443 as compared with \$19,080 for the same month in 1914.

London.

Industrial conditions for December were the best known for years. The usual lay-offs of two weeks were not in force this Christmas season, but on the contrary overtime was being worked in a number of cases. At the headquarters of the different relief associations it was stated that cases of destitution were unknown. Retail business with the merchants for Christmas goods was never better. Many Italian labourers returned to Italy, and as the city continued to employ a large number of labourers

on storm sewers there were few out-of-works in this line.

Railway transportation was exceptionally heavy in passenger traffic, helped greatly by the number of soldiers returning home to spend Christmas.

Shoemakers and tanners were exceptionally busy, and working seven days a week. Cigarmakers also have been extra busy, and nearly all working a ten hour day to get goods out.

Niagara Falls.*

Conditions during December were very similar to those of November, and excellent for the time of year. There were practically no idle men who really wanted to work.

The Standard Smelting Company's plant at Chippawa, which has been closed for a long time, resumed operations. At present iron is the only metal treated, but when a new building is completed, nickel ore will also be smelted there.

Large sand pits at St. David's, which have been supplying material for the new Welland canal, were shut down.

About \$224,000 was spent on the Welland county good roads construction this year. Forty-one miles of road were built, making 82 miles now completed.

Financial and commercial conditions were very good and there was renewed activity in real estate.

Ten leading manufacturing concerns were busy. Those which were quiet are normally so at this season.

Welland. — The Plymouth Cordage Company started a night shift in its binder twine mill, thereby employing 300 more hands. The Canada Forge Company and the zinc smelter were contracting for large extra supplies of electric power to be ready for use in February, indicating further expansion

*In the December issue of the *Labour Gazette* at page 686 it was stated that "a proposition to establish a municipal library was defeated by a large majority." The word "library" should have read "bakery."

of plants. The last ship of the season passed down the canal on December 22.

Ottawa.

But little change was marked in the labour situation during December. Several trades—iron workers, leather workers and wood workers, in particular—remained for the most part busy on war contracts. Unskilled labour was dull, but not more so than in November. Tailors were slack as far as “custom” work was concerned, but were in many cases busy in the manufacture of military uniforms. Printers and bookbinders were slack, and the depression was if anything more marked in the building trades. On the whole the situation compared favourably with the previous month and was much improved as compared with December, 1914.

During the month the W. C. Edwards Company, Limited, laid off its night staff composed of about 60 workmen.

Applications for assistance at the Union Mission during the previous month totalled less than one third the number applying in November, 1914.

Unskilled labour is to be materially aided by the inauguration of the Ottawa South sewer construction—a big civic project.

At the request of a deputation of teamsters, the City Council has decided to pass a by-law setting the rate of pay for teamsters at \$5.30 a day. The city has been paying this rate for some time, but the old by-law requiring \$5.20 a day has never been changed.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions were very satisfactory. There were few if any idle, and those requiring workmen have been very well supplied. The majority of factories were quite busy. Building was quiet.

Excellent roads have helped to make the Christmas trade even better than usual, and business men generally reported the month very satisfactory.

The Canadian Pacific Railway steamers—five in number—are wintering at Owen Sound this winter instead of at Port McNicoll.

Peterborough.

During December conditions steadily improved in all lines of business except the building trades. A number of the factories were working overtime and reported they had more orders than for some years past.

Manufacturing was very active, most of the factories working overtime.

Unskilled labour has been fairly well employed, a good number in cutting ice and storing it. Female help was in good demand and wages were better than they have been for some time.

Lumbering was brisk and there was a good demand for men for the camps.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

The month of December has not varied much from that of November, conditions in all lines remaining much the same.

Work in all the elevators and in the transport of grain was very active up till the close of navigation in the middle of the month, many of the employees at the elevators working long hours.

Fishing was active up to the middle of the month, about 12 to 15 tugs being busy in the herring fishery, tons of which have been exported from Port Arthur.

Lumbering is very quiet this year, practically nothing doing. The Pigeon River Lumber Company had to shut down their mill in the summer for want of orders, so that many logs are on hand from last year's cut.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Industrial conditions were little changed from those of the previous month. There was some activity in a few special lines, but generally the situation was quiet.

Building operations for the year were greatly below those of previous years. Lake traffic was light. Lumbering operations were expected to be quiet during the winter.

Some activity was apparent in mining operations at Bruce Mines owing to the purchase of a couple of properties by Cobalt parties. Some other mining properties along the line of the Algoma Central Railway was quite active throughout the summer and fall.

Stratford.

Labour conditions continued active and prosperous, showing no decrease from the previous month and exceeding the corresponding month of last year. Manufacturing improved in several branches, and the continuation of war orders kept the factories busy. There were no idle men.

Wholesale and retail trades were busy and reported more business this month than the corresponding month of last year.

The building trades were quiet part of the month, with a falling off in work, but there was considerable jobbing work for carpenters.

The excise returns in Stratford for the month of November show an increase in the amount from war stamps of \$600. The total returns were \$6,669.23.

The customs returns for the port of Stratford for November totalled \$19,000.14. For the same month last year the figure was \$10,685.19, an increase of over 80 per cent.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions showed little change during December. Building trades showed a little falling off, but carpenters were all very busy on work outside of their regular occupation. The factories continued fairly busy.

The Chemical Refinery Company, Limited, a new industry for St. Catha-

rines, has begun work on the foundation for a factory building.

Customs returns for November showed an increase of \$59,785.08 over the same period of last year.

Navigation on the canal was closed about the middle of the month for the winter season. Operations on the new Welland canal were steadily progressing.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company suffered a heavy loss by fire during the early part of the month when their mill was totally destroyed at a loss of \$80,000.

St. Thomas.

Labour was well employed during December. Conditions compared favourably with the previous month and showed a decided improvement over the corresponding month of last year. The supply and demand of labour appeared to be well equalized.

Local industries were well employed.

Traffic on the railroads was heavy and extra men were added to the working forces. The Christmas trade was very satisfactory to the merchants.

Local industries have been well employed during the month. There was a decided improvement in this respect over the corresponding month of last year. Railroad shopmen were well employed.

Toronto.

Industrial conditions during December were generally satisfactory, with less unemployment than has prevailed at this season for several years. Open weather continued longer than usual, but the cessation of construction work laid off a large number of men and there was a considerable influx of unemployed labour from other places. The building trades during the earlier part of the month showed continued improvement. During November building permits were issued representing an approximate value of \$799,395 as compared with \$738,073 during the corresponding

month of last year, indicating a resumption of normal activity in the spring.

The holiday buying season set in earlier than usual and the volume of trade largely exceeded expectations, all classes of retailers reporting a satisfactory and profitable business. The Christmas mails were unusually heavy, requiring the services of 387 extra men as clerks and letter carriers.

The report of the House of Industry presented on the twenty-first, showed a considerable falling off in distress; the number of outdoor poor assisted in November showed a decrease of 88 per cent, and the number of casuals sheltered a decrease of 82 per cent as compared with November, 1914. There were 192 inmates in the home.

Toronto railway traffic receipts showed an increase for November, the amount being \$472,759 as against \$465,035 for November, 1914.

The excavation work for the new Union station on Front street was well under way and will keep a number of men employed during the winter. The intention of the contractors is to have everything ready for the concrete work in the spring.

Steel was being put in place on the Rosedale section of the Bloor street viaduct and the erection of the steel on the Don section will very shortly be begun.

Newmarket.—The various industries of this town reported a marked improvement in trade conditions and great activity in all lines.

Windsor.

Labour conditions were very favourable during December, and there was practically no unemployment.

Retail merchants reported the month the best in a good many years.

All factories were running to full capacity.

Outdoor labour, although weather conditions were unfavourable, was well employed, and numerous houses were under construction at the end of the month.

Woodstock.

Labour of all kinds continued to be pretty fully employed. In this respect conditions have not been better at the same time in several years. There was very little unemployment and very little real hardship. So far as was known nobody was in want.

Industrial conditions were at least no worse than in the previous month. The wagon factories and piano factories reported business fair. Furniture manufacturers reported little change.

Business with shopkeepers was very good. The Christmas business in most lines was especially good.

The season has been a slack one in the building trades, but the supply of labour in this branch was not very large, and most of it has been able to secure employment in one way or another.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market during the past month was equally as good as the condition prevailing during November, and considerably better than that of the corresponding month of last year.

While there was, no doubt, a certain amount of unemployment, as is customary at this season, there was no distress apparent.

There was no particular activity in the building trades, though the majority of men following these trades were employed.

Manufacturing establishments were busy.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions generally remained as in November. Building trades were very slack. Engineering trades were fairly busy. Clerical workers were in much demand early in the month, but later the supply of this class of labour was greater than the demand.

There was little unemployment in the city, but the city relief department look forward to having a large influx of foreign-born unemployed in a few weeks. The difficulties, however, in the matter of unemployment will not be as great as last year.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Prince Albert.

There was little change in labour conditions. Regular employment was scarce. There was an entire absence of industrial activity except in the lumber camps to and from which there was a ceaseless travelling of men.

Fishing was commencing and the first shipments into the city from the northern lakes brought 6 cents per pound.

The district has experienced a very prosperous year, and is settling very rapidly. New villages and settlements are springing up with rapidity as the excellent opportunities are becoming better known.

Regina.

Labour conditions during the month have been quite favourable. There were a few men walking about, but nothing like the same number as last year. There was quite a large demand for winter farm help. The supply was adequate to fill all positions as required. Domestic help was in great demand with the supply very limited.

Building trades were fairly active and were expected to be for two or three weeks.

Retail clerks and delivery employees have been very busy. Retail merchants reported an extra good holiday season, far ahead of a year ago. Wholesale houses reported collections extra good this season.

Railway traffic was very heavy, both in passenger and freight departments.

Farm machinery firms reported that farmers were settling up their indebtedness this season as never before.

Saskatoon.

There were very few signs of the unemployment problem of a year ago, recruiting, together with a greater demand for men on the farms, in the lumber woods, and on ordinary repair work, having absorbed most of those out of work.

There was considerable elevator building in the vicinity during the month. The Canadian Northern Railway has been building coal chutes, etc., on the Goose lake line, which, together with some local repair work, has helped the labour situation in the building line to some extent.

Retail stores reported a much greater volume of business than a year ago.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Industrial conditions during December were about normal. There was a slight increase in unemployment over the preceding month, owing to the closing down of the civic public works for the winter and also to the fact that in some districts threshing was finished or discontinued. It was reported, however, that a large amount of threshing was yet to be done throughout the province. The weather was favourable for the work, and many were still employed in the fields. A shortage of cars for handling the grain was also reported from several districts.

The coal mines to the north (Drumheller) were busy, there being a fair demand for qualified miners for the district.

One or two of the saddlery companies were still busy with army contracts. The Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden were working full time.

There was no activity in the building trade in the city, the only work being in the country districts where farmers were erecting houses and farm buildings.

The provincial committee appointed to try and find employment for returned wounded soldiers have, with the co-operation of the city officials, engaged an office where the men will be registered and put to work as soon as vacancies occur at work which they are enabled to do, most of the men returned being unable to follow their previous occupation.

Reports showed a steady improvement in the wholesale and retail trades.

The Associated Charities reported having given relief during the month to 91 British and 6 foreign families, the number given relief in December, 1914, being 504 families.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions during December were very dull, more so than the previous month and the corresponding month last year. There was very little demand for farm help and wages offered were low. The chief reason given for the light demand for farm labour was that of the hundreds of men who went to the harvest fields many of them secured employment for the winter season. This is also shown by the decrease in the number of unemployed, which was about one quarter of the number as compared with the same month last year.

The number of applicants for relief were much less than a year ago, and while the demand on the relief department will increase as winter advances it is not expected to be as serious as last winter.

Wholesale trade was quiet, but retailers reported trade much better than last year.

With the exception of marketing produce, farmers had a quiet month.

Owing to mild weather the demand for coal was much lighter than usual at this season, but the price was higher than a year ago.

Lumbering was quiet. There was very little demand for men to work in the woods in any capacity. For several years tie-making has furnished work for

a large number, but the demand this season has been light.

Railway contractors were doing some tracklaying in the north country.

Lethbridge.

The opportunities for employment were less than during last month. There were quite a number returning from threshing with no openings for them. In the case of female help the demand was greater than the supply. All other lines of employment were well filled.

Flour mills have been adding to their warehouse accommodation so as to allow the mills to run constantly. These buildings are extensive and quite a number of carpenters and others have had employment on them.

Transport was very active in coal and grain.

Farmers were still busy threshing when weather permitted. Very little ploughing has been done this fall.

Coal mining was very active, the mines working at full capacity.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions showed little change from those of the preceding month. Almost all local industries were working and there were practically no unemployed in the city. Prospects were bright for a good winter.

Exceptional activity prevailed in the three flour mills which were working day and night, turning out over 3,300 barrels of flour a day.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported fairly good.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

Labour has generally been employed throughout this district to the same extent as during October and November. There has been no exceptional demand but the unemployed, in spite of this, were very few, as industrial activity

continued to give regular and steady employment.

Activity in the priniepal industries has stimulated wholesale and retail trade.

Activities in lumbering were confined entirely to logging operations, which were being carried on throughout the entire district on a more or less extensive scale.

The coal mining industry was still enjoying the improvement which went into effect in October and no falling off in this industry is expected for the next two months.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions showed very little change. While there has been very little work for unskilled labour, the number of men out of work has been decreased by men going to other places, but there were still a large number of men idle, especially among the building trades.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business as quiet for the time of year.

Fishermen were quiet. The herring season was about half done, the catch so far not being very large.

The sawmills of the district were working steadily, but not nearly to their capacity. The logging camps have not done much work during the month owing to the extremely wet weather.

The coal mines of the city and district worked well during the month, especially those in this city.

Nelson.

The general condition of labour during December was much quieter than in the previous month on account of cold weather and the holiday season, but Christmas trade has been 50 per cent better than it was one year ago. The city had a number of teams hauling the wood which was cut a year ago by the relief fund and were delivering it at

\$3.75 per cord; regular price is from \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Mining in the Kootenays was still progressing fairly.

There was still a great demand for houses in Trail, and the schools were up to more than their capacity. The Standard mine near Silverton has put on a number of extra men and was running three shifts.

New Westminster.

Employment generally has been less than during November as there have been fewer men on city work, no new construction work begun, and most of the fishermen laid off.

The holiday season caused a slight stimulation of retail trade, but not to any great degree, although in most cases it was not looked for.

The British Columbia Electric Railway has put on a number of jitneys between New Westminster and Vancouver and employed a few chauffeurs.

A few fishermen were working, securing moderate catches for the local market, a few cohoes early in the month and later steelheads, for which they got 5 to 6 cents per lb., and which were nearly all shipped. Of the 2,500 licenses issued this season, only 20 or 25 were fishing at the end of the month.

Lumbering seemed to be improving somewhat. The mills were all running full time and some camps were opened up. There was still a good demand for shingles in the United States market, and the output was only limited by the available supply of cedar.

There was practically no railway construction, except some work on the spur line to the new harbour front.

Prince Rupert.

There was no change in labour conditions as compared with the situation during the previous month.

The fishing industry for the past month showed little change. The total amount of fish landed during the month

was 1,900,000 pounds, which was similar to the catch of last month.

Mining conditions were unchanged from those of the previous month in the Anyox district, where the industry continued very busy. Other portions of the district were almost closed for the winter.

Vancouver.

In the general sense there was no improvement in the labour situation over last month. In those occupations connected with industries supplying Christmas commodities there has been a certain amount of increased labour demand, but it was only of a temporary character.

Relief was being given by the city to 520 families and 137 single men. The latter are all either aged or in some other way physically disabled. The approximate amount now being spent by the city on relief work is \$5,000. A toy-making department has been instituted by the relief bureau. Christmas trading on this work showed a good profit on the output from December 6 to 20.

Building continued to show very disappointing returns, with the result that most of those engaged in that industry at normal times were unemployed.

The harbour commissioners have for some time been planning a large amount of tide flat reclamation work. This was in full swing, and providing employment for from 80 to 100 men. The pay-roll up to December 15 totalled \$60,000. When the scheme is completed the reclaimed area will be divided into industrial sites and leased.

A proposal to close all barber shops at 7 p.m. the first five days in each week was supported by the requisite number of proprietors through a referendum vote, with the result that all barber shops now close at that hour according to law.

The call has been received by local trade unions for the annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of

Labour, to meet in this city January 17, 1916.

The Trades and Labour Council is urging the appointment of a Public Defender in the local Police Court. His duty would be to defend accused persons, particularly those without means to engage counsel. It is stated the plan has been adopted with satisfactory results in some American cities, notably in Los Angeles.

There has been a good deal of complaint of late, chiefly from lumber exporters, that freight ships are not to be obtained for hire in British Columbia ports. A committee has been appointed by the Provincial Government to report on the matter.

The Commission appointed by the latter body to visit various cities in the United States and Canada to inquire into the operation of workmen's compensation legislation, has held final sittings in Vancouver, and will report to the Government. A session of the Provincial Parliament is announced for early in 1916, when a new Workmen's Compensation Act for British Columbia will be brought down.

Many of the men who were assisted to the prairie districts from here to help on harvest work have returned. They are chiefly married men whose homes are here.

While it is generally admitted that for a variety of reasons there are not so many men unemployed here as at this season last year, yet the available labour supply was far in excess of the demand.

Victoria.

Labour conditions during the month have been fairly good, excepting in the building trades, which were in a very depressed condition, as has been the case during the past year. However, everything considered, labouring conditions were in a healthier condition than was the case a year ago.

Retail merchants reported the Christmas trade as fair and quite up to expectations, with a general tendency to

purchase useful articles instead of luxuries.

Up to November 30, 65 per cent of the taxes due for the current year were paid, the amount being \$1,003,770. Last year 67 per cent was collected during the same period.

A "Buy at Home Club" has been organized in the city, and circulars have been issued giving ten reasons why people in Victoria should buy at home, thereby helping to support the business men of their own city.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

Female labour had fair opportunities of employment during December. The latter part of the month brought many demands for extra hands in departmental stores and other businesses where the Christmas trade caused unusual activity.

As compared with last year the situation was more encouraging for women workers. Most trades and industries employing women have been well encouraged during the busy season, with the exception of those dealing in the more expensive lines, such as rare furs and high priced jewelry.

Inquiry among the various charitable organizations shows that there have not been as many calls for help as is usual at this season. Last year the situation was unprecedented both as regards the needs of applicants and the number of demands. Enlisting and work connected with the war, the consequent aid given soldiers' and workmen's families, is the principal cause of the improvement noticeable this year.

Encouragement given home industry.—The Canadian Handicrafts Guild has held an exhibit of Canadian-made toys, the first of its kind in the Dominion, as a result of the competition arranged by the Guild and which was responded to in a most satisfactory way. It is hoped that this will be the nucleus of a new industry which under proper direction may prove a means of livelihood to many.

Immigration.—During the month of December the 34th annual meeting of the "Women's National Immigration Society" took place. In the course of the year the society received 136 women immigrants; 28 of this number remained in Montreal, the remainder going to different parts of Ontario and to the Western Provinces. This society gave 4,995 meals during the year. In view of the increase in immigration expected after the war, this organization has petitioned the Federal Government for a higher subsidy.

In this connection also a large meeting was held in order to discuss the establishment of Dominion Labour Bureaus throughout Canada.

Fédération Nationale St-Jean-Baptiste.—The committee of "l'Assistance par le Travail" has given the report of activities for the first month of its second year. From Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 there were 90 applicants; 55 of these were new arrivals at the office, 11 asked for work at home, 24 had worked last year. 44 days' work was given 10 workers. Owing to the bureau being better known, employers apply for hands and thus many workers can be sent direct to some employment without being kept at the workroom.

Toronto.

There has been no great change in conditions for women factory workers in the past month. The extra overtime work of the first half of the month was

almost balanced by the decrease of the last half.

The tailoring trades were dull. Even the larger firms were working short-handed, and many women have been laid off indefinitely.

Domestics.—The Women's Welcome Hostel reported a great scarcity of female help, so many girls having gone back to England and no new ones are coming out. In addition to an average of about ten applications per day received over the telephone and not entered in the books because of the impossibility of filling them, the numbers entered are as follows: number of applications, 163; number of applications filled, 12; number of women registered, 15; number of women placed, 12. None of the 18 applications for out of town could be filled.

Wholesale and retail firms of Toronto report Christmas sales not only greater than last year but greater than in 1913. At one of the department stores 1,000 more employees than last year were on the staff, and in this connection a remarkable change in unemployment was noted; 200 more people than applied were needed by the firm, which has been the reverse in previous years. Housekeepers had the same difficulty in getting extra help for Christmas week or even for the day. The supply of women this year was far too small for the demand.

Department of Public Health.—The work of the Municipal Dental Clinics has been growing rapidly. Approximately 650 patients attended the several adult clinics during the month, and 500 the children's clinics.

Division of Sanitation.—The following numbers show the result of the inspection of establishments during the month: bakeries, 235 satisfactory, 43 unsatisfactory; candy shops, 56 satisfactory, 9 unsatisfactory; laundries, 370 satisfactory, 12 unsatisfactory; restaurants, 914 satisfactory, 338 unsatisfactory.

The latest statistics published by the Department of Public Health report the

total number of infant deaths for the first 11 months of the year 1,260 as compared with 1,457 and 1,753 in the corresponding months of 1914 and 1913 respectively. The general death rate has also been lower. The number of deaths in the month due to typhoid and diphtheria shows a marked decrease over November of last year, while a very large number of cases of measles have been reported with five deaths.

Winnipeg.

A marked improvement in the labour market is to be recorded for December, both in reference to November and to December, 1914; more especially the latter. It is to be noted that one of the largest mercantile concerns in the city gave employment to 1,000 more hands than they did one year previous.

The Christmas trade greatly exceeded one year ago, giving employment to hundreds. Since the movement of the crop business has been increasing, and for the first time on record Winnipeg bank clearings exceeded Montreal clearings.

In no class of woman's labour has there been adequate supply at all times to meet the demand, with the exception of bookbinders, school teachers, and possibly nurses, though the latter have been exceptionally busy, cases being of longer duration, and more in number. Stenographers have been more in demand than heretofore in 1915, and even after Christmas was over the demand continued, though one year ago there was no demand immediately after Christmas.

In domestic lines the girls have not been available to take the positions offered. Even inexperienced and inefficient girls have been pressed into service elsewhere who would otherwise have been seeking domestic employment. Work has been found for hotel and boarding house girls. Factories were fairly steady in the number of hands employed.

Of those who left employment in the stores on December 24, hundreds had been employed on the understanding that their employment would cease on that date. Many employed on that understanding were being kept on.

The unemployment relief department which had been opened in connection with the City Relief Department has been turned over to the Social Welfare Association, formerly known as the Associated Charities. They are able to give considerable employment in their wood-yard to men making application under this class. Of course applications for this class of relief are greatly decreased.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions for women during the past month showed a decided improvement over the previous month, while comparison with December of 1914 shows a decrease of 75 per cent in the number of women seeking employment during December, 1915.

The improvement in conditions for the past month was partly due to the Christmas trade and partly to several Government contracts being placed with local firms.

The decrease in the number of women seeking employment as compared with December of 1914 was due, about 25 per cent to improved conditions, and about 50 per cent to the number of women, particularly skilled or trained women, who have left the city.

While the supply of labour during the past month remained in excess of the demand, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled domestic help, the excess being unskilled help, or girls and women only partially trained in any line of work, and stenographers.

Charitable organizations and women's societies were actively engaged during the month in preparation of Christmas hampers and dinners for needy families and individuals. A number of fami-

lies still have to depend on the relief given by the city for existence owing to the unemployment of the head, who in many instances is a widow or deserted wife with children to support.

An increase in the demand for domestic help was reported. Difficulty in obtaining skilled domestics was followed by a slight increase in the wages offered, the average rising from about \$12.50 per month to about \$15. A decrease was also noticed in the supply of unskilled domestic help, due to the increase of trade for Christmas. The supply, however, was more than equal to the demand.

Sales clerks were temporarily active, especially during the week previous to Christmas day. Garment workers were fully occupied, some difficulty being experienced by a local firm having a large contract for army shirts in obtaining competent operators.

A contract for army boots not being completed kept the boot and shoe workers actively employed. The workers in local knitting factories were also active, one firm being occupied with a Government contract for sweater coats for the army, another with a contract for Australia.

Tailoresses, dressmakers, milliners and seamstresses with the exception of garment workers on Government orders, were only partially occupied, their busy season being over. Those working in candy and biscuit factories were fully occupied.

A number of stenographers and those usually occupied with office work of various kinds were reported as seeking positions, only a few of whom were successful. Laundry workers and waitresses were not fully occupied.

A number of married women, whose husbands are unemployed, were reported as seeking "day" work. Very few of them obtained it, the demand being very low indeed.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS
DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

DURING the month of December a

Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with proposals made by the Longshoremen's Association of St. John, N.B., for a new working agreement with the shipping companies to replace one expiring at the end of the calendar year. The report was also received in the Department of Labour of the Board to which matters in dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and its working force at Stellarton, N.S., had been referred for adjustment. The Board, in its report, recommended certain wage increases which were accepted by the employing company; it was understood that the findings would also be acceptable to the employees.

Application Received.

On December 20 an application was received in the Department for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute existing between various steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., including Allan Line, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, Elder, Dempster & Company, Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, Furness Line, Manchester Line (Furness, Withy & Company), Robert Reford Company, Donaldson Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, also H. S. Gregory & Sons and H. W. Parlee, stevedores and contractors, and Wm. Thomson & Company, Limited, J. E. Moore & Company, Limited, J. E. Knight & Company, W. A. Mackay, Geo. McKean, J. B. Brand, R. C. Elkin and A. Watson, ship brokers and shippers, and the Longshoremen's Association of St. John, N.B. The dispute grew out of

certain proposals respecting wages, hours and conditions of employment, which were embodied in a new working agreement to take the place of one expiring on December 31, 1915. The number affected was given as 1,135.

A Board was established by the Minister on December 24, 1915, and was constituted as follows: Mr. W. E. Foster, St. John, N.B., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members; Mr. J. H. Lauer, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the Shipping Federation; and Mr. J. E. Tighe, St. John, N.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

Other Proceedings under Act.

In the December number of the *Labour Gazette** reference has been made to the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice McCarthy, of Edmonton, Alberta, as chairman of the Board which was established to deal with certain matters in dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its street railway employees, members of Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The Honourable Mr. Justice McCarthy subsequently stated his inability to act in this capacity and accordingly Messrs. J. E. Wallbridge and Wm. McAdams, appointed by the Corporation and the employees respectively, were asked to make a second nomination. The foregoing members recommended Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., of Edmonton, Alberta, and on December 20 this appointment was made by the Minister, the Board then proceeding with its investigation.

*See December, 1915, *Labour Gazette*, p. 697.

ACADIA COAL CO., LTD., AND EMPLOYEES AT STELLARTON, N.S.

ON December 13 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain differences between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and the workmen engaged in the company's mines at Stellarton, N.S.

In the application it was stated that the dispute resulted from the employees' demand for a 10 per cent increase in their wages, and affected 430 men.

On November 24 the Minister established a Board to deal with this dispute, which was composed as follows: His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, Halifax, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other members; Mr. Wm. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., the company's nominee, and Mr. Simon Lott, Pictou, N.S., the employees' nominee.

The report was unanimous and recommended certain increases to take effect from December 15, 1915, also that the rates recommended should not be subject to readjustment until the financial affairs of the company justified a change.

The Department was formally notified by the company of its acceptance of the award, and it was understood that the employees would also accept the findings.

Report of Board.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute or difference between the Acadia Coal Company and its employees.

The Board of Conciliation appointed in relation to the differences between the above parties met on Tuesday, December 7, 1915, at New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, in the afternoon, and on the same evening met at Stellarton, in the same county, each member of the Board having taken the oath prescribed by the statute.

It was considered impracticable to attempt a settlement of the difference without taking any evidence, and at the request of the representative of the employees, the Board decided to hold a meeting open to the public, and at the said meeting to hear any evidence that might be submitted for its consideration. Accordingly a meeting, of which public notice had been previously given by posters, was held on the evening of December 7, at Orange Hall, at Stellarton, which meeting was open to all the employees of the company and to the public generally.

A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the employees of the company, and, in reply, Mr. George Gray, accountant, made a long statement of the financial position of the company.

On the following morning the Board met again at New Glasgow and considered all the evidence submitted.

The Board then adjourned to meet in Halifax in order to endeavour to reach a final decision, and prepare its report.

The Board accordingly met in Halifax on December 10, 1915, and at such meeting the Board finally decided to make the following recommendations:

Surface Men.

1. All surface men and boys earning a daily wage of \$1.50, or under said sum, to receive 5 cents increase.

Underground Men.

2. All underground men and boys earning a daily wage of \$1.60, or under said sum, to receive 5 cents increase.

3. That timbermen, tracklayers or brushers working on contract shall be guaranteed a minimum earning of \$1.75 per day.

4. That all the said increases shall become effective from the fifteenth of December, 1915.

5. That inasmuch as no decrease in the general expenditure of the company

in the operation of its mines can be reasonably expected for some years, the increased rates of wages hereby recommended should not again be subject to readjustment until a substantial improvement in the financial affairs of the company would justify such change.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. B. WALLACE,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. H. CHASE.
(Sgd.) S. LOTT.

Halifax, N.S., December 10, 1915.

**WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT No. 18,
U. M. W. A.—SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AT BANKHEAD
AND CARBONDALE MINES.**

UNDER the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, two matters which were in dispute during the month of December were referred for adjustment to the Permanent Conciliation Committee, one being a claim under the minimum rate clause by an employee at the mines at Bankhead, Alberta, and the other the question of prices for new work in the Carbondale mines. Following is the text of the committee's findings in each case.

Re Bankhead Mines.

(Seam No. 0000.)

This is a claim made by Mr. F. Wheatley for work done in Breast 9 in the above Seam, amounting to \$22.18, on the ground that from October 1 to October 15 last he did not earn the minimum of \$3.00 per shift when working in the place referred to owing to abnormal conditions.

This claim is made under what is known as "the minimum rate clause" of the agreement between the mine workers and the coal operators, and was heard on the ninth inst. before the committee consisting of Messrs. Graham, Carter and Wheatley, representing the miners, and Messrs. McNeill, Stockett and Wilson, representing the operators.

In order to establish a claim under the above clause, three things must be established:

- (1) That the miner did not earn the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift;
- (2) That the miner during the time for which the claim was made had done a fair day's work;
- (3) That the miner was prevented from earning the minimum wage owing to abnormal conditions existing where the work was done.

In order to succeed, the miner must establish all of the conditions above referred to, and each case must depend upon the evidence produced to establish the conditions referred to. It was ad-

mitted that for the period mentioned Mr. Wheatley did not earn the \$3.00 per shift, and according to Mr. Wheatley's own statements, which were not denied, he had done a fair day's work, so that the only question left to be decided was whether in this particular case the deficiency was caused by abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage, and from the evidence before me in this particular case, and under the conditions referred to, I find that Mr. Wheatley is entitled to be paid the sum of \$22.18, the amount claimed.

Dated the eleventh day of December,
A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Independent Chairman.

I do not concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner.

(Sgd.) WM. GRAHAM,
Acting President.

Re Carbondale Mines.

This is an application by the manager of the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company, Limited, to have prices fixed for cross-pitch work in the above mine in breasts across the pitch to be 15 feet in width and approximately 10 feet in height, including also the price for pillars across the pitch, and the application comes under the heading of "New Work" as provided by the agreement of 1915, which is shortly as follows:

"That where any new work arises a price for which has not been provided, the question shall be referred to the Commissioner of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the President of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and if they cannot agree upon a price an Independent Chairman shall be called in, as provided in other cases."

It is further provided that in making the prices for new work the committee shall be governed by existing prices in the same mine or in other mines in the neighbourhood.

In this case the application referred to came before the Commissioner and the Acting President, who have failed to agree, and the question must now be disposed of by these parties and the Independent Chairman.

This question was fully discussed by Mr. Graham, the Acting President, representing the miners, and Mr. McNeill, the Commissioner, representing the company, and the undersigned Independent Chairman, on the eleventh inst.

It is admitted that this is "New Work," and is not provided for under the agreement referred to respecting the above mine. It further appears that the roof in the breasts referred to is defective, requiring more work in connection with the timbering necessary to support the roof referred to. And, further, that owing to the floor of the place where the mining is to be done being level, the miners must load and push the coal to the pitch, whence it is carried by gravity, thus occasioning more work to the miner than where the operations are carried on under ordinary conditions.

It appears that on the twenty-fourth of June last, an agreement was reached by Mr. Phillips, the then President, and Mr. McNeill, the Commissioner, fixing the price for this work at 55 cents per cubic yard, and the price for pillars across the pitch fixed the same as those under the agreement applicable to pillar-work up the pitch.

Under the agreement reached as above mentioned, breasts across the pitch were to be 20 feet wide, but as this has been changed to breasts only 15 feet wide the agreement referred to is not now binding on either of the parties, and the question has now to be dealt with by the undersigned.

Mr. Graham claims that owing to the defective roof referred to, a fixed rate should be established for the extra work in timbering referred to which should apply to the whole of the cross pitch work, but as this price is being fixed, not for work that has been done, but for work that may have to be done on account of the defective roof referred to, and it may afterwards be discovered that parts of the roof may not be defective and other parts may be more or less defective and requiring more or less work, it appears to me that this agreement should provide for the extra work as it may arise, rather than that a price should be established which might eventually be unfair to the company or to the miners.

After hearing Mr. Graham and Mr. McNeill, and on examining the existing prices in this mine and other mines in the neighbourhood, which were submitted on the hearings of this application, I find and fix the prices for the work referred to as follows:

For the breasts 15 feet in width and approximately 10 feet in height,

including loading and hauling coal, bratticing, laying track and timbering, 59 cents per cubic yard; if three (3) piece sets are required, \$1.00 per set, in addition to the said 59 cents per cubic yard. Where the breasts are driven over 200 feet, \$1.00 additional per lineal yard is to be allowed up to 300 feet.

For pillars the price to be 53 cents per cubic yard, including timbering, loading and hauling coal and track-work.

Dated the eighteenth day of December, A.D. 1915.

(Sgd.) JAMES MUIR,
Independent Chairman.

I do not concur:

(Sgd.) WM. GRAHAM,
Acting President.

I concur:

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA DURING 1915.

THE opening of the year 1915 showed a marked change from the conditions existing at the commencement of 1914. At the beginning of that year the depressed conditions of the previous year were still apparent, but in 1915 the improvement which became noticeable from month to month during the latter part of the previous year had become fairly well pronounced and the close of 1915 witnessed a return to almost normal conditions in many respects. While at the close of 1914 there was still considerable unemployment, and in some localities this condition existed during the early months of 1915, the gradual enlistment of men for overseas service, the employment of others in the manufacture of munitions and other military

supplies, in agricultural and lumbering operations and the heavy falling off in immigration, all combined to bring conditions in many parts of the Dominion back to almost a normal basis so far as employment was concerned. Manufacturing in many lines outside of special activity in the manufacture of munitions of war was improved; lumbering showed activity practically throughout the year; fishing on the whole was good; mining, both coal and metal, showed great improvement, and towards the latter part of the year was back to, if not above, the normal activity of previous good years. Outside of building operations which continued to be dull, practically all the Dominion's industries showed great improvement.

While there was a considerable amount of relief work by charity societies and by municipalities, particularly in the West during the winter of 1915, as the year went on and industrial conditions everywhere improved, the necessity for relief work gradually diminished, until at the close of 1915, except perhaps in a few of the large cities of the West, little in the way of relief was needed, and little unemployment was evident when compared with the conditions existing at the close of 1914. Immigration which in 1914 showed a heavy falling off from the previous year, continued to decrease in 1915, the total reduction being about 70 per cent.

The agricultural industry showed the best return in many years. Practically all districts in the Prairie Provinces produced record crops of grain, and crop failures such as marked the year 1914 in certain parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan were unknown in 1915. Crops were uniformly good all over the country, with the exception of potatoes which in most districts were only half a crop. In a few districts, however, a good crop was reported, and in Alberta and British Columbia very good potato yields were reported. A very large body of men were given employment throughout the year in agricultural operations at good wages.

Fishing on the whole showed a good year. Conditions on the Atlantic coast were fair, the run of mackerel being exceptionally heavy. Lake conditions also showed a fairly prosperous year, with good catches of herring and whitefish. On the Pacific coast good returns were reported for the year in waters near Prince Rupert, though salmon fishing on the Fraser river was poor. Despite the falling off, however, in the catch of salmon on the Fraser the total pack for the year was far in excess of that for 1914 and was not far behind the record pack of 1913.

Lumbering was fairly quiet in some districts, though on the whole the year was a fairly active one. During the

early part of the year the industry was quiet in British Columbia, but improved in the fall owing to better demand from the Western Provinces with the harvesting and sale of the crop. In Eastern Canada practically all the large mills ran steadily until late in the fall, water and weather conditions being favourable. Sales were better than in the preceding year, owing to improvement in some quarters in building operations, the demand for box and for deals and other lumber for the United Kingdom. Freight rates continued high and tonnage was scarce. Operations in the woods at the close of the year were being carried on on the usual scale in New Brunswick and in parts of Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia, there was a falling off in activity in this direction. Northern Saskatchewan lumbering districts were busy. Wages on the whole were less than in the preceding year.

Mining showed a very active year and production in many instances was above the normal of other years. In metal mining improvement continued steadily throughout the year until at its close practically every metal mining district in Canada was experiencing great activity. Coal mining showed some dullness in the early part of the year, but after midsummer and in the closing months of the year became very active. Nova Scotia mines, in fact, were short of labour and were advertising for men. There was some falling off in the demand for coal by railways, but the demand for manufacturing and special purposes more than offset this.

Trade conditions which in 1914 showed a marked falling off as compared with the previous year were improved in 1915. While there was a large falling off in imports, there was a very heavy increase in exports, and the aggregate trade for the year was several millions greater than in 1914.

Railway construction on the whole was quiet, though operations were carried on continuously on new lines in Alberta and British Columbia, and on branches of some of the large establish-

ed lines. Work was also continued actively on the Government Hudson Bay line.

Transportation also showed a better year. The improvement in general manufacturing conditions and the movement of the troops and war material and the exceptionally heavy crop of grain all contributed to this improvement. Towards the latter part of the year railway machine shops which had been running short time in many instances were back to normal conditions, and, in some cases where repairs to rolling stock for use in transporting grain were urgently needed, exceptional activity prevailed. An improvement was also shown in earnings. Conditions in water transportation were also satisfactory.

Immigration and Colonisation.

Immigration.—Immigration to Canada during 1915 continued to show a heavy falling off. Figures (unrevised) prepared by the Immigration Department for the calendar year show that the total immigration to Canada in 1915 was 48,466 as compared with a total of 168,930 in 1914, a decrease of 120,464 or about 71 per cent. The following table gives a comparison of the numbers which arrived from Great Britain, the United States and other countries in 1914 and 1915:

	1914.	1915.
Great Britain.....	49,879	9,606
United States.....	68,659	36,098
Other Countries.....	50,392	2,762
	168,930	48,466

Lands patented.—For the eleven months ended November, 1915, the number of land patents issued in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in Yukon

Territory was 18,769, and the acreage 3,032,630.71 as compared with 28,106 patents and an acreage of 4,650,641.15 for the corresponding period of 1914.

Homestead entries.—The number of homestead entries in the provinces above mentioned for the eleven months ending November, 1915, showed a total of 16,122 as compared with a total of 24,142 for the corresponding period of 1914, a decrease of 8,020.

Trade Disputes.

There were 43 trade disputes recorded by the Department as being in existence during 1915. Five of these affecting 155 employees were carried over from 1914, leaving 38 disputes as having actually begun in 1915. During 1914 there were 44 disputes recorded, 40 of which had commenced during the year. Thus the record for 1915 supercedes that for 1914 as being the lowest in the Departmental record. The number of employees involved in the trade disputes of 1915 was 9,139 compared with 8,678 in 1914, an increase of 461. The loss of time in working days to employees through disputes in 1915 was 106,183 as compared with 430,054 in 1914, a decrease of 323,871 days. The 38 disputes beginning during 1915 according to provinces were as follows: Ontario 13, Nova Scotia 7, British Columbia 5, and Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta 4 each. The new disputes of the year occurred in the following trades: mining 6, building 4, metal trades 9, printing and allied trades 1, clothing 4, textile 1, food and tobacco preparation 2, miscellaneous transport 4, and miscellaneous skilled trades 7.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were 45 changes in wages and hours of labour affecting approximately 9,204 employees recorded as having taken place during the first nine months of 1915. During the corresponding period of 1914 there were 46 changes recorded affecting 19,591 employees. Of

the 45 changes occurring during the first nine months of 1915, 22 involved an increase in wages, 18 a reduction of wages, 4 a reduction of hours, and one an increase in hours. The greatest number of changes occurred in the building trades, the number recorded being 12, affecting 343 workmen. In the metal trades there were 9 changes affecting 3,197 employees. There were 7 changes affecting 2,487 civic employees and 5 changes affecting 2,270 unskilled workers. The other classes affected by changes in wages and hours were mining, lumbering, woodworking, printing and miscellaneous skilled trades.

In the last quarter of the year, while there was little in the way of general changes in wages and hours of labour, outside of some seasonal changes, such as a increase from 50 hours to 54 hours per week in the shops of the Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, N.B., there were a few changes at some points which affected large bodies of men. Some 2,500 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., secured an increase of 25 cents per day after a strike. Employees of the Canadian Copper Company's smelter and machine shops at Copper Cliff, Ont., were given an 8 hour shift. Surface and underground employees to the number of 480 at Sydney Mines received an increase of 5 cents per day on November 1, and shiftmen, timbermen, tracklayers, landing tenders and other classes to the number of 630 received a like increase. Early closing rules which went into effect under provincial liquor law changes had the effect of reducing the number of hours worked per day by bartenders in Ontario. Barbers at St. Thomas, Ont., petitioned for and obtained a by-law reducing the number of hours per day during which barber shops in that city may be kept open.

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations during 1915 were very successful, and almost all crops showed a large increase over those of the previous year, with the excep-

tion of potatoes which showed a falling off of nearly 50 per cent in the large producing districts of Eastern Canada. In the West particularly a very heavy grain crop, the largest in the history of the country, was harvested, and at the close of the year was practically all threshed and a great amount marketed. No bad crop failures were reported from any districts, and those parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan which suffered heavily from drought in 1914 produced a good crop in 1915. Spring opened earlier than in the previous year and favourable weather throughout practically the whole of the year permitted early preparation of the soil and good cultivation. Efforts on the part of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to increase the acreage sown to crop, which were commenced in 1914, were carried on in 1915 and there was a greatly increased grain production in practically all parts of the Dominion. The fruit crop on the whole was a good one, though heavy frosts in May and June in parts of Eastern Canada did some damage. Grapes were below the average, but pears and peaches were good. In British Columbia the fruit crop was a good one. Prices for all crops were uniformly good. There was considerable activity in the sale of horses for use as remounts by the army.

The movement of new settlers to the land was adversely affected by enlistments, the practical cessation of immigration and other causes, but there was a considerable movement during the year, particularly in the West, back to the land, by farmers and agriculturists who in former years had gone to the cities.

There was comparatively little change in the wages of farm labour, although in the early part of the season, with the surplus of labour which existed, rates showed a lower tendency for inexperienced labour. With the advance of the season, however, and the absorption of much unskilled labour by enlistments and in some other branches of industry, there was not the same surplus of

labour available, and when the harvesting season was well advanced a scarcity of agricultural labour was reported in some localities and high wages prevailed. The demand, however, was on the whole well met and harvesters were engaged at rates varying from \$2.50 to \$3 a day, and in some cases where the season was well advanced and snow had fallen, as high as \$3.50 and \$4 per day was paid. Men hired early in the spring and early summer were paid wages of from \$35 to \$40 per month.

The usual harvesters' excursions were run by the transcontinental railways and a larger number of harvest hands went from the East than was the case last year. Quite a large number of men were sent out from British Columbia, the railways also making a special rate to harvest hands coming from that province. In a few localities there was a surplus of harvest labour, but this condition was speedily corrected by the transfer of men to other districts where their services were required.

The opening of fruit and vegetable canning factories in June and the continuation of operations for several months provided employment for a large body of workpeople. The harvesting and hauling of sugar beets and the manufacture of these into sugar also provided employment in districts where this work is carried on—notably at Berlin and Chatham, Ont.

Fishing.

Conditions in the fishing industry were on the whole satisfactory. On the Atlantic coast at the opening of the year only fair returns were had, and from some districts drift ice and heavy winds interfered seriously with fishing operations. These adverse conditions prevailed to a great extent along Atlantic fishing grounds until late in the spring. With the commencement of summer, more favourable conditions prevailed and exceptionally heavy catches of mackerel were taken. Lobsters, also, were

taken in large quantities along the coast of Prince Edward Island, and in some localities factories were unable to handle the fish on account of lack of cans. For a time there was also a scarcity of help. Fishing continued fair during the summer, and at the end of the season fishermen had secured good average results. Fall and winter fishing on the Atlantic coast in districts where operations are usually carried on between seasons was fairly good, though as the year drew to a close conditions were quieter. Unfavourable weather during October and November interfered with haddock fishing.

Fishing on the lakes and inland waters showed fair returns. On the Great Lakes fair catches of whitefish and herring were made and a fairly good season was reported on Lake Winnipeg, several hundred fishermen being employed during the season. During the year good catches of whitefish were taken in Lesser Slave lake, a comparatively new fishing ground opened up by the recent construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, which connects at Edmonton with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

British Columbia showed a good year. Vessels fishing out of Prince Rupert had very good catches. An order-in-council passed by the Dominion Government, which permits American or foreign fishing vessels to land and sell their catch to Canadian dealers, resulted in the delivery by many American fishing vessels of their catches at the Canadian port, and the fishing industry at Prince Rupert was greatly stimulated. Salmon fishing gave good results taken as a whole, although fishing on the Fraser river was poor and below the catch of the previous year. The salmon pack was 1,133,381 cases as compared with 1,111,039 in 1914, and with the exception of 1913, a record year, was the largest pack since 1901. The district totals were as follows: Fraser river, 289,199 cases; Skeena river, 279,161 cases;

Rivers Inlet, 146,838 cases; Naas river, 104,289 cases; and outlying districts, 313,894 cases.

At the commencement of the whaling season it was expected that owing to the financial stringency whaling companies would not operate and that many men would thus lose employment. Later, however, part of the usual fleet was fitted out, and although starting a few months later than usual a fairly good season's catch was reported.

Lumbering.

Lumbering operations throughout the year were fair, taken as a whole. In Nova Scotia about the usual amount of work in logging operations took place during the winter, though lack of snow interfered to some extent with the work. In New Brunswick logging operations were fully up to those of the previous year. In Quebec the cut of pulpwood was about the same as in the previous year, but the cut of merchant timber was less. In Ontario, also, logging operations were not so brisk. Logging activity in British Columbia, also, was not at all pronounced. The market for lumber continued comparatively quiet owing to poor demand for building operations and high freight rates and lack of tonnage, but towards the end of the year with the harvesting and marketing of the crops a better demand was reported from the Prairie Provinces, which improved conditions for operators in Northern Saskatchewan and in British Columbia. Trade also became better in Eastern Canada, owing to an improvement in building operations in some localities on account of fine open fall weather, and to large orders for lumber to be used in the manufacture of shell boxes.

With the opening up of spring, activity became pronounced in New Brunswick and in Quebec and Ontario. Stream driving operations gave employment to large bodies of men and a number of mills commenced sawing. Wages

for river drivers in New Brunswick ranged from \$2 to \$2.75 per day. Throughout the summer mills in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario lumbering districts continued active, very little in the way of shut-downs through low water or other causes being reported. Conditions in British Columbia, which had been dull, also showed improvement, and with the commencement of summer there was a fair amount of activity which was continued into the fall and winter. Shipments from British Columbia to the United Kingdom were interfered with seriously by slides in the Panama canal. The shingle business in British Columbia was very active owing to a heavy demand from the United States, and in some instances a scarcity of cedar logs was reported. Practically all mills had ceased sawing in Eastern Canada about the middle of November.

Prospects for lumbering operations in the woods for the winter of 1915-1916 were only fair. The uncertainty of the lumber market, the stocks on hand, the scarcity of tonnage and high freight and insurance rates as well as the exchange market were all expected to materially affect the cut of logs. In Nova Scotia a falling off in the number of men going into the woods was reported, but in New Brunswick preparations for logging were carried on on about the usual scale, and in a few districts it was expected the cut would be larger than the previous year. In some parts of Quebec and Ontario the usual amount of work was expected to be done, but in other parts a smaller cut was expected. Wages for bushmen were lower than in 1914, rates in Ontario and Quebec districts varying from \$12 to \$22 per month. In New Brunswick wages were reported \$5 to \$10 lower than last season. Owing to the low wages many men in Ontario districts refused to go into the bush and sought other employment. Logging prospects were good in Northern Saskatchewan, and in British Columbia districts fair.

Mining.

Both coal and metal mining showed a very good year. The revival of the iron and steel industry with the manufacture of munitions of war and other lines had a beneficial effect on coal mining in Nova Scotia, and the increased activity in metal mining in British Columbia and the consequent demand for coal and coke improved conditions greatly in the Southwestern Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia coal fields. Lignite mines in Saskatchewan and Alberta were also fairly active during the year.

With the commencement of the year, coal mining in the Sydney district was improved owing to the banking of coal at the collieries, which was continued throughout the winter months. Mild weather, while it affected the consumption of coal, improved shipments. The blowing in of additional blast furnaces at Sydney and the resumption of work at the steel plant helped the coal trade materially, and coke ovens at Sydney Mines were also re-started. In the spring and during the summer a slight falling off was perceptible. With the commencement of autumn, however, and through the fall and winter months of the year, a marked improvement took place, and at the end of the year very active conditions were reported, with a shortage of miners owing to enlistments. What has been said of the Sydney district applied with more or less regularity to the other producing fields of Nova Scotia, such as Joggins, Westville and Springhill.

In the lignite fields of Saskatchewan and Alberta a fair amount of activity prevailed during the year, depending on the season. The product of these mines is used mostly for domestic purposes and during the spring and summer a certain amount of inactivity is usual. In the late summer and fall and winter months of the year, however, the mines were busy.

Coal mining in the large fields of Southwestern Alberta and Southeastern

British Columbia was slack at the beginning of the year owing to less traffic on the railways and inactivity in factories, though winter conditions caused some local demand. Comparatively dull conditions prevailed throughout the winter, though the manufacture of coke improved. In the spring, however, some improvement became noticeable, and activity in the manufacture of coke became pronounced on account of large orders from the smelters. This improvement, however, was not general, and it was not until about the middle of August that a decided improvement took place owing to the railroad companies commencing to place orders for their supply of winter fuel. The stocking of supplies for domestic purposes during winter also assisted in bringing about a general improvement. The demand for coke continued good. The improvement in coal mining continued during September, and in October and the succeeding months of the year active conditions prevailed. At practically all camps in the district mines were working steadily, and the few idle days which occurred were caused by car shortage and not by lack of orders.

On Vancouver Island practically the same conditions obtained during the year as in the Alberta and Southern British Columbia fields. The Nanaimo mines at the commencement of the year were working slack time and at Cumberland very little was being done. Nanaimo mines as the months advanced showed improvement, though other mines in the district continued slack. The use of fuel oil from California was given as one reason for slackness in the coal trade on the island. Conditions improved somewhat toward the close of the year, especially in mines situated in the city of Nanaimo, and mines in the district, while not operating to full capacity, also showed improvement.

Metal mining was active practically the full year. A number of asbestos mines in Quebec which had been closed down opened up and were actively engaged all year. In the Cobalt district

activity was fairly well pronounced throughout the year, although at its commencement and during the winter some slackness occurred owing to low water interfering with the power supply. With the opening of spring, however, and a full head of water, this condition was speedily relieved and normal activity resumed. Porcupine mines showed normal conditions. In the spring in some of the large Cobalt mines underground operations were cut down, affecting to some extent the number of men employed. A number of miners left for foreign fields from which favourable reports in regard to copper mining had been received. The reduction of operations by the larger mines was, however, offset by the number of smaller companies which resumed or continued operations. In the Sudbury nickel mining district active conditions prevailed throughout the year.

During the year a number of new prospects were discovered at points on the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway and on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and a number of prospectors left for the new fields. At the end of the year, however, very little in the way of development in these sections had been done. In the closing months of the year active conditions prevailed at Cobalt and shipments were reported higher than for the same months in 1914.

In British Columbia the commencement of the year also witnessed improvement. The Granby Company at Phoenix was actively engaged and advanced the wages of its employees. The smelter at Trail was running full time. Rossland mines, also, were busy. As spring approached this activity was not only continued, but added to by the starting up of other mines which had been idle. The Granby Company blew in more furnaces at Grand Forks and again increased the wages of its employees, until finally the men were put back on the scale they had received in 1914 prior to a 25 per cent reduction at the end of that year. During the

spring a serious mountain slide occurred at Britannia Mines which resulted in the loss of 56 lives and 26 employees injured, as well as the destruction of much property. During June, the British Columbia Copper Company, Greenwood, which had been idle for ten months, resumed operations. The Mother Lode and Lone Star mines also resumed operations. The Granby Company resumed the payment of dividends, the first disbursement of the kind since June, 1914. Later in the summer activity became pronounced in lead and zinc mines, and during the fall and winter months many metal mines which had closed down at the commencement of the war resumed operations and sent regular shipments of ore to the Trail smelter. Large additions were made to the Trail plant and many dwellings put up to accommodate the increased number of employees. Activity also was pronounced in mining districts to the north of Prince Rupert and the smelter of the Granby Company at Anyox was actively engaged. On the whole the close of the year witnessed a great revival of metal mining and smelting in British Columbia—and production in 1915 was estimated to be considerably over that of 1914 in most minerals.

Manufacturing.

Conditions in the various manufacturing industries of Canada showed considerable improvement as compared with those of 1914. Instead of a gradual lessening of activity as at the commencement of 1914, there was at the commencement of 1915 an increase in the number of establishments working full time and full handed. While the bulk of this activity was manifested in the execution of war orders or munitions, establishments engaged in the manufacture of staple lines were also favourably affected, and on the whole the year showed a substantial improvement in general manufacturing. The harvesting and marketing of record crops had the effect of stimulating the business of establishments depending for the most part

on Western orders, and a number of manufacturers of agricultural implements and some other lines in the closing months of the year were getting back to a normal basis.

Exceptionally active conditions prevailed throughout the year in the large iron and steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines, and also in similar industries in Quebec and Ontario. Practically all foundry and machine shops in the country were busy in the manufacture of munitions, and large orders for cottons, woollens, clothing, leather and other goods used in military equipment kept establishments handling these lines in the main industrial centres of the Dominion very busy. The steel plant at Sault Ste. Marie was also fairly active during the year.

Sugar manufacturing companies which commenced operations in the early fall were exceptionally busy for several months and ran day and night. Good prices were paid for beets and a large number of employees were engaged. During the year the construction of a large new mill was commenced at Chatham, Ont., which was expected to furnish employment for upwards of 300 men during the busy season.

Railway Construction.

Railroad construction throughout the year was comparatively quiet. Outside of work which was continued on western lines, construction was confined mainly to maintenance. During the year considerable improvements were made on the Intercolonial Railway, such as ballasting, rebuilding of bridges, etc. Good progress was made on the terminal railway and docks being built at Halifax, and work on a spur line to Bathurst, N.B., was about completed. During the year the Quebec and St. John Railway was taken over by the New Brunswick Government and a new board of directors appointed to complete the construction of the road.

Work on the city electric road at Three Rivers was continued throughout

the year, and at its close the line was formally opened. Work on the tunnel of the Canadian Northern Railway at Montreal was practically completed at the end of the year, and freight was being carried between Montreal and Ottawa.

Construction work on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway was carried on along parts of the line during the year. The London and Port Stanley Railway was changed from a steam to an electric road and opened for traffic under the new system. Towards the close of the year work was commenced on the new union station at Toronto. Plans for construction as approved by the Dominion Railway Board provided for increased accommodation to that originally proposed. Work was also continued on the new station at North Toronto to be used by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways.

Work continued fairly active on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway and the Pacific Great Eastern. On the latter line a train service was established from Vancouver to Squamish and from Squamish to Lillooet. Work on the Kettle Valley lines in British Columbia was also continued. At Prince Rupert a large floating drydock was completed and put into operation. A ship repairing plant was also completed in connection with the drydock. Some large oil tanks were also erected by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Prince Rupert, to be used in connection with oil-burning locomotives on the line between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. Considerable progress was made during the year on the Hudson Bay Railway. Construction work on the Roger's Pass tunnel was actively continued.

General Transport.

With the opening of the year transportation conditions were inactive. In quite a number of districts trains were cancelled and crews laid off or put on

short time. Work in repair shops was light. As the winter advanced, however, an improvement became noticeable, due to better conditions in manufacturing, and consequent heavier freight shipments, also to a considerable extent to the movement of troops and military supplies. In the spring improvement was continued, and a number of trains taken off were replaced. With the coming of fall railroad traffic was considerably augmented. Shops were busy repairing rolling stock to handle the movement of grain which was heavy.

At the commencement of the year that portion of the St. John Valley Railway running from Fredericton to Centreville was taken over and operated by the Intercolonial Railway. The Dominion Government took over the National Transcontinental Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific having declined to lease the line; the Government also took over the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This company arranged for running rights over the Transcontinental Railway, and put on a service from Toronto to Winnipeg and also improved its service between Toronto and Calgary and Saskatoon, also between Edmonoton and Calgary. During the year the Canadian Northern Railway opened its new Sudbury-Port Arthur line for freight traffic.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, held in London during April, the financial statement showed a decrease of £603,500 in net traffic receipts, notwithstanding a saving of £419,900 in expenses. Trade depression, reduction in crops and the war in Europe were

all given as causes for the falling off. The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued in August, showed that while working expenses were materially reduced, net earnings were \$3,851,000 less than last year. The special income, however, was \$2,381,461 greater than last year, making it possible to leave the rate of dividend unchanged.

The inauguration of "jitney" busses in a number of localities had the effect of reducing street railway traffic and a number of men were laid off in various places. Later in the year, however, the jitney business fell away until at the end of the year street railways were but little affected by jitney competition.

Transportation conditions in lake, river and ocean navigation were fairly active. At the opening of the year conditions at winter ports showed dullness, but this condition was improved as the year advanced. With the opening of inland navigation, about April 15, heavy grain shipments were made from the head of the lakes, and considerable employment was furnished in the cleaning up of docks, repairing and fitting up of vessels and other similar work incidental to the opening of navigation. The taking over of many vessels for war purposes and the consequent lack of tonnage had the effect of bringing about a falling off in freight traffic for a time, though this condition was largely offset later by heavy shipments of grain and war supplies. At the end of November the large bulk of lake and river traffic had ceased, and many men were thrown out of employment, some of whom, however, secured employment at winter ports. Owing to fine open weather, however, a fair amount of lake and coastal

traffic was carried on until about the middle of December in some parts.

During the year some twenty-six Canadian freight steamers on the Upper Lakes were chartered by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for use on the Atlantic. These steamers were later returned to the lake service to engage in the carrying of grain.

The steamship business of the Allan Line was merged with that of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the name of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, the value of the steamship property involved in the transaction being approximately \$23,500,000.

The passenger and general cargo service of the Black Diamond Steamship line which the Dominion Coal Company had operated for a number of years between the ports of Montreal, Sydney and St. John's, Newfoundland, was discontinued, the service having become unprofitable and the company having lost a couple of steamers which it was difficult to replace.

The Trades.

Employment amongst the various trades throughout the year varied. The building trades showed little improvement over conditions of the previous year, though somewhat better conditions were noticeable in parts of the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec and Ontario. In the fall, also, in the West, considerable building in country districts of barns and dwellings was reported owing to good returns from crops. Fine open weather until late in the fall had the effect of prolonging building operations in many parts. The revival of manufacturing activity in

many lines, with exceptional activity in some branches, improved employment for many classes of factory workers. Work for unskilled labour was fairly plentiful throughout the year, more particularly in the latter half, due to agricultural and lumbering operations. Wages on the whole were fairly well maintained, and the tendency noticeable in the previous year towards a reduction in wages of unskilled trades was not so apparent in 1915. Taken on the whole, the year 1915 showed a great improvement over 1914 so far as employment and earnings were concerned. Recruiting and agricultural and lumbering operations absorbed most of the reserve supply of labour, and in the latter half of the year and at its close there was comparatively little in the way of unemployment, except, perhaps, in some of the large Western cities. Charity and relief societies which in 1914 were considerably taxed to look after cases of distress, were called on but little once the winter was over and at the end of the year comparatively little unemployment and practically no distress prevailed.

Metal and engineering trades.—From the commencement of the year to its close most of the classes included in the metal trades were exceptionally busy in all parts of the country, the great bulk of this activity being due to the manufacture of munitions of war and military equipment.

Woodworking.—Woodworking trades on the whole were not well employed throughout the year. Furniture factories for the most part were quiet, though some improvement in orders became noticeable towards the close of the

year on account of good Western crops. A number of woodworking factories doing special work such as the manufacture of boxes were fairly busy. Piano and organ workers were only fairly well engaged, with frequent dull periods. Wagon and sleigh factories were rather better employed, war orders and an improvement in Western demand rendering conditions fairly active.

Printing. — Printers throughout the year were fairly well employed. Short time and reduced staffs, however, were in effect in a number of localities, chiefly in Western Canada, though dullness was noticeable in some other parts as well. A number of newspapers either ceased publication or amalgamated with other offices.

Clothing. — Tailors and garment workers were only fairly well engaged, though activity for the latter was somewhat augmented in a number of districts owing to war orders. So far as general business was concerned, however, the year was a fairly quiet one.

Textile. — Textile workers continued busy in nearly all large industrial centres. The continuation of large orders for military equipment was chiefly responsible for this activity.

Leather trades. — Leather trades for the most part and in the large industrial districts continued fairly active throughout the year, with special activity in certain places and seasons on account of war orders.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Trades engaged in the preparation of food were active. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were quiet, with an improvement toward the close of the year.

Miscellaneous. — Miscellaneous trades such as hotel and restaurant employees, theatre employees and barbers were fairly well employed. There was a steady demand for domestic servants of exper-

ience at fairly good wages. Shop employees were fairly well engaged, with the usual activity at the Christmas season.

Unskilled. — Unskilled trades were fairly well employed, except in the early part of the year, and the situation when contrasted with that of the previous year was decidedly improved. Active preparation for a large crop in the spring of the year resulted in a greater hiring of men in agricultural work, and harvesting and threshing engaged a very large body of labourers. A slightly improved condition in building during the latter part of the season also assisted in increasing the opportunities for employment for unskilled trades. Active recruiting for overseas service and lumbering operations also did much to absorb the surplus supply of labour.

Canada's Trade.

Canada's foreign trade showed in the aggregate a large increase over that of the previous year. Final figures for the calendar year are not available, but the table given below shows the extent of foreign trade during the twelve months ending November, 1915, with a comparative statement for the two preceding years. It will be seen that while there was a falling off in imports of nearly one hundred and ninety million dollars, this was more than offset by a very heavy increase in exports, which amounted to over two hundred and sixty million dollars in excess of the figures of the previous year, making an increase in the total aggregate trade, exclusive of coin and bullion, of over ninety million dollars. Increases were shown in all groups of exports, the largest increases being in animal and agricultural produce and in manufactures.

SUMMARY CANADIAN TRADE, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING NOVEMBER, 1913, 1914 AND 1915.

	Twelve Months ending November		
	1913	1914	1915
	\$	\$	\$
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION			
Dutiable goods.....	442,834,429	313,838,365	254,610,902
Free goods.....	222,362,399	182,097,633	180,731,684
Total imports (mdse).....	665,196,828	495,935,998	435,342,586
Coin and bullion.....	7,215,980	139,369,894	12,908,570
Total imports.....	672,412,808	635,305,892	448,251,156
Duty collected.....	114,876,199	84,663,903	87,615,645
EXPORTS.			
Canadian Produce—			
The mine.....	58,685,347	54,968,167	59,972,897
The fisheries.....	19,393,360	19,047,867	21,742,864
The forest.....	42,875,089	41,954,640	48,925,230
Animal produce.....	49,660,063	64,659,361	93,384,593
Agricultural produce.....	196,134,043	150,201,314	193,543,711
Manufacturers.....	52,212,592	66,989,308	137,702,849
Miscellaneous.....	112,556	285,230	3,879,908
Total Canadian produce.....	419,073,050	397,905,887	559,152,052
Foreign produce.....	24,143,137	48,521,121	39,589,854
Total exports (mdse.).....	443,216,187	446,427,008	598,741,906
*Coin and bullion.....	17,041,005	19,831,382	128,316,291
Total exports.....	460,257,192	466,259,390	727,058,197
AGGREGATE TRADE.			
Merchandise.....	1,108,413,015	942,363,006	1,034,084,492
Coin and bullion.....	24,256,985	159,201,276	141,224,861
Total trade.....	1,132,670,000	1,101,564,282	1,175,309,353

*NOTE—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending November, 1915, were: Imports, 1915, \$12,908, 570; 1914, \$139,369,894, and exports 1915, \$128,316,291; 1914, \$19,831,382. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

Wholesale and retail trade, in sympathy with increased activity in manufacturing, mining, transportation, agriculture and other industries, showed a marked improvement as compared with the situation in 1914. The volume of Christmas trade was generally heavy and in a number of localities was reported the best in many years. Collections on the whole were well met, a great improvement in this respect being noticeable in the West, owing to the large crops and good prices obtained.

Labour Legislation:

During the year a number of measures affecting labour either directly or indirectly were passed by the Parliament of Canada and by the legislatures of the various provinces of the Dominion.

While no legislation was passed by the Dominion Parliament which could be said to be directly in the interests of labour, with the possible exception of "An Act to Amend the Dominion Elections Act," a clause which gives em-

ployees a certain time for voting without deduction in pay, there were a number of measures having an indirect bearing on matters of interest to labour, such as measures to amend the Bank Act, respecting war expenditure, giving the Government power to take over certain railways, in respect of seed grain, etc.

The Nova Scotia legislature passed an important Workmen's Compensation Act, and, amongst other measures affecting labour, Acts respecting mechanics' liens, factories, coal mines, public health and child labour.

At the session of the New Brunswick legislature two measures directly affecting labour were passed — an Act to amend the New Brunswick Factories' Act and an Act respecting Mechanics' Liens. Some other measures affecting agriculture and providing for a moratorium in certain cases were also passed.

Five measures which may be said to directly affect labour were passed by the Quebec Legislature. One of these measures deals with labourers' wages and insurance, another with workmen's dwellings, whilst others relate to the protection of workmen in mines and in lumber and construction camps. Acts were also passed relating to the regulation of public laundries, private detective agencies and co-operative syndicates.

Two measures directly affecting labour were passed by the Ontario Legislature—an Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Act.

Other measures passed dealt with such subjects as fire accidents, installation of machinery, etc. Moratorium legislation in respect to sale of lands was also enacted.

The Manitoba Legislature passed the following measures of direct interest to labour: An Act providing for the creation of a Labour Bureau, an Act to amend the Factories' Act, an Act to amend the Manitoba Railways Act, and an Act respecting Stationary Engineers. Some moratorium measures were also passed.

The Alberta Legislature passed a number of measures dealing with the agricultural industry, affecting such subjects as the inspection of stock, irrigation, seed grain and fodder relief and hail insurance. An Act creating a public utilities commission was also passed.

At the 1915 session of the British Columbia Legislature a Workmen's Compensation Act was introduced, but held over until the next session in order that the bill could be discussed and amended if found advisable. An important measure providing for loans to agriculturists was passed, and amongst legislation directly affecting labour may be mentioned an Act for the protection of workmen employed in industrial operations, an Act to amend the Employment Agencies Act, an Act to amend the Master and Servants Act, and an Act to amend the Shops Regulation Act. Some moratorium measures were also passed.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA.—YEARLY REVIEW, 1915.

THE year 1915 opened with industry recovering from a year of depression intensified by war during the latter part. The ever increasing orders for war supplies were making up for the loss of employment in the manufacture of materials for construction and development which had been the predominating characteristic in manufacturing, mining, lumbering and transportation since the beginning of the century and had become increasingly characteristic of agriculture also until 1913, when the increased production of food in the West had begun to offset the great consumption there. The war, however, caused a great demand for all food products for export at high prices as well as a considerable demand for military equipment. Prices of materials, therefore, rose, although there was a drop from the high point caused by speculative prices just after the outbreak of war. Woollen goods, leather goods, munitions, wagons, automobiles and similar supplies were in immediate demand and the manufacture of shells required the installation of machines and the equipment of new plants. Prices of materials had therefore already shown recovery in many lines by the end of 1914, and further advances occurred early in 1915, accompanying the rising market in grains and other food products. The Department's index number of wholesale prices, including 271 commodities, therefore had reached 139.3 in January and rose to 146.4 in April, to 149.6 in August, and to 162.4 in December, averaging 148.7 for the year, as compared with 136.1 for 1914.

The cereal crops of the world in 1914 were estimated to show a shortage of half a billion bushels and, though this was later reduced, under war conditions which kept the Russian crop off the Western European market, a speculative market caused prices to advance steeply. Wheat was over \$1.60 per bushel

in Canada and flour over \$8.00 per barrel. From these levels there was some recession, but there was no approach to normal levels till the summer. The imposition in Canada of additional customs duties of 5 per cent and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on nearly all imports in February caused corresponding rises in prices of many lines of imported goods. Meanwhile metals and chemicals were rising fast. Zinc spelter rose from 6c to 30c per lb. by June, and lead reached 8c by July. Copper rose from 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in January to 21c in May. Carbolic acid had reached 55c per lb. by January and was up to \$1.50 by March, there being a great demand for the crude acid in the manufacture of explosives. Glycerine was advancing for the same reason. Chemicals formerly obtained chiefly from Germany rose steeply, as stocks were exhausted, and included many dyestuffs. The export market for prepared fish improved and prices recovered. Wool had already reached high levels, owing to the demand for uniforms, blankets, socks, etc. Jute was in demand for packing for supplies and cotton rose above 10c per lb. by May as stocks were bought up and manufacturers required more than was expected. Flax fibre and its products were scarce as supplies were no longer obtainable from Belgium, and only with difficulty from Russia. Hides and leather advanced considerably. New Brunswick spruce lumber reached \$9.00 per M. early in the year, being in good demand in England as Russian timber was not available. During the summer months prices tended to fall in many foods. The 1915 crops of grain were promising and the supplies of vegetables from the abundant crops of 1914 were large. Dairy products declined as the season advanced, but cheese, butter and eggs were higher than the year before, owing to the continued demand for export to Great Britain. The advance in

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1915.

Average prices in 1890-1899—100.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Grains and Fodder.....	191.7	211.1	209.3	204.3	200.0	188.1	191.5	178.7	158.8	161.1	170.5	172.7
II. Animals and Meats.....	178.2	176.4	181.0	185.7	194.5	193.8	191.9	188.7	184.9	184.6	179.2	189.3
III. Dairy Products.....	178.3	174.0	163.7	161.0	147.0	142.2	142.2	142.3	150.0	172.1	180.6	190.2
IV. Fish.....	160.0	160.0	154.0	145.2	148.2	143.3	137.9	143.8	151.6	151.9	153.7	155.2
V. Other Foods:—												
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	114.9	117.1	116.9	115.3	116.6	118.1	114.7	104.9	109.8	116.2	141.8	156.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	133.4	141.4	143.1	143.9	143.3	144.1	138.8	140.1	140.6	133.9	135.3	137.4
VI. Textiles.....	126.1	132.7	136.7	145.5	145.5	143.3	153.4	156.8	153.0	160.6	160.8	162.9
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots.....	178.1	181.6	186.2	179.5	176.1	176.3	179.0	179.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1
VIII. Metals and Implements:—												
(a) Metals.....	112.6	112.8	131.8	140.4	143.9	171.1	176.5	175.8	159.9	155.9	162.2	176.3
(b) Implements.....	107.5	107.5	108.2	110.6	111.3	111.3	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.2	114.8	114.8
IX. Fuel and Lighting.....	108.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	105.8	105.6	106.2	105.8	107.7	109.8	116.7	115.6
X. Building Materials:—												
(a) Lumber.....	180.7	181.1	181.1	177.5	177.5	176.1	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.4	175.0	175.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	108.2	108.4	110.1	111.2	113.2	114.8	120.3	120.0	118.9	118.9	122.4	123.9
(c) Paints, Oils, Glass.....	142.9	146.3	148.0	150.4	155.9	158.1	162.1	161.6	160.6	161.7	164.4	169.7
XI. House Furnishings.....	131.9	131.9	134.7	135.2	134.9	134.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	141.6	142.6
XII. Drugs and Chemicals.....	139.2	148.8	155.2	162.4	162.2	162.1	162.1	174.8	182.5	190.8	142.9	231.2
XIII. Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Furs, Raw.....	121.8	128.1	133.8	133.8	133.8	142.0	144.0	150.2	153.1	153.1	257.8	279.1
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	137.9	140.1	135.3	135.8	139.2	139.2	139.2	137.2	137.2	135.1	134.3	134.0
(c) Sundries.....	113.6	110.8	116.1	113.8	116.0	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.0	120.9	121.6	123.5
All Commodities.....	139.3	142.5	145.4	146.4	147.3	148.6	146.2	149.6	148.4	149.7	158.6	162.4

materials, however, prevented much decline in the general level.

In the autumn materials advanced still more steeply. Iron and steel and their products rose repeatedly under good demand not only for munitions and machines but for railway equipment and some building material. Other metals were also upward. Chemicals showed some phenomenal advances. Carboic acid touched \$2.50 per lb., and quinine rose from 50c to \$2.50 per ounce, but receded to \$1.50. Alum, bleaching powder, caustic soda, potash and similar products were also steeply upward. Grain and flour rose steadily after the end of September, although lower than a year before. Wool and woollen goods reached very high levels in October. Raw silk had an unprecedented rise as demand improved. Coke and gasoline also advanced. Raw furs were also higher.

The high and rising price levels indicated the great stimulus to industry in agriculture as well as in manufacturing and mining, though accompanied by higher cost of production. Prices of foods, however, were not rising to a corresponding degree, nor even relative-

ly as steeply as in many other countries. Very high levels had been reached in Canada before the war as large quantities of food were being imported to provide for the greatly increased consumption in Western Canada. Exports of butter, beef, cattle and eggs had therefore practically ceased by 1913, though shipments of butter to England and of cattle and beef to United States had begun in considerable quantities in that year and were maintained to a varying extent. As prices in Canada were normally almost above the export level the increased demand for export due to the war did not cause very great advances except in wheat and oats and cheese, and in other products exports were interrupted from time to time by rises in prices in Canada above the export values. After a rise in the autumn of 1914, prices of meats declined and were slightly lower during 1915 than in 1914 except in bacon and mutton. Sugar was higher as half the world's supply came from European countries at war and could not reach the English markets. Tea rose steeply as the war caused a great demand for army supplies, particularly in Russia, and shipments for

Asia were subject to higher rates for freight and insurance, while some cargoes were lost. Coffee, however, was cheaper as the European market for the Brazil crop was curtailed. Potatoes were cheaper as the Canadian crop in 1914 had been large. From a cost of living standpoint the situation was therefore not as serious as might have been expected from the great advances in the general price level. The increase in the cost of staple foods was more than offset by reductions in rent, except in the Eastern Provinces, as the extensive building up to 1913 had provided sufficient accommodation in the new districts and growing urban centres for the increased population, which declined in many localities as construction and development halted. In fuel and lighting also slight reduction in prices were made.

Prices in other countries, in so far as information was available, were upward and with great steepness in some cases. Advances in materials and foods in the United States were similar to those in Canada. In Great Britain retail food prices appeared 24 per cent higher than in December, 1914, in the Board of Trade figures, and 44 per cent higher than in July, 1914. In France many steep advances also occurred. In Germany official figures of the Berlin Municipal Statistical Bureau showed food prices 51 per cent higher in November than a year before, while the figures in the official *Statistische Korrespondenz* showed food prices 93.2 per cent higher in October than in July, 1914. Similar advances also appeared in Austria. In Italy the Bulletin of the Department of Labour shows prices of seven important foods 20 per cent higher than a year before. Prices of 29 articles in the Netherlands appeared 20 per cent higher at the end of November than a year before, according to the figures in the Journal of the Statistical Office. The index number of the Norwegian Labour Office, including 27 articles, rose from 117 in September, 1914, to 140 in September and October, 1915, having stood

at 113 in July, 1914. In Australia the index number of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for retail prices of foods and groceries stood at 1,354 for September, as compared with 1,113 for March and 1,021 for July, 1914. In New Zealand the index number of retail prices of food and rent for the quarter ending September stood at 1,112 as compared with 1,056 for the same quarter a year before, showing a rise of 12.42 per cent for the winter months.

More detailed information as to the price changes in Canada may be obtained from the accompanying tables and the following notes.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat reached the highest price on record at the end of April, No. 1 Northern being quoted at \$1.63 $\frac{5}{8}$ in the last week, having risen from \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the first week of the year. A shrinkage in the world's crop for 1914 and the impossibility of marketing the Russian crop in Western Europe were the chief factors in contributing to the high price. During the spring and summer months the price declined, and by the end of September was down to 90c. A gradual rise raised the quotation to \$1.15 at the end of the year. As the crop estimates for 1915 for the world were larger than in 1914, prices during the autumn months were about 10c to 15c lower than a year before. Ontario winter wheat followed the market for Western wheat, the highest price quoted being \$1.55-1.57 at the end of April, and the lowest price being 88-90c at the end of September. Other grains were on high levels in sympathy with the wheat market, and as a result of good demand, especially in oats for export. Western oats rose to 66c in April, but were down to 36c in September, reaching 40c at the end of the year. Good malting barley at Toronto rose to 85-88c in March, but was down to 52-54c in September. American corn was up to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in April and to 85c in

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1915.

Average Prices 1890-1899—100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915*
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.5
2. Animals and meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	185.7
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.9
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	150.4
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	131.0
6. Textiles.....	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	148.1
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.4	
8. Metals and implements—																										
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	151.6
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	111.7
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	111.8	110.9	108.7
10. Building materials—																										
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	135.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	177.0
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.4	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	133.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	156.8
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.9
12. Drugs and chemicals.....	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.0	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.5	112.1	115.5	111.3	112.1	117.4
13. Miscellaneous—																										
(a) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	205.4	160.9
(b) Liquors and tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.3	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	137.2
(c) Sundry.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.3	111.3	108.5	116.7
Total.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1	148.7

*Preliminary figures.

August. The United States crop, however, was larger than in 1914, and the price was down to 67c in October, but rose to 80½c in the last week. Flaxseed was also high, being up to \$1.89 in the last week of the year, and as high as \$1.80 in May. Peas were very scarce, and were quoted higher than \$2.00 in February, and in November. Hay was considerably higher than in previous years, being up to \$21.00 in January and to \$23.00 in August, there being considerable export for the use of armies in Europe. Straw, however, was about \$1.00 lower than in 1914. Bran and shorts were higher than in the previous year, the former reaching \$28.00 in the spring, as compared with \$23.00 in 1914, and shorts being up to \$30.00 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Cattle prices were somewhat lower than in 1914, when prices had been high during the first nine months of the year. The demand fell off in the later months, and continued low in 1915. There was, however, a considerable demand for packed meat for army supplies. Choice steers at Toronto were highest in May at \$8.10-8.60 per cwt. The highest level reached in 1914 was \$8.25-9.35 in September. Western cattle had declined considerably toward the end of 1914, but rose gradually during the early months of 1915, the price reaching \$8.00-8.85 in June. Prices then receded gradually to \$6.25-6.50 at the end of the year. Dressed beef, hind-quarters rose to \$15.00-16.00 in May, but declined to \$13.00-14.00 per cwt. at the end of the year. Hogs rose to \$9.15, f.o.b. country points in Ontario, in May, and to \$9.90 in November. Prices were, therefore, lower than in 1914 early in the year, but higher in the last quarter. Bacon was higher than in 1914, there being large exports for military supplies, and the price rose to 21-22c per lb. in September. Hams rose to 18-18½c in August, as compared with 19½-20c a year before. Barrelled pork was lower than in 1914, the highest price being \$28.00 in the last quarter, as compared with \$30.00 early in 1914. Lard was

lower than in the previous year until the last quarter, when the price reached 14c per lb. Sheep advanced to \$7.00-8.00 in the spring, and after falling in the summer rose again to \$6.00-7.50 in December. Mutton was as high as 15c in May, 14c in August, and again in December, while in 1914 the price had been 10c to 12c per lb.—almost throughout the year. Poultry had declined considerably in the latter part of 1914, fowl selling at 9-11c in December, and turkeys at 14-16c. In the latter part of 1915 the market rose rapidly and fowl sold at 13-14c and turkeys at 22-26c per lb.

Dairy products.—Butter, cheese and eggs had risen at the outbreak of war in 1914 owing to a strong demand and continued at high levels throughout 1915. Finest creamery butter was up to 30-30½c per lb. in Montreal in January and reached 35-36c in April. The lowest prices in the summer was 27½-27¾c in May, as compared with 23-23½c in May, 1914. At the end of the year the price was up to 34½-35c per lb, 5c higher than a year before. Cheese rose to 19-19¼c per lb. at the end of May, as compared with 12¼-12½c a year before. During the summer, however, the price declined to 12½-12¾c, about the same as a year before, but rose to 17¾-18c in December. Eggs were also higher than in the previous year. New laid eggs, at Toronto, were down to 22-23c per dozen in March, as compared with 20-22c a year before and rose to 55-60c in December, as compared with 50-60c a year before. Wholesale prices of milk were almost the same as in 1914, at Montreal and Toronto. At Winnipeg, however, the price rose to \$2.25 per cwt. in the winter as compared with \$2.10 the previous year, and to \$2.50 in the last three months. At Victoria, B.C., milk had declined to 30c a gallon in 1914 and remained at that level throughout 1915.

Fish.—Dried cod, market size, had declined at the outbreak of war, but rose by the end of the year. During 1915 the price was at about the same level

as in 1914. Dried haddock was down to 4c per lb. as compared with 4½c in 1914. Fresh halibut was up to 10c per lb., except in the spring and summer months, the same level as in 1914. Fresh lobsters were sold at 12c in the spring, as compared with 14c in the previous year. Canned lobster, however, were down to 35c, as compared with 40c in 1914. Salt mackerel and salt herring were on the same levels as before. Lake trout was about the same price as in 1914, but whitefish were higher, being up to 14c in May, and again in the latter part of the year. Canned salmon had risen on the outbreak of war, as the pack for 1914 was smaller and there was a good export demand. Prices continued at a higher level during 1915.

Fruit and vegetables.—Apples had declined to a very low level in the latter part of 1914, as a result of the large crop, and the expected decline in export demand for Europe. Winter apples, therefore, sold at \$2.50-3.50 per barrel in January at Toronto, and rose only to \$3.00-5.00 in the spring as compared with \$4.50-7.00 a year before. The crop for 1915, however, was short and prices in November were \$3.00-4.00 for early winter apples, as compared with \$1.50-2.75 a year before. Raspberries, cherries, grapes, peaches and pears were lower than a year before. Strawberries, however, were higher. Dried fruits were higher than in the previous year, as supplies were more difficult to obtain from the Mediterranean districts. Currants rose to 13-14c and Valencia raisins to 15-16c per lb. Prunes were about 1c lower than in 1914, as California crops had been large. Potatoes were very cheap in the first six months of the year, owing to the large yield in 1914. The price fell to 42½c per bag at Montreal in the spring months, as compared with \$1.10-1.15 a year before. The 1915 crop, however, was short owing to excessive rain and the price rose at the end of the year to \$1.40 at Montreal as compared with 60c a year before. Beans became very scarce owing to low stocks from

1914, good export demand for military supplies and the short crop for 1915. The usual imports from Australia were also not obtainable. Three-pound pickers therefore rose to \$3.90-4.00 at Montreal with \$5.00 a year before, the 1914 crop having been good. In the fall, however, the price rose to \$1.50. In December, however, the price rose above \$2.00 per cwt., as compared with \$1.25 a year before. Turnips were cheaper than the previous year throughout. Tomatoes were cheaper than the year before in September, but were higher in October, owing to crop damage. Canned vegetables had been plentiful owing to a good crop in 1913 and 1914, and large packs. In the spring of 1915 stocks were large and demand light. Price cutting therefore lowered values for a time and later a better export demand developed. The acreage and pack for 1915 were curtailed, weather conditions were unfavourable and prices therefore advanced. Canned corn and peas fell from 95c to 72½c per dozen, and rose to 97½c. Canned tomatoes fell from \$1.00 to 80c per dozen, and rose to 1.12½-1.17½.

Miscellaneous foods.—Flour had risen considerably in the latter part of 1914 in sympathy with the wheat market, and continued to advance. In February, 1915, spring wheat patents reached \$8.10 per barrel at Montreal, at compared with \$5.40 a year before, and after receding slightly the price reached \$8.20 in May. In September the price fell and was down to \$5.85 in October, but rose to \$6.30 in December, as compared with \$6.70 a year before. Winter wheat patents rose from \$6.00 to \$8.30 in February, as compared with \$4.75-5.00 in 1914. In October the price was down to \$5.40, as compared with \$6.25 a year before. Bread had risen in some cities on the outbreak of war in sympathy with the flour and wheat markets. Some bakers having large stocks of flour or contracts to run kept the prices down for some time. In February, 1915, a general rise occurred throughout the Do-

minion, when wheat and flour rose rapidly. The wholesale price of bread at Toronto advanced from 3 1/6c per lb. to 3 1/2c and remained at this level until September, when it was reduced to 3 1/3c. In Victoria, B.C., prices fell from 5c to 4c per lb. Declines occurred in many other cities. Oatmeal had risen in the fall of 1914 from \$2.50 per bag to \$3.93 1/2 and continued at this level until July. In October the price was reduced to \$2.40-2.50, but rose to \$2.86 in December. Patna rice had risen from 5 1/2c-6 1/2c to 6 1/2-8c at the outbreak of war and was up to 7 1/2-9c from March to December, 1915. Difficulty in getting shipments and high freight rates were the chief factors in the rise. Tapioca was also higher. Tea had risen steadily during the latter part of 1914 owing to higher freight rates, insurance, interruption to shipments, some losses by sea, and the great demand for use in armies. Medium Japan was quoted at 28-29c in January, but eased off a cent in March, as supplies were more plentiful, and again to 23-24c in July. Indian and Ceylon tea, common Pekoe, was up to 23-25c in January, and after easing off in the spring rose to 29-30c in July. Coffee was lower as the European demand for Brazil coffee was seriously curtailed. Rio coffee was down to 15-17c per lb. as compared with 17-19c in the previous year. Cocoa prices rose somewhat steeply in 1915, as demand was strong. Prices of prepared cocoas and chocolates, however, were kept fairly steady by manufacturers. Sugar had risen from \$4.56 to \$7.16 per cwt. for granulated at Toronto in the second half of 1914 owing to war conditions. In March the price was steady at \$6.91, but fell to \$6.15 by October, although by December the price rose to \$6.76. Barbados molasses had risen to 39c per gallon by January and reached 51c in the last quarter. Glucose rose 40c per cwt. in sympathy with the corn market by August, but declined as the new crop was marketed. Honey was up to 12 1/2c per lb. in the early part of the year, as compared

with 8-10c in 1914. In the last quarter the price was down to 10 1/2c, as compared with 11 1/2c a year before. Maple sugar rose from 9-10c per lb. to 12-13c in April, and after receding to 8-9c in the summer months rose to 12 1/2-13c, as a result of a great export demand for the United States. Salt and vinegar were steady. Pepper rose from 19-22c to 22-26c. Cream of tartar was up to 40c per lb. early in the year and reached 55-65c in November, but receded slightly. Difficulty in getting supplies from France was the chief factor in the rise.

Textiles.—Wool had risen substantially during the last five months of 1914, but steep advances occurred in February, April, June, July and October, owing to the strong demand for army purposes. The clip in Australia for 1914 had shown a serious shortage. Ontario washed wool rose from 28-31c per lb. in January to 30-37c in April to 39-43c in August and to 40-44c in November. In the spring prices eased off to 25-30c for a short time. A line of Canadian yarn rose from 62 1/2 per lb. to 84-85c. Beaver cloth advanced from \$1.65 to \$1.95 per yard. Raw cotton had fallen steeply on the outbreak of war as demand was expected to be seriously curtailed, and the United States crop was the largest on record, estimated at sixteen million bales. In January the price was 7.80c per lb. at New York, as compared with 12.50c in January, 1914. The demand for war purposes was greater than expected and as the crop for 1915 would be reduced in acreage there was considerable buying in the spring. Prices rose to 10.40c in May. The weather was unfavourable during the latter part of the season and the United States crop was estimated at only about twelve million bales. The price therefore rose to 12.55c in December. Manufactured cotton goods were lower in sympathy with the market for raw cotton, but the rising cost and great scarcity of dye-stuffs tended to firm prices considerably. Prices, therefore, averaged little lower than in

1914. Raw silk had fallen steeply on the outbreak of war, as demand for finished goods was greatly curtailed. Japan silk, Kansai, No. 1, was down to \$3.00 per lb. in January, and Italian classical to \$3.35 as compared with \$4.55 a year before. Demand improved steadily throughout the year and steep advances occurred in the last quarter, Japan filatures rising to \$4.72½ and Italian classical to \$4.85. Jute had risen steeply at the outbreak of war, as supplies were uncertain, but fell steeply as the demand for industrial purposes was curtailed. As industry revived and shipments of war material became enormous, the demand for jute for packing increased and the price rose from 4.42c per lb. at Montreal to 6.28c in October. Flax fibre rose from 12-14½c to 18c, and tow from 5½-6½c to 8c as supplies from Belgium and Russia were no longer obtainable. Flax fibre and linen rope advanced in sympathy. Floor oil-cloth rose from 20½c to 30c in sympathy with the market for jute and burlap.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The demand for war supplies had caused a considerable increase in demand for hides and leather and prices advanced rapidly early in 1915. Hides, No. 1, inspected steers, rose at Toronto from 15c to 17-18c, and after falling off in the spring and summer when the quality of receipts is poor reached 18c in September. Calfskins similarly rose from 17c to 18c, but fell off to 15c. No. 1 sole leather rose from 37-38c to 38.40c, and harness leather from 43-44c to 51-53c. Heavy upper leather rose from 60-65c to 70-75c. The demand for boots in Canada improved as the industrial situation became very favourable and larger crops led to better demand from farmers. Mens splits rose 10c per pair and box calf advanced slightly.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets had been greatly depressed in the latter part of 1914 by slow demand and the effect of the war on general trade conditions. Improvement set in early in the year 1915 and prices

were firmer. N. S. pig iron rose to \$19.75-20.00 in the spring. Toward the end of the year, owing to continued good demand from railways for equipment, prices advanced. Nova Scotia pig iron reached \$22.00 in December. Iron bar was up to \$2.50 as compared with \$2.00 at the beginning of the year. Steel billets were up from \$24.50-25.00 to \$33.00, and steel bar from \$2.10 to \$2.55. Iron and steel products also advanced. Other metals were still more steeply upward, as a result of the demand for war supplies. Aluminium rose from 19c to 75c per lb., brass from 16¼c to 33c, copper from 14½c to 22c, lead from 5c to 7½c, quicksilver from \$50.00 per flask to \$110.00. Zinc spelter rose from 6c per lb. in January to 30c in June, but eased off to 17½c in October, becoming firmer and rising to 21c in December. Zinc sheets rose from 8c per lb. to 30c and fell off to 19c. Antimony had risen on the outbreak of war, and advanced steeply in the spring, reaching 40c per lb. as compared with 8¾c before the war.

Fuel and lighting.—Bituminous coal, Nova Scotia, was down to \$3.35 at Montreal, compared with \$3.44 in 1914, and in December the winter price was \$3.57, as compared with \$3.66 in the previous year. The industrial demand was much less than in previous years. In Nova Scotia, however, the demand for use in iron and steel mills was much greater than in previous years. Coal also averaged lower in British Columbia. Anthracite coal was down to \$6.70 at Montreal, in the early part of the year, as compared with \$6.80 in 1914. In May the price was reduced to \$6.20, as compared with \$6.25 a year before, and in December rose to \$6.65, as compared with \$6.70 in 1914. Connellsville coke was down to \$1.55 at the ovens early in the year, in sympathy with the low market for iron and steel. In the latter part of the year the price rose steeply, reaching \$2.50-2.75 in November. Gasoline had declined in 1914, but under better demand rose in 1915 from 17½c to 22½c. Coal oil declined in January

from 15c to 14c per gallon for water white. Matches had risen at the end of 1914 on account of the higher cost of chemicals and in the autumn of 1915 one line advanced further from \$5.20 to \$5.80 per gross.

Building materials.—The market for lumber was quiet throughout Canada during the year, there being little demand for use in woodworking. There was a good demand for export to England and record prices for New Brunswick spruce deals were paid at St. John early in the year, \$19.00 per M., as supplies from the Baltic Sea could not be obtained. Exports from Canada, however, were seriously curtailed by the scarcity of and high rates for space in ships. Spruce deals therefore fell to \$15.50. Shingles were lower than in 1914, and fell to \$2.50-3.90 per M., as compared with \$2.60-3.20 in 1914. Pine, hemlock and hardwood had declined in the latter part of 1914, and continued on the lower levels. British Columbia fir and cedar shingles were also lower as the demand on the prairie for building material was light. Bricks fell to \$9.00 per M., as compared with \$11.50-12.00 early in 1914. Fire bricks, however, advanced steeply, as a result of higher freights from England. Soil pipe was lower at 18½c per foot until November, when the price rose to 20½c. Iron pipe, nails, hinges, iron wire and wire cloth similarly advanced in sympathy with the iron and steel markets. Lead pipe rose from \$7.12½ per cwt. to \$9.50, in sympathy with the lead market. Copper wire rose from 14-14½c to 21½c per lb. Galvanized wire fencing rose from \$2.35 per cwt. to \$3.45, as a result of advances in zinc spelter in the spring and in iron and steel in the autumn. Many paints and colours rose in sympathy with the higher markets for metals and materials. White lead advanced from \$8.60 per cwt. to \$10.60. Venetian red advanced from \$1.80 to \$2.50. Paris green from 18½c to 25c per lb. Prepared paints advanced from \$1.70 to \$1.95, but dropped to \$1.85 when lead receded. Linseed

oil rose from 55c to 85c in sympathy with flaxseed. Benzine advanced from 18½c to 23½c in sympathy with gasoline. Turpentine rose from 65c to 75c per gallon. Shellac was higher on account of the advance in alcohol. Glue rose from 11-15c to 11-20c per lb. owing to higher cost of importing. Window glass had risen from \$3.40 per box to \$5.20 in 1914, when Belgium supplies were cut off. In Montreal the price advanced in August to \$5.85. Putty rose from \$2.60 to \$2.70, in sympathy with whiting and oil.

House furnishings.—Prices of furniture were fairly well maintained as lumber and wages showed little reduction and the market improved. Earthenware rose steeply as a result of advances in England on account of higher prices for coal and other factors in production and also on account of higher freights and insurance. English table knives went off the market after rising considerably. Brooms rose 50c per dozen as broom corn was scarce owing to wet weather.

Drugs and chemicals.—The feature of this group was the rise in carbolic acid, which advanced from 55c in January to \$1.50 in April and \$2.00 in October, and at the end of the year was quoted at \$2.50. A great demand for crude carbolic acid in the manufacture of explosives, as well as the great requirements for hospitals were factors in the rise. Alcohol had risen from \$4.75 to \$5.70 in August, 1914, in sympathy with grain prices and the increased excise duty in Canada. Prices fell at the end of the year to \$5.50 per gallon and continued at this level throughout the year. Alum rose from \$1.65 in January to \$3.00 in September and to \$5.00-10.00 in December, and was still rising. Bleaching powder rose from \$1.85 in January to \$4.00 in December. Caustic soda had risen to 3c by January and reached 6c in October. Glycerine rose from 30c per lb. to 60c. Opium advanced from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per lb. Quinine had risen to 50c per ounce and reached \$2.00 in November, but eased off slightly.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE GOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF
THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA FOR EACH MONTH, 1915.

COMMODITY.	Quantity.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	47.2	47.0	46.6	46.6	47.6	48.8	49.2	48.8	48.4	47.6	47.4	46.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	32.8	32.4	32.0	32.8	32.8	33.6	33.4	33.4	33.2	32.8	32.4	32.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	17.6	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.1	17.5	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.5
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.8	21.4	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.8
Pork, fresh.....	1 "	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.9	19.3	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	35.8	35.2	34.8	34.8	35.2	35.8	34.4	35.6	35.8	35.8	36.2	36.0
Bacon, breakfast, smoked.....	1 "	25.1	24.5	24.9	24.7	24.9	25.3	26.6	25.6	26.8	26.0	26.2	26.3
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	35.6	35.4	35.2	35.0	35.2	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.8	35.8	36.4	36.2
Eggs, new laid.....	1 doz.	45.5	40.8	28.6	23.4	23.7	24.6	25.3	26.5	29.8	36.2	42.6	45.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	34.9	32.9	26.7	21.8	22.6	24.3	24.9	25.7	27.7	31.6	34.6	35.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	55.2	55.2	55.2	54.6	54.6	52.8	52.2	50.4	50.4	51.0	51.6	52.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	61.8	61.4	64.4	66.2	64.8	57.8	56.2	58.0	58.0	60.8	64.6	65.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	35.0	35.6	37.4	37.9	37.3	33.8	32.6	32.0	33.3	35.1	36.8	37.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.6	23.9	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	20.5	21.1	21.8	22.0	22.3	22.8	22.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	21.3	22.0
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	67.5	70.5	72.0	72.0	73.5	73.5	79.5	73.5	69.0	66.0	66.0	66.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	39.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	44.0	42.0	41.0	40.0	36.0	35.0	34.0	35.0
Roll'd Oats.....	5 "	24.5	25.5	26.0	26.0	26.5	26.5	26.0	25.5	24.5	24.0	23.5	23.5
Rice, good, medium.....	2 "	12.2	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.8	12.2
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	13.2	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.8	16.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	30.8	31.6	32.4	32.4	32.0	31.6	31.9	31.6	31.2	30.0	30.4	30.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	14.0	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.4	15.2	13.8	14.0	14.2
Tea, black.....	1 "	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7
Tea, green.....	1 "	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Coffee.....	12 "	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	31.7	33.3	33.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.3	35.3	33.2	35.0	38.3	42.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 qt.	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7
All foods.....		\$ 7.97	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.88	\$ 7.79	\$ 7.84	\$ 7.78	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.78	\$ 7.74	\$ 7.82	\$ 8.02	\$ 8.19
Starch.....	1 lb.	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	c. 54.1	c. 53.6	c. 53.5	c. 53.1	c. 52.5	c. 51.6	c. 52.1	c. 52.3	c. 52.5	c. 51.2	c. 52.8	c. 53.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	38.0	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.1	37.2	35.8	36.6	37.3	36.9	36.3	37.0
Wood, hard.....	" Cord	42.5	41.3	41.4	34.1	34.1	34.3	41.7	41.6	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	31.2	30.9	31.3	31.4	31.0	31.3	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.2	30.2
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	23.7	23.7	23.8	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.1	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$ 1.90	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.87	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.85
Rent.....		\$ 4.38	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.22	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.17	\$ 4.11	\$ 4.10	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.06	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.97
Grand Total.....		\$ 14.26	\$ 14.15	\$ 14.01	\$ 13.79	\$ 13.89	\$ 13.69	\$ 13.76	\$ 13.74	\$ 13.67	\$ 13.66	\$ 13.86	\$ 13.98

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs had fallen steeply in 1914 as the market was demoralized after the outbreak of war. Prices recovered gradually and by the end of 1915 were as high as in August, 1914. Mink had fallen to \$2.00 and rose to \$3.00. Muskrat was down to 12-15c per skin, but rose to 25c. Hops had risen steeply at the close of 1914, but eased off in 1915. Canadian hops declined from 17-19c per lb. to 14-15c. Best English hops rose from 31c to 35c in February and reached 40c in the autumn, as the Bohemian hops were no longer obtainable. Malt declined in sympathy with barley from \$1.10 in February to 95c in October. Draught ale and porter had risen from \$6.25 to \$8.40 per barrel in August, as a result of increased excise duties, and higher prices for malt, hops, etc. In January the price fell to \$8.25. Plug tobacco had risen in 1914, as a result of increased excise duty, and continued on the higher level. Raw leaf tobacco was higher in price at the end of 1915 as the crop had been seriously damaged by excessive rain. Ontario Burley was bought for 13½c for best quality, as compared with 12½c in the previous year. The pulp and paper markets were much firmer owing to the increased demand in the fall of 1914 under greater consumption by daily papers for war extras, and the interruption to shipments of pulp from Europe to the United States. The demand for newsprint, however, fell off somewhat during the year and prices receded 5c to 10c per cwt. Wrapping paper was also in less demand and eased off. Ground wood also declined from \$17.00-18.00 per ton to \$15.00-16.00, as the United States mills had plenty of water. Sulphite pulp fell early in the year \$4.00 per ton, but in the autumn advanced \$5.00-12.00 per ton, bleached rising from \$58.00 to \$70.00. Binder twine declined from 9¼c to 8½c. Manila rope rose from 14c to 15c per lb. Gunpowder had risen from \$3.50 per keg to \$4.80 and reached \$7.20 in the autumn. Raw rubber had reached a higher level in January at 70-72c per lb.,

but eased off to 53-54c in the spring, advancing in November to 65½c.

Retail Prices.

Food prices had shown many steep advances on the outbreak of war, notably in flour, bread, oatmeal, sugar, tea, butter and cheese. Early in 1915 still further increases occurred in bread, flour, and oatmeal, in sympathy with the wheat market, while butter and cheese continued to advance, there being a strong export demand. Sugar, however, eased off for a short time and did not surpass the height reached in November, 1914. Tea advanced further, but as cheaper grades could be used the average cost did not show a great rise. Potatoes continued low. Butter and cheese continued throughout the year 3c to 5c higher than in 1914. As wheat and flour declined in the latter part of the summer bread dropped considerably, in some localities to the level prevailing before the war. Beans continued high and advanced as the crop was injured by wet weather. Potatoes also rose as the crop was considerably damaged.

Coal and wood averaged lower than in the previous year from month to month, greater competition among dealers and in some cases lower cost of delivery and transportation being reported. Coal oil was slightly lower.

Rents had declined during 1914 except in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and this movement was somewhat accelerated after the outbreak of war, especially in the western provinces where financial stringency had great effect in curtailing construction and development. The downward tendency continued during 1915, although some advances were made in Ontario and Quebec for a short time. As the industrial situation improved owing to the demand for war material and the favourable crop conditions there was less change during the latter half of the year. The declines in the average for rents therefore more than offset the rise in the price of foods in the average for the Dominion.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE
AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE, FOR EACH MONTH, 1915.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	7.851	7.806	7.707	7.393	7.802	7.739	7.628	7.904	7.865	7.908	8.071	8.239
Prince Edward Island.....	6.806	6.702	6.612	6.612	6.582	6.542	6.597	6.602	6.717	6.663	7.023	6.953
New Brunswick.....	7.752	7.792	7.726	7.565	7.581	7.447	7.447	7.686	7.716	7.498	7.866	8.108
Quebec.....	7.444	7.396	7.384	7.169	7.173	7.222	7.621	7.240	7.200	7.457	7.578	7.760
Ontario.....	7.709	7.793	7.701	7.399	7.598	7.520	7.300	7.682	7.623	7.732	7.947	8.114
Manitoba.....	8.126	8.269	7.851	7.934	8.159	8.058	8.149	7.762	7.904	8.031	8.190	8.427
Saskatchewan.....	8.864	8.856	8.306	8.332	8.407	8.221	7.897	8.105	8.100	8.009	8.181	8.315
Alberta.....	8.566	8.729	8.365	8.326	8.304	8.260	7.994	7.787	7.734	7.911	8.175	8.356
British Columbia.....	8.975	8.945	8.979	8.898	9.063	9.175	8.988	8.723	8.630	8.041	8.618	8.649

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Nova Scotia.....	1.561	1.561	1.562	1.562	1.554	1.531	1.556	1.560	1.553	1.553	1.553	1.553
Prince Edward Island.....	1.486	1.406	1.486	1.486	1.486	1.486	1.660	1.485	1.485	1.500	1.500	1.548
New Brunswick.....	1.785	1.791	1.791	1.786	1.751	1.723	1.738	1.736	1.741	1.733	1.758	1.788
Quebec.....	1.809	1.803	1.803	1.799	1.776	1.766	1.763	1.721	1.746	1.729	1.735	1.752
Ontario.....	1.791	1.796	1.796	1.797	1.777	1.769	1.771	1.780	1.794	1.778	1.724	1.779
Manitoba.....	2.391	2.329	2.329	2.326	2.326	2.326	2.326	2.326	2.326	2.029	2.303	2.280
Saskatchewan.....	2.582	2.430	2.036	2.369	2.379	2.399	2.373	2.355	2.380	2.380	2.394	2.394
Alberta.....	1.754	1.716	1.716	1.687	1.723	1.723	1.647	1.610	1.628	1.720	1.707	1.706
British Columbia.....	2.354	2.344	2.324	2.324	2.309	2.302	2.415	2.374	2.379	2.061	2.243	2.180

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.452
Quebec.....	3.500	3.610	3.600	3.600	3.550	3.550	3.547	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545	3.545
Ontario.....	4.070	3.958	3.875	3.855	3.855	3.855	3.835	3.835	3.835	3.755	3.780	3.780
Manitoba.....	5.812	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	6.095	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.470	5.467	5.467	5.467	5.150	5.150
Alberta.....	5.970	5.970	5.970	5.845	5.845	5.408	5.405	5.406	5.217	5.217	5.217	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.230	5.125	4.768	4.660	4.590	4.590	4.589	4.447	4.375	4.017	4.017	4.017

**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,
CANADA, DECEMBER, 1915.**

THE chief feature of the prices movement was the continued advance in materials, especially in iron and steel and their products, owing to strong demand and scarcity in supplies. Wheat, oats, flour and oatmeal also advanced considerably, while dairy products were up owing to the advance of the season, export demand, however, being still a strong factor. Poultry rose considerably during the month.

In retail prices the weekly cost of a list of staple foods rose from \$8.016 to \$8.128, eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, rice, beans, evaporated apples, potatoes being slightly higher, while beef and other meats were slightly lower. Coal and wood were slightly higher. Rents were unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number rose to 162.4 for December as compared with 158.6 for November and 137.6 for December, 1914. The chief increases were in metals and metal products. Poultry, dairy products, vegetables, flour, oatmeal, sugar, textiles and raw furs also advanced somewhat. In drugs and chemicals some lines eased off slightly. As compared with December, 1914, grain was lower but fodder higher, cattle were lower but hogs, sheep and poultry were higher. Dairy products were higher but fish averaged lower. All fruits and vegetables, were higher, breadstuffs were lower, but other foods were higher. All groups of materials were higher, except lumber and liquors and tobacco, malt and hops being lower.

More detailed information as to the price movement appears in the accompanying tables and in the following notes.

Retail Prices.

Beef.—Sirloin steak declined at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, St. Catharines and Owen Sound, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but advanced at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C. Round steak was also down at Ottawa, St. Thomas and Owen Sound, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Vancouver, B.C., but was up at Hull, Que., and at Brandon, Man. The price of prime rib roast was lower at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at New Westminster, B.C., but higher at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C. Medium shoulder roast was lower at St. Catharines, Ont., at Regina, Sask., and at Medicine Hat, Alberta. At Ottawa, the lower prices were reported due to the colder weather, while at Regina, Sask., prices fell as supplies from the country were coming in freely. At Brandon, however, beef was reported scarce and prices upward.

Veal.—The price was higher at Vancouver, B.C., but lower at St. Catharines and London, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C.

Mutton rose at Niagara Falls, Ont., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., but fell at St. John's, Que., at St. Catharines, Berlin, London and Cobalt, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta. Mutton was scarce at Niagara Falls, Ont., and also at Victoria, B.C., where the wholesale price was somewhat firmer.

Pork.—Fresh roasting pork declined at Newcastle, N.B., at Hull, Que., at Ottawa, Niagara Falls and London, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but advanced at Kingston, Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont., at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Pork chops also fell at Newcastle, N.B., at Hull, Que., at London, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, but were higher at Kingston and

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Dec. 1914	Nov. 1915	Dec. 1915
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak..	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	47.4	47.4	46.6
Beef, chuck roast. .	2 "	26.	27.8	28.	29.6	33.4	32.8	33.4	32.4	32.2
Veal, roast.	1 "	12.8	14.	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.5
Mutton, roast.	1 "	16.8	18.	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.7	20.9	20.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.	1 "	18.	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	19.3	19.8	19.7
Pork, salt.	2 "	34.4	33.	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	36.8	36.2	36.
Bacon, breakfast. .	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.5	26.2	26.3
Lard, pure leaf.	2 "	40.6	36.	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.2	36.4	36.2
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	45.1	42.6	45.4
Eggs, packed.	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.	28.6	34.5	34.6	35.4
Milk.	6 qts.	48.	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.8	51.6	52.2
Butter, dairy.	2 lbs.	52.	53.	58.4	58.	57.2	61.6	60.0	64.6	65.4
Butter, creamery. .	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	34.9	36.8	37.4
Cheese, old.	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	22.1	24.3	24.3
Cheese, new.	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	20.3	21.3	22.0
Bread, plain, white..	15 "	66.	64.5	60.	61.5	64.5	70.7	67.5	66.0	66.0
Flour, family.	10 "	33.	32.	34.	32.	35.	39.5	37.0	34.0	35.0
Rolled oats.	5 "	21.	21.	22.	22.	22.5	25.1	24.5	23.5	23.5
Rice, good medium. .	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.2	11.8	12.2
Beans, handpicked. .	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	13.4	15.8	16.6
Apples, evaporated..	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.2
Prunes, medium.	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7
Sugar, granulated. .	4 "	24.	24.	26.	23.6	25.6	31.4	31.2	30.4	30.8
Sugar, Yellow.	2 "	10.8	11.	12.	11.	11.8	14.4	14.4	14.0	14.2
Tea, Black.	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.7
Tea, Green.	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0
Coffee.	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
Potatoes.	2 pks	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.	41.	33.6	32.0	38.3	42.0
Vinegar, white wine.	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7
All foods.		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.951	\$8.016	\$8.128
Starch.	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite. .	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.	54.	52.7	54.1	52.8	53.0
Coal, bituminous. .	" "	35.	35.	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.2	36.3	37.0
Wood, hard, best. .	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.2	41.3	41.5
Wood, soft.	" "	29.4	30.	30.	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.1	30.2	30.2
Coal Oil.	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.4	23.1	23.0
Fuel and lighting. .		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.880	\$1.839	\$1.847
Rent.		\$4. 05	\$4. 05	\$4. 60	\$4. 75	\$4. 65	\$4.122	\$4.385	\$3.97	\$3.97
Grand Total.		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.248	\$13.857	\$13.977

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Dec. 1914	Nov. 1915	Dec. 1915
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.806	8.071	8.239
Prince Edward Island..	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.894	7.023	6.953
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.755	7.866	8.108
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.310	7.578	7.760
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.742	7.947	8.114
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.269	8.19	8.427
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.805	8.181	8.315
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.467	8.175	8.356
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	8.796	8.618	8.649

FUEL AND LIGHTING.*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.552	1.55	1.553
Prince Edward Island..	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.486	1.50	1.548
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.784	1.758	1.788
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.793	1.735	1.752
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.782	1.774	1.779
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.329	2.303	2.280
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.560	2.394	2.394
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.726	1.707	1.706
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.368	2.243	2.180

RENT

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island..	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.450
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.500	3.545	3.540
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.042	3.780	3.780
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.953	5.812	4.875	4.870
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	6.095	5.150	5.150
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	6.130	5.217	5.210
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	4.725	4.017	4.010

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Toronto, Ont., at Calgary, Alberta, and at New Westminster, B.C. Prices of salt pork were higher at Toronto, Ont., and lower at Newcastle, N.B., and at London, Ont. Stocks of pork at Newcastle, N.B., were rather heavy, and prices easier, but at Toronto, Ont., the hog market was very firm, as Ontario hogs were not equal to the demand and supplies were obtained from the West to meet the shortage. At Niagara Falls, Ont., however, the local market was well stocked with fresh pork as farmers were anxious to sell.

Bacon was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Montreal, Que., at Peterborough and Gueph, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at Nanaimo, B.C., but lower at Hamilton and London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. At Montreal, Que., higher prices were said to be due to the increase in the price of fresh pork.

Fish.—Fresh fish rose at Westville, N.S., at Brockville, Kingston, Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls and Woodstock, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at Vancouver, B.C., but fell at Fernie, B.C. Salt herring advanced at Brantford, Ont., and declined at Medicine Hat, Alberta. Canned salmon rose at Sydney, N.S., and at New Westminster, B.C. The rise in fresh fish prices at Vancouver, B.C., was due to the recent bad weather.

Lard.—The price of lard was up at Sorel, Que., at Ottawa and Stratford, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alberta, but was down at Cobalt, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, at New Westminster, Vancouver and Nanaimo, B.C.

Eggs.—Both fresh and packed eggs were reported higher in fourteen of the cities and lower in two. Fresh eggs, alone, were up in fifteen cities and down in two, while packed eggs only were up in one. A scarcity of stocks of fresh eggs was reported in most localities, and this also affected the packed egg market. The export demand was also a factor in raising prices.

Milk prices were higher at Westville, N.S., at Moncton, N.B., at Sorel and St. John's, Que., at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. At Moncton, N.B., it was reported by the retail milk dealers that the higher price of feed was responsible for the rise in milk.

Butter.—Both dairy and creamery butter were higher in ten cities and lower in one. Dairy butter alone advanced in three cities and declined in two, and creamery butter alone advanced in nine cities and declined in one. Stocks of both dairy and creamery butter were reported low, and supplies hard to get.

Cheese.—New cheese advanced in 12 cities and declined in one, while old cheese advanced in seven cities and also declined in one. A good export demand was reported, and prices were upward on the local boards.

Bread advanced in price at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., but declined at Amherst, N.S., and at Calgary, Alta.

Flour prices were higher in 22 of the cities, following increases in wholesale prices in sympathy with the wheat market.

Rolled oats.—Prices were upward at St. John, N.B., at Kingston, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask., in sympathy with the advance in oats.

Rice was higher at Montreal, Que., but lower at St. Thomas, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. At Montreal, increased freight rates were reported to be partly responsible for the increased price. Patna rice also advanced at Montreal, Que., and at New Westminster, B.C.

Tapioca prices fell at Niagara Falls, Ont., and rose at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Wholesale prices of tapioca were reported higher at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Canned vegetables.—Canned tomatoes were up at Westville and Halifax, N.S., at Moncton, N.B., and at Ottawa, Orillia and Cobalt, Ont., but were down at Sydney, N.S., while canned peas and canned corn rose at Cobalt, Ont.

Beans.—Increases were reported in 16 of the cities as the Canadian crop was damaged by wet weather and stocks from 1914 were very small, while imports from Austria were cut off.

Evaporated apples were upward at Cobalt, Ont., at Medicine Hat, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. At Medicine Hat, Alberta, the old stocks were said to be cleaned out, and new apples higher in price.

Prunes.—Prices were reported higher at Sydney, N.S., and at Vancouver, B.C., but were lower at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., at Niagara Falls, Ont., at Edmonton, Alberta, and at New Westminster and Victoria, B.C., as the new crop was on the market.

Sugar.—Granulated sugar advanced in thirteen of the cities and declined in two, while yellow sugar advanced in eight cities and declined in three. The raw sugar market has been higher.

Tea.—Black tea was up at Orillia and Stratford, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C., but down at London, Ont. Green tea also advanced at Stratford, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Coffee was higher at Niagara Falls, Ont., but lower at Sydney, N.S., and at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C.

Potatoes.—The price declined in one city, but advanced in 38. A general scarcity was reported, due to short crops in the East. In some localities bad roads and heavy snow storms prevented the farmers marketing their stocks.

Starch rose at Vancouver, B.C.

Coal.—Anthracite coal was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at St. John, N.B.,

at Sorel, Que., and at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., but was lower at Brandon, Man. Bituminous coal, domestic, advanced at Fredericton, N.B., and at Sorel, Que., but declined at Brandon, Man., and at Vancouver, B.C. Both anthracite and bituminous coal declined at Brandon, Man., lower freight rates from the lignite mines and increased competition being reported as the causes.

Wood.—Hard wood advanced at Brandon, Man., and declined at Orillia, Ont. Soft wood was higher at Fredericton, N.B., and at Brandon, Man., but was down at Orillia, Ont., and at Victoria, B.C. At Orillia, Ont., it was stated that the good sleighing enabled farmers to bring in more wood. At Victoria, B.C., heavy stocks and keen competition affected prices.

Rent.—No changes were reported throughout the Dominion.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat rose to \$1.12½ in the first week, in sympathy with the rising markets at Liverpool, in the United States and elsewhere. The price then eased off slightly for a short time, but rose to \$1.15½ by the last week. The market continued strong even after the close of navigation, as the export demand was good and large quantities were shipped by rail. The high freight rates from Australia and Argentina to Great Britain also tended to cause a strong market. Ontario winter wheat rose to 96-99c in the first week, and to \$1.05-1.07 by the end of the month. Good malting barley rose to 57-760c at Toronto, and western barley rose to 68c, the top grades being in good demand. Western oats rose to 42¼c in the first week in sympathy with the wheat market. The price then eased slightly, but recovered, the demand being good. Ontario oats rose to 37-39c.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES

The accompanying table sets forth the retail prices prevailing on, or about, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, of the more important staple commodities entering into the cost of living in the leading centres of industry throughout Canada.

The list of commodities includes thirty-two varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. In addition a statement is given of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter of each locality usually occupied by workmen.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 72.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality, per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery printa, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf.	Price, per lb.		
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	lbs.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1—Sydney.....	25	18	16-18	18	20	20	28	6-16	20	50	37	10	35	42	...	22	1½	5½	4-4½	5
2—Westville.....	20	16	10	15	18	20	25	9	20	40	35	8	35	38	...	23	3	5½	4	5
3—Amherst.....	20	15	15	15	18	18	25	18	18	45	40	7	30	37	...	21	1½	4½	4½	5
4—Halifax.....	25	18	12	18	18	17	25	6-10	17	50-60	38	9	35	38	...	22	1½	5½	3½	5
5—Truro.....	22	16	10-18	20	20	18	25	18	18	40	38	8	33	37	22	...	1½	5½	4-4½	5
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>																				
6—Charlottetown....	18	15	..	16	18	15	25	3½-4	18	30	...	7	29	33	20	18	2	4	3½	4½
<i>New Brunswick—</i>																				
7—Moncton.....	22	14	..	20	20	16	28	8	18	40	35	8-9	34-33	38	...	22	1½	5½	3½	5
8—St. John.....	25	15	12	22	20	18	25	5-6	20	50	38	8	35	38	25	25	1½	5½	4½	5
9—Fredericton.....	25	14	10	16	16	16	25	7	18	40	34	8	30	40	25	24	2	4	3½	5
10—Newcastle.....	22	15	10	15	18	17	25	7	18	40	40	8	30	35	22	20	2	4½	4	5
<i>Quebec—</i>																				
11—Quebec.....	18-20	17-18	20-24	18-20	18-20	18-20	20-25	8	23-25	50-60	40	10	35	38	20-25	18-20	6	3½	5	5
12—Three Rivers.....	22	15	12	18	18	17	25	8-15	19	45	35	9	34	35	20	20	4	4½	3½	5
13—Sherbrooke.....	23	15	15	..	17	18	25	..	20	45	30	8	35	38	25	..	1	5	4½	5
14—Sorel.....	22	16	18	20	18	16	26	10	18	50	35	8	32	35	25	20	4	3½	3½	4
15—St. Hyacinthe....	15	10	15	18	17	15	25	6-15	18	40	...	7	...	35	20	..	6	3½	2½	5
16—St. John.....	22	16	18	20	18	18	22	12-18	18	40	35	8	32	37	25	20	3	3	3½	5
17—Montreal.....	18-22	12-13	15	17	20	18-20	25	7	18	40	32	10	30	35	25	22	1½-1½	6	4½	4½
18—Hull.....	18	14	14	18	17	17	25	9-18	18-20	35	32	8	33	33-37	22	18	3	3½	3½	5
<i>Ontario—</i>																				
19—Ottawa.....	25	18	..	23	19	19	27	8	19	50	35	8	35	38	25	22	1½-3	4	3½	4½
20—Brockville.....	23-27	17	15	22	18-20	18	23	12½-20	15-18	45	36	7	32-34	35-38	23-25	20-23	1½	4	3½	5
21—Kingston.....	20	18	..	..	18-20	17	22	12½	17	40-45	32-35	8	30	30-38	18-20	16-18	3	4	3½	4
22—Belleville.....	22	15	15	20	15	..	28	14	18	38	...	7	35	36	26	22	3	3½	3½	5

OF CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. Such comparisons, however, will reflect conditions better if averages over some time are taken and if the several articles are grouped together as in a family budget.

The quotations contained in the table have been furnished by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the respective localities, under detailed instruction as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc., from the Department.

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1915.

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workman's quarter)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
5	8	10	14	8	7	40	...	40	1.60	10	10	8.50	3.50	5.00	3.00	22	14 00— 18.00	4.00— 12.00 —1
6	10	13	13	7 1/2	7 1/2	40	40	45	.80	10	10	....	3.50	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	8.00 —2
6	9	15	14	6 1/2	6 1/2	40	40	45	1.10	8	10	8.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	20	16.00	7 00 —3 12.00
6	17	10	10	7 1/2	6 1/2	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	8.00	5.75	6.50	3.50	20	20.00	15.00 —4 18.00
6	8-9	12	12	7 1/2	6 1/2	35	...	40	1.10	10	10	8.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	10	20.00	15 00 —5 20.00
5	6 1/2	12	12	7	6 1/2	30	60	40	.80	12	12	8.00	5.25	4.00	4.00	22	6 00— 8.00	5.00— 7.00 —6
6	10	10	12	7 1/2	6 1/2	40	...	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.75	5.75	3.50	20	16 00	12.00 —7
6	9	..	14	7 1/2	6 1/2	45	55	40	1.80	10	12	8 25	5.50	9.00	4.50	22	12.00	9 00 —8 14.00
6	9	12	12	7 1/2	6 1/2	40	55	40	1.25	10	10	9.00	6.50	7.00	4.00	18	14.00	10 00 —9 12 50—
6	9	12 1/2	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	40	...	45	1.40	10	10	8.75	5.50	....	a 4.00	20	12 50— 14.00	8.00— 10.00 —10
6-7	7	13	12	7 1/2	5 1/2	40	40	50	1.20	16-20	8-10	8.25	4.50— 5.00	6.00— 7.00	4.50— 5.50	20	20.00— 22.00	..... —11
5	8	12 1/2	15	7 1/2	6 1/2	30	30	40	1.30	15	8	7.25	4.75	7.50	4.00	22	12.00	8.00 —12
6	7 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	40	40	40	1.35	10	8	8.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	20	14.00	12.00 —13
5	8	12	12	7 1/2	7 1/2	30	30	40	1.20	10	8	8.00	5.25	6.50	4.50	20	13 00	6 00 —14 12.00—
8	7	10	13	7	6 1/2	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.50	8.00	6.50	18	15 00	12.00 —15 10.00—
6	7	13	13	6 1/2	6 1/2	40	40	40	1.15	10	8	7.00	....	7.00	5.00	20	20 00	10 00 —16 14.00—
7	5	10	12 1/2	7	7	30	50	30	1.75	15	8	8.25	6.25	8.00	a 5.00	25	18.00	13.00 —17 12.00—
5	8	10	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	45	40	40	1.40	20	8	8.50	5.25	4.50	3.00	20	13.00	10.00 —18
6	9	..	12 1/2	8 1/2	8	45	35	45	1.40	12 1/2	8	7.75	5.00	7.00	4.50	20	24.00	17.00 —19
5	8	10-12 1/2	15	7 1/2	7 1/2	40	35	40	1.50	10	10	7.60	....	6.00	5.00	20	12.00	9 00 —20 14.00—
5	8	12 1/2	12 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	40-50	40-50	40	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.00	5.00	15	18 00	15 00 —21 12.00—
5	7 1/2	....	12 1/2	7	6 1/2	35	35	35	1.50	10	8	7.75	5.50	7.50	5.00	20	15.00	12.00 —22

*. Millwood or slabs.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
RETAIL PRICES: TABLE NO. 72.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE

LOCALITY.	Beef		Veal, roast, forequarter, per lb.	Mutton, roast, hindquarter, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	Fish, fresh, good quality per lb.	Lard, pure leaf, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, per quart.	Butter		Cheese		Bread		Flour, ordinary family, per lb.	Rolled Oats, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Medium chuck, per lb.			Fresh roasting, per lb.	Salt, per lb.				New laid, per doz.	Packed, per dozen.		Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	Canadian, old, per lb.	Canadian, new, per lb.	Weight of loaf	Price, per 1/2		
Ontario—(Continued).																				
23—Peterborough.....	25	18	15	20	20	18	27	12½	20	45	35	7	*34	36	22	20	1½	4	3½	5
24—Orillia.....	25-28	17	20	18	20	...	28	10-12 12½	18	40	35	8	30	35	22	20	2½	3½	3½	3½
25—Toronto.....	25	14	16	20	20	15	28	15	17	55	34	10	33-35	35-38	22	..	3	3½	3½	34
26—Niagara Falls.....	25	18	20	25	22	20	28	18	20	45	35	8	35	39	30	25	1½	4	3½	5
27—St. Catharines....	22-24	15-16	18-18	19-19	18	14-16	25	12-15 12½	17-18	45	37 36	8	35	36	28	22	3	4	3½	4½
28—Hamilton.....	25	16	22	20	24	20	26	15	16	50	35	8	32-34	35-37	25	20-22	1½	4	3½	4½
29—Brantford.....	25	16	16	24	23	23	23	13-15	18	40	35	7	33	37	25	22	1½	3½	3½	4½
30—Galt.....	23	15	15	22	18	18	23	15	16-18	45	35	7	32	35	23	17	1½	4	4	5
31—Guelph.....	22-23	16-17	20	20	22	17-19	25	15	18	45	35	7	*32	36	27	25	3	4	2½	6
32—Berlin.....	22	18	22	20	22	...	25	10-15	18	45	35	7	*32	34	...	22	1½	4	3½	5
33—Woodstock.....	25	14-16	17	20	22	20	28	10-15	18	40	35	7	*34	37	25	22	1½	4	3½	4½
34—Stratford.....	25	17	18	22	22	17	29	14	17	42	39	7	*29	33	22	20	1½	4	3½	4½
35—London.....	25	18	20	18	18	22	27	18	18	42	36	7	33	36	25	22	1½	4	3½	5
36—St. Thomas.....	25	15-16	18	18	22	20	26	15 12½	18	35	...	7	33	37	25	20	1½	3½-4	3½	5
37—Chatham.....	24	18	20	20	22	18	26	15	17	35	...	8	30	33	25	24	1½	4	3½	5
38—Windsor.....	25	18	20	18	20	15	25	15	15	45	38	10	36	38	24	22	1½	4	4	5
39—Owen Sound.....	23	15-17	18	18	17-18	16-17	25	8	18	40	35	7	28	33	...	23	1½	4	3½	5
40—Cobalt.....	23	18	18	20	22	20	25	15	18	42	37	10	37	38	...	20	3	3½	3½	5
41—Sault Ste Marie...	26	18	22	20	22	22	24	10	18	40	30	10	34	38	25	24	1½	4½	3½	5
42—Port Arthur.....	25	15	20	20	20	18	30	10-12 12½	20	55	35	12	35	42	25	25	1½	15½	3½	4½
43—Fort William.....	25	15	20	20	18	18	30	10-12 12½	20	55	35	12	35	42	25	25	1½	15½	3½	5
Manitoba—																				
44—Winnipeg.....	27	17	18	25	22	18	35	12½	18	50	35	10	30	40	23	22	1	5	3½	6
45—Brandon.....	27	18	20	22	18	18	25	15-20 12½	20	40	30	10	33	40	24	...	1½	4	3½	6
Saskatchewan—																				
46—Regina.....	28	16	20	25	18	17	32	18	20	35	25	9	30	40	25	...	1½	4½	3½	4½
47—Prince Albert.....	22-25	15-18	18	22	15-18	15	25	17-18 18½	35	...	10	30	35	25	...	1½	4½	3	3½	...
48—Moose Jaw.....	25	20	20	20	22	18	30	8-15	20	40	35	11	35	40	25	...	1	5	3½	4½
49—Saskatoon.....	25	15	20	25	20	20	35	18	20	40	35	10	35	40	...	25	1½	4½	3½	5
Alberta—																				
50—Medicine Hat.....	28	14 12½	25	25	22	18	25	12½	15	50	40	10	...	40	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
51—Calgary.....	20-25	15	18	22	20	18	25	15	18	60	40	10	...	40	25	25	1½	4½	3½	4½
52—Edmonton.....	20	15	18	20	17	17	26	15	18	45	35	10	35	40	22	20	1½	4½	3½	3½
53—Lethbridge.....	25	16	20	25	20	...	28	15-20 12½	18	50	40	10	*35	40	25	25	1	5	3½	5
British Columbia—																				
54—Fernie.....	20	12½	20	25	20	18	25	15	20	50	40	10	25	40	...	22	2	6½	3½	5½
55—Nelson.....	25-28	17-20	17	25	20	20	35	15	20	70	40	12½	35-40	40	30	30	1	6½	4	5½
56—New Westminster.	25	15	20	25	22	15	25	12½	16	50	35	10	30	40	30	25	1	5	3½	5
57—Vancouver.....	20	12½	22	22	17	18	31	12½	15	60	35	10	30	37	25	23	1-1½	5	3½	3½
58—Victoria.....	22	15	23	25	18	18	27	15	16	60	34	10	37	40	25	20	1	5	3½	5
59—Nanaimo.....	27	18	25	28	25	20	28	10	18	60	40	11	35	40	25	25	1½	5½	3½	5
60—Prince Rupert....	35	30	25	40	30	20	35	12½	18	50	35	10	25	40	25	25	1	5	3½	4

COMMODITIES, CANADA, DECEMBER, 1915.—*Concluded.*

Rice, good medium, per lb.	Beans, hand picked, per lb.	Apples, evaporated, per lb.	Prunes, medium quality, per lb.	Sugar		Tea		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Potatoes, per bag of 1½ bushels.	Vinegar, White Wine, XXX, per quart.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Coal		Wood		Coal oil, per gallon.	Rent per month (6 roomed dwelling in workingman's quarters)	
				Granulated, in dollar, lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Black, medium Indian or Ceylon, per lb.	Green, medium Japan, per lb.					Anthracite, stove, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Hard, best, per long cord.	Soft, per long cord.		With sanitary conveniences.	Without sanitary conveniences
5	8	12½	15	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	40	40	40	1.50	10	10	7.50	5.75	6.50	2.50	20	10.00	7.00
5	8	10	13	7½	6½	35	30	40	1.10	10	8	7.25	5.50	5.00	4.00	15-20	12.00	8.00
6	8	.....	10-12	7½	6½	35	40-45	30	1.60	10	8	7.75	5.60	9.00	6.00	20	17.00	10.00
5	8	.....	10	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	35	30	30	1.65	12½	10	6.75	5.00	.....	.....	20	19.00	12.00
6-6½	10	.....	12	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	35-40	35-40	35-40	1.65	10	7-10	7.50	5.00	.....	.....	15	18.00	13.00
5	8	12	13-15	7½	6½	40-50	40-50	35-50	1.75	10	8	7.25	6.00	9.00	7.00	18	16.00	14.00
7	7	.....	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	45	30	45	1.65	10	8	7.75	6.00	8.00	6.00	18	17.00	13.00
6	6	.....	13-16	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	35	40-45	45	1.50	10	8½	7.50	.....	10.00	7.50	18	13.00	9.50
7	10	.....	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	40	40	40	1.75	10	8	7.50	5.00	8.00	5.50	18	10.00	8.00
5	9	7	12½	7½	7½	35-40	35	30	1.60	10	8-10	7.50	6.00	8.50	5.50	20	12.00	8.00
7	10	8	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	35	35	40	1.50	10	10	7.75	5.00	8.50	6.00	18	15.00	10.00
5	7	.....	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	6½	40	40	40-45	1.60	10	10	7.00	6.00	8.50	7.00	20	15.00	10.00
6	10	.....	13	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	35	35	40	1.70	10	9	7.75	6.50	8.50	.....	15	20.00	16.00
5	8	12½	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	30	30	35	1.75	10	10	8.00	6.00	6.00	4.25	18	15.00	8.00
6	8	.....	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	30-40	30-40	40	1.60	10	9	7.75	6.00	.....	1.75	18	15.00	12.00
6	7	15	15	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	40	40	40	1.60	10	8	8.00	6.50	8.00	5.00	18	15.00	12.00
5	10	.....	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	40	40	40	1.25	10	10	7.75	6.00	7.00	3.50	15	10.00	7.00
6	10	14	15	8½	8	40	40	45	1.10	10	10	10.00	.....	5.00	4.75	25	22.00	12.00
5	8	8	12½	7½	6½	30	30	30	1.25	10	10	8.25	6.00	4.50	3.50	20	12.00	10.00
5	10	15	15	7½	6½	30-65	35-50	30-50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	5.50	4.00	25	20.00	12.00
6	8	15	15	7½	6½	30-65	35-55	30-50	1.00	10	10	8.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	25	20.00	12.00
8	8	12	12	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	35	35	35	1.30	10	8	10.50	8.50	67.00	6.00	25	20.00	18.00
6	10	12½	12½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7½	45	40	45	1.00	13	12½	11.50	8.50	67.50	5.50	25	18.00	12.00
8	8	12½	15	8½	8	45	45	40	1.30	15	15	13.00	7.90	7.50	5.50	25	20.00	15.00
6	8	12½	12½	8 ⁹ / ₁₆	8½	40	35-40	35-40	.75	10	8	13.50	10.50	64.00	3.00	25	25.00	10.00
7	6	10	12½	8½	7½	45	45	40	1.25	15	15	13.00	7.75	.....	8.00	30	25.00	15.00
10	10	15	12½	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	45-50	45-50	40-45	1.05	20	15	13.00	9.00	67.50	6.50	30	15.00	12.00
6	8	15	12	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	30	40	40	.75	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	15.00	10.00
6½	10	15	15	9 ¹ / ₁₆	9 ¹ / ₁₆	40	40	35	.85	15	10	7.00	6.75	65.00	4.00	35	25.00	15.00
6	8	12½	10	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	7	40	40	40	.60	15	10	.....	6.50	64.00	4.00	30	35.00	25.00
8	10	15	15	8½	8	45	50	40-45	d .75	20	15	.....	4.75	.....	7.00	30	32.00	12.00
6	8½	15	15	9½	8½	40	50	37½	d1.10	25	10	.....	3.25	.....	.....	15	15.00	10.00
8½	8½	15	12½	9 ¹ / ₁₆	8	35-50	50	30-60	d1.00	25	12½	12.50	8.75	.....	6.50	50	18.00	12.00
4½	8½	12½	8½	7½	7½	35	35	30	d .60	10	8½	.....	7.50	.....	5.00	28	20.00	15.00
4	8	15	10	8½	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	40	40	35	d .60	10	8	.....	6.50	.....	.....	30	15.00	8.00
7	6	12	11	9 ¹ / ₁₆	7½	40	40	40	d .75	15	10	.....	7.00	.....	3.75	30	13.00	10.00
6	8	12½	12½	9 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ⁹ / ₁₆	35	40	40	d1.00	20	10	.....	6.00	.....	.....	30	14.00	10.00
6½	7	12½	15	8½	7½	40	40	40	d1.15	25	12½	.....	4.50	.....	.....	30	15.00	12.00
													10.00	.....	6.50	35	20.00	20.00

†Erroneously quoted in *Gazettes* for October and November at 5 5/9e instead of 4 1/6c. *Dairy prints.

†Natural gas. §Delivery extra. a. Slabs or millwood, per wagon load. b. Tamarac, jackpine, etc. c. Lignite. d. Per 100 lbs.

American corn advanced to 76½ in the first week, and after easing off rose to 80½c in the last week. Flaxseed was up to \$1.83½ in the first week in sympathy with United States markets and by the last week had risen to \$1.89, as receipts were light. Ontario peas had declined to \$2.10 by the last week in November, and by the middle of December were down to \$1.80. Rye was nominally up to 86-88c for No. 2 Ontario at Toronto in the first week, but eased off to 86-67c. Hay advanced at Montreal from \$18.50 to \$20.00-20.50. Some scarcity was reported and the Canadian Government placed an embargo on shipments for export except to Great Britain or allied countries. The Canadian crop was estimated slightly larger than 1914, but not as large as in 1913. Straw was slightly firmer at \$6.50-7.00 per ton. Bran rose from \$21.00 to \$22.00 per ton, there being a good export demand.

Animals and meats.—There was a good demand for well finished cattle and prices for the best steers rose to \$8.50 at Toronto. At Winnipeg prime steers sold for as high as \$7.15, but common grades declined. Veal advanced 50c per cwt., and top grades sold at \$14.00. Hogs were slightly easier at \$8.90, f.o.b. shipping points in Ontario, in the first week, and after falling to \$8.15 the next week rose to \$8.40. The demand from packers was reported to be fairly well filled. Dressed hogs eased off from \$12.50-13.25 to \$12.00-12.50. Sheep rose to \$6.00-7.50 per cwt. at Toronto, and mutton to \$12.00-14.00 per cwt. Dressed lambs rose to \$16.50-18.50. Poultry advanced steeply during December, fowl rising from 11-13c to 13-14c, and turkeys from 18-20c to 22-26c.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter advanced at Montreal to 33½-34c in the first week and to 34½-35c in the third week. Creamery solids were firmer at Toronto. There was a good demand from Canadian points and receipts were falling off. Cheese rose to 17¾-18c in the first week and continued at that high level. Fresh eggs rose to 50-52c at Montreal in the first week, but eased off to 48-52c in the third week. New-laid eggs in cartons at Toronto rose to 55-60c, but declined 5c in the last week, receipts being large for the time of the year owing to milder weather. Exports continue fairly large, but less than in recent months.

Fish.—The market for dried fish was reported stronger, and bank fish were sold at Lunenburg at \$7.15 per quintal. Stocks remaining were considered light. The Porto Rico market was better and prices were steady, industry being more prosperous there. Prices of dried fish were very high in Europe, but cost of transportation was also high. The market for pickled fish was very strong, No. 1 herring selling at \$4.25. Supplies of salt mackerel were exhausted.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early winter apples were selling at \$3.00-6.00 per barrel at Toronto as compared with \$2.50-3.00 a year before. Bananas were slightly firmer and Messina lemons declined to \$3.50-3.75 and naval oranges to \$4.00-4.75, the new crop being marketed. Currants continued high at 13-14c per lb. Prunes were 1c lower at Toronto. Valencia raisins continued high at 15-16c. Potatoes rose to \$1.40 at Montreal and also at Toronto. Beans, three pound pickers, advanced to \$3.90-4.00 at Montreal. The supplies were

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR DECEMBER, 1915, NOVEMBER, 1915, AND DECEMBER, 1914.

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.		
		December, 1915.	November, 1915.†	December, 1915*
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>				
Grains, Ontario.....	6	183.2	183.8	189.6
Grains, Western.....	4	165.0	161.3	162.3
Fodder.....	5	166.5	161.8	178.1
All.....	15	172.7	170.5	178.5
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>				
Cattle and beef.....	6	207.5	208.1	213.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	173.3	175.0	154.1
Sheep and mutton.....	3	172.1	153.5	147.3
Poultry.....	2	298.3	143.8	153.1
All.....	17	189.3	179.2	174.2
III. <i>Dairy products</i>	9	190.2	180.6	180.1
IV. <i>Fish:</i>				
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	160.7
Fresh fish.....	3	162.0	157.3	158.7
All.....	9	155.2	153.7	160.0
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>				
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables</i>				
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	169.3	131.7	103.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	100.7	109.3	93.7
Dried fruits.....	4	159.9	163.5	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	4	213.3	184.0	135.1
Canned vegetables.....	5	108.1	105.4	101.2
All.....	16	156.0	141.8	114.2
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries and provisions</i>				
Breadstuffs.....	10	140.2	135.3	146.5
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	121.9	121.9	123.5
Sugar, etc.....	6	147.5	143.1	126.0
Condiments.....	5	132.3	136.5	118.3
All.....	25	137.4	135.3	132.2
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>				
Wollens.....	5	200.7	200.7	151.1
Cottons.....	4	139.1	137.1	119.9
Silks.....	3	95.1	88.7	85.3
Jutes.....	2	250.9	252.1	247.8
Flax products.....	4	166.9	166.9	126.7
Oilcloths.....	2	118.7	118.7	101.1
All.....	20	162.9	160.8	124.6
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>				
Hides and tallow.....	4	207.4	207.4	202.2
Leather.....	4	174.3	174.3	161.8
Boots and Shoes.....	3	162.4	162.4	158.3
All.....	11	183.1	183.1	175.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>				
Iron and Steel.....	11	118.5	113.3	99.9
Other metals.....	12	227.7	207.0	124.8
Implements.....	10	114.3	114.3	108.2
All.....	33	153.1	147.8	111.9
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>				
Fuel.....	6	129.9	131.9	120.3
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	92.4
All.....	10	115.6	116.7	109.1
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>				
Lumber.....	14	175.0	175.0	182.1
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	123.9	122.4	108.6
Paints, oils, and glass.....	14	169.7	164.4	142.9
All.....	48	152.2	150.0	139.3
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>				
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	170.3	170.3	147.7
Table cutlery.....	2	104.0	104.0	78.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	129.3	125.5	123.4
All.....	16	142.6	141.6	132.6
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals</i>	16	231.3	242.9	139.7
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
Raw furs.....	4	279.1	257.8	96.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	184.0	184.3	138.3
Sundries.....	7	123.5	121.6	111.5
All.....	17	163.8	158.1	117.3
All commodities.....	262*	162.4	158.6	137.6

*Five commodities off the market, fruit, vegetables, etc.

One line of speller has been dropped.

†Partly revised.

scarce as a result of wet weather during the autumn. Onions rose to \$1.75 per 75 lb. bag at Montreal. Turnips eased off to 35-40c per bag. Canned corn, peas and tomatoes rose 2½c per dozen.

Miscellaneous foods.—Flour advanced in sympathy with the rising wheat market. Spring wheat patents rose from \$5.95 per barrel to \$6.30 at Montreal and winter wheat patents from \$5.80 to \$6.10. Oatmeal rose from \$2.40-2.50 to \$2.86. Sugar advanced to \$6.75 per cwt. at Toronto, in sympathy with the raw sugar market. Honey was firmer. Pepper rose 2c per lb. Cream of tartar eased off to 48-52c per lb. Baking soda advanced from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per cwt.

Textiles.—Wool was in strong demand in England. Manufacturers continued busy. Raw cotton advanced to 12.55c per lb., the crop reports showing shortage. Raw silk continued to advance, Italian classical rising from \$3.90 to \$4.85 per lb. Jute and hessians were steadier.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—The market continues steady.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel and their products continued to advance owing to the great demand and shortage in supplies. Nova Scotia pig iron rose from \$21.00 to \$22.00 per ton. Iron bar rose to \$2.50 per cwt. Black sheets, galvanized sheets, boiler plates, steel billets and steel bar also showed considerable advances. Aluminum eased off slightly. Copper advanced over 1c per lb., and lead rose to 7c at Toronto. Quicksilver advanced again, reaching \$110.00 per flask. Spelter rose from 18c to 21c per pound, and solder rose from 22c to 23-36c. Tin advanced from

40c to 46c per lb., and zinc sheets advanced from 19c to 23¾c per lb.

Fuel and light.—Nova Scotia bituminous coal at Montreal advanced to winter prices at \$3.57 per ton, as compared with \$3.66 last season. Connellsville coke receded slightly from the high level in November, being down to \$2.15-2.25. Gasoline advanced 1c to 22½c per gallon.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals recovered the slight decline in November, reaching \$16.00 per M. Freights to England rose to 200s. per standard, and no space was obtainable, although the demand for lumber for export was good. There were also more inquiries from the United States. Trade in lumber was quiet at Montreal as the winter season was setting in. The demand for shell boxes was less. Reports of lumber trade in Ontario were more encouraging than for some time. There was a better demand from the retail trade and from wood consuming manufacturers. The market for hemlock showed signs of improvement. Builders' hardware advanced in sympathy with the iron and steel markets, including iron pipe, nails, hinges, iron wire and wire screen. Copper wire was slightly easier. White lead rose to \$10.20 per cwt. at Toronto. Linseed oil advanced to 85c per gallon. Turpentine rose to the same level. Benzine advanced 1c per gallon.

House furnishings.—The demand showed improvement and was much better than a year before. Brooms advanced 50c per dozen on account of the damage to the broom-corn crop by wet weather.

Drugs and chemicals.—Alum was as high as 10c per lb., and still rising. Bleaching powder rose another cent per lb, while caustic soda and carbolic acid were slightly higher again. Opium advanced to \$12.00 per lb. Quinine eased off from the very high level in November to \$1.50 per ounce. Soda ash was slightly lower.

Miscellaneous.—In raw furs, raccoon rose to \$2.50-2.75 per skin, and black Canadian skunk to \$4.00-4.25. Canadian hops were slightly easier. Sulphite pulp continued to advance, the price rising to \$62.00-70.00 for bleached. Crude Para rubber advanced to 65½c per lb. at New York.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying table includes the latest findings of the currently published index numbers of wholesale prices in Great Britain and the United States.

The *Economist*, London, December 4, 1915, reports:

The enormous wastage of food by the armies, the continual diversion of factories from the production of utilities to the making of explosives, the shortage of labour, the congestion on railways and at the ports, with an abnormal dearth of shipping, are still exerting a most maleficent influence on the course of prices, which, according to our index number, are still advancing rapidly. . . . Cereals show a big advance over last month, and prices, especially of home-grown products, are rapidly approaching the high level of last May. Supplies of British wheat are still plentiful, but values have remained very firm, the *Gazette* average price for last week being 11s. per quarter higher than a year ago at 54s. 2d. The quotations for foreign wheat have eased off slightly since the middle of the month, for shipments continue on a generous scale. But a good deal has to be done in the way of replenishing stocks both here and in France. . . . Flour which has risen 1s. during the month, is now 20s. higher than in November, 1913, and 7s. above last year's quotation. . . . Barley and oats are both higher, on account of the continued shortage of available supplies. Meat prices are lower than for some months past, doubtless on account of the reductions in the home demand. In the group of

secondary food products a fall in tea and coffee has been balanced by an advance in butter. . . . In the textile group, cotton and wool are practically unchanged, silk being responsible for the greater part of the rise. The rapid advance in the price of silk during the past few months is almost unprecedented. . . . In the mineral group, iron and steel have risen, but the principal advance has occurred in the minor metals. . . . In the miscellaneous group rises have occurred in rubber, oils and seeds, tallow and indigo. . . .

Dun's index number also advanced, all groups being higher except provisions, where beef, hogs and bacon were lower. Breadstuffs, dairy and garden products, iron and steel, clothing, drugs and chemicals showed the chief increases.

The *Gibson* index number, embracing 22 foods, stood at 62.1 for December, as compared with 60.6 for November and 62.3 for December, 1914.

The *Annalist* index number, including 25 foods, stood at 149.11 for December 25, as compared with 145.82 for November 27, and 147.40 for December 26, 1914.

Bradstreet's index number showed a rise by December 1 when the level was 17 per cent over a year before and 11.5 per cent higher than Dec. 1, 1912, the highest record previously. Breadstuffs, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores, building materials, and chemicals and drugs showed the chief increases for the month.

The United Kingdom Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* for December reported retail food prices on December 1 less than 2 per cent higher than on November 1. Flour, bread, milk, potatoes, cheese and eggs showed advances. As compared with December, 1914, prices averaged 24 per cent higher. Beef, tea, mutton, flour, bread, butter, eggs, milk, cheese, bacon, sugar and potatoes had advanced from 40 per cent down to 15

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES
AND FRANCE.

	CANADA.	GREAT BRITAIN.		UNITED STATES.			FRANCE.
	Department of Labour.	Economist.	Sauerbeck.	Bradstreet.	Dun.	Gibson.	La Réforme Economique.
	(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	(f.)	(g.)
1890.....	110.3	101½	72	.....	90.191	43.4	100
1891.....	108.5	101	72	.....	98.247	50.8	100
1892.....	102.8	97	83	8.1302	89.822	45.3	94.2
1893.....	102.5	96	83	7.8317	94.155	46.0	97.0
1894.....	97.2	94½	83	6.9391	86.032	43.4	91.0
1895.....	95.6	87½	62	6.8320	80.992	42.0	84.4
1896.....	92.5	90	61	6.3076	77.760	34.0	82.5
1897.....	92.2	89	62	6.1164	75.502	34.7	83.5
1898.....	96.1	89	64	6.5784	79.940	38.7	85.7
1899.....	100.1	93	65	6.8020	80.428	41.6	95.0
1900.....	108.2	110	75	8.0171	85.295	44.2	102.4
1901.....	107.0	106	70	7.5673	95.668	44.5	95.8
1902.....	109.0	98	69	7.6804	101.567	53.5	94.2
1903.....	110.5	99½	69	8.0789	100.356	49.0	95.8
1904.....	111.4	102	70	7.9885	100.142	48.3	95.2
1905.....	113.8	104	72	8.0827	100.318	47.3	95.8
1906.....	120.0	109	77	8.3289	104.464	49.8	105.4
1907.....	128.2	115	80	8.9172	107.264	50.9	112.2
1908.....	120.8	111½	73	8.2949	113.232	54.2	101.2
1909.....	121.2	104	74	8.2831	111.848	59.2	101.6
1910.....	124.2	113½	78	9.2310	123.434	59.3	108.2
1911.....	127.4	114	80	8.8361	115.102	56.9	113.6
1912.....	134.4	117½	85	8.9493	123.438	62.6	117.6
1913.....	135.5	125.6	95	9.4935	120.832	58.1	116.0
January.....	137.1	124.1	86.4	9.4935	120.832	55.5	118.4
February.....	135.8	123.4	86.1	9.4592	119.728	67.0	117.8
March.....	136.0	123.4	86.7	9.4052	120.461	67.8	117.2
April.....	136.3	124.0	86.2	9.2976	119.217	59.0	116.6
May.....	135.4	122.4	85.7	9.1394	118.324	57.8	116.2
June.....	136.4	121.3	84.1	9.0721	120.050	57.3	115.2
July.....	135.1	122.2	84.2	8.9521	116.319	58.6	114.2
August.....	134.1	122.1	85.0	9.0115	118.515	59.3	114.6
September.....	134.4	123.3	85.7	9.1006	122.053	60.0	116.5
October.....	134.6	122.1	84.5	9.1526	123.902	58.4	116.6
November.....	135.8	120.7	83.3	9.2252	125.503	63.4	115.6
December.....	137.1	119.2	83.8	9.2290	125.734	58.2	114.6
1914.							
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	8.8857	124.528	58.2	114.2
February.....	136.6	118.9	83.8	8.8619	121.641	58.2	113.9
March.....	137.0	118.0	82.8	8.8320	121.771	57.8	113.8
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	8.7562	119.791	57.7	113.2
May.....	136.3	118.0	82.6	8.6224	118.230	57.9	112.6
June.....	135.3	115.9	81.2	8.6214	121.096	59.4	112.2
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	8.6566	119.708	58.9	.....
August.....	136.3	122.6	87.9	(h) 7.7087	120.740	64.9	.....
September.....	141.3	126.4	89.3	9.7572	126.975	63.6	.....
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	9.2416	123.531	62.9	.....
November.....	137.5	125.5	88.8	8.8620	124.340	63.1	.....
December.....	137.6	127.3	91.6	9.0354	124.183	62.3	.....
1915.							
January.....	139.3*	136.5	96.4	9.1431	124.168	64.7	.....
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	9.6621	125.662	68.0	.....
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	9.6197	124.158	66.7	.....
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	9.7753	125.090	67.8	.....
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2	9.7878	126.649	68.3	.....
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	9.7328	125.992	64.3	.....
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	9.8598	124.958	64.4	.....
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	9.8113	125.079	63.1	.....
September.....	148.4	151.6	107.8	9.7934	124.634	58.5	.....
October.....	149.7	153.2	110.0	9.9778	126.663	60.0	.....
November.....	158.6	159.1	113.1	10.3794	130.467	60.6	.....
December.....	162.4	.....	.....	10.6473	133.146	62.1	.....

(a.) Base 1890-1899=100; 272 commodities included.

(b.) Base 1901-1905=100; prices of 44 commodities at January 1st of each year and the end of each month

(c.) Prices in 1867-1877=100; 45 commodities included.

(d.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of 96 commodities.

(e.) Total cost at the first of each month or year of a certain quantity of about 200 commodities.

(f.) 22 foodstuffs; based on the Dunn index number, 1907.

(g.) Prices in 1890=100; 48 commodities included

(h.) Index Number for August 15th, \$9.8495.

*Figures partially revised.

per cent in the order given. Fresh fish were 50 per cent higher, but margarine only 3 per cent.

Prices in Berlin, Germany, as shown in the official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz*, were considerably higher in October than the previous month in butter, lard, eggs and bacon, while other articles advanced less. Sugar and mutton were slightly cheaper. The average rise was 8.3 per cent over September and 93.1 per cent over July, 1914.

The Bulletin of the Italian Labour Department for December 1 gives the index number of prices of seven foods at 120.0 for October, as compared with 118.8 for September, and 97.6 for October, 1914.

The Journal of the Statistical Office of the Netherlands for November 30,

1915, gives index numbers of retail prices of 29 articles for October as 145, as compared with 147 for September and 113 for the first half of 1914, and 121 for the second half of 1914. Beans and peas were lower, but soda was higher.

The index number of the Norwegian Labour Office, including 27 articles, stood at 142.5 for November, as compared with 140.3 for October and 139.6 for September, the base being the year 1911.

Prices in Australia up to September, 1915, appeared in the September number of the Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics. The index number of retail prices of food and groceries for the 30 towns averaged 1,354 for that month, as compared with 1,423 for August, and 1,021 for July, 1914.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ELEVEN employment bureaus of the Young Women's Christian Association reported 1,217 vacancies notified and 253 women and girls placed during the month ended November 30.* The nine public employment bureaus co-operating with the Department reported 4,668 vacancies notified and 3,782 individuals placed. Twelve employment bureaus of the Salvation Army reported the distribution of 1,402 casual jobs to 870 persons. The individual returns are given in the following tables:

*In the last issue the reports of the London and Calgary associations were omitted from the table although included in the total. The bureau of the London association reported 24 vacancies filled and 17 individuals placed, and the Calgary bureau 34 vacancies filled and 34 individuals placed.

REPORTS OF SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30th, 1915.

CITY.	Days open for business.	Individuals given casual employment.			Number of casual jobs supplied.		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Halifax.....	26	42	....	42	42	....	42
St. John.....	26	21	....	21	35	....	35
Quebec.....	25	12	....	12	13	....	13
Montreal.....	26	56	....	56	371	....	371
Ottawa.....	26	19	....	19	72	..	72
Toronto.....	25	....	....	501	....	....	501
Hamilton.....	26	13	5	18	34	8	42
London.....	26	48	....	48	48	....	48
Winnipeg.....	26	46	22	68	46	22	68
Calgary.....	26	19	2	21	23	2	25
Edmonton.....	26	45	2	47	83	2	85
Vancouver.....	26	17	....	17	100	....	100

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1915.

NAME	Days open for business.	Individuals on register at beginning of period.				Individuals registered during period				On register at end of period				Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				In-dividuals placed outside city.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Men		Women		Boys		Girls		Total		Men		Women		Boys		Girls		Total		Men		Women		Boys		Girls		Total		Men		Women		Boys		Girls		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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*Petitions filled.

REPORTS OF Y. W. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED NOV. 30, 1915.

[illegible]

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1915.

DURING the month of December the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to seven contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works. One of these contracts contained a fair wage schedule and the other six contained the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Steel gates, towers, operating bridges and operating machinery for the regulating dam, Big Chaudiere Falls, French River, Ont. Name of contractor, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, December 20, 1915. Amount, \$28,224.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:
Erection foreman.....	50c. per hr., 10 hrs. per day
Blacksmiths.....	35 " 10 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	25 " 10 " "
Engineer for hoisting engine.....	35 " 10 " "
Fireman.....	25 " 10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	25 " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20 " 10 " "
Teamsters.....	20 " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	30 " 10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	40 " 10 " "

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Post office fittings in Postal Station "C," Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, The Berlin Office and Fixture Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1915. Amount, \$2,462.

Post office interior fittings in public building, Bathurst, N.B. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1915. Amount, \$443.

Electric freight elevator in public building, New Westminster, B.C. Name of contractor, Sloan and Harrison, New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 8, 1915. Amount, \$3,300.

Interior fittings in Customs examining warehouse, Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, W. J. Trick Company, Limited, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 10, 1915. Amount, \$3,997.

Alterations to Post Office interior fittings, Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractor, Thomson and Theakston, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 15, 1915. Amount, \$600.

Retaining wall and sidewalks, Customs building, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract, December 16, 1915. Amount, \$22,637.50.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

(Applicable only to the immediately foregoing contract.)

That this contract is made subject to the regulation made by Order in Council, dated the third day

of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract without the written consent of the Minister first obtained, provided, however, that (unless in any case, the Minister objects thereto) the contractor may sub-let such portions of the work herein contracted for as is customary and usual in the construction of such works, but His Majesty shall not in any way be held responsible for the payment of any moneys due to any sub-contractor, and the contractor shall be held responsible for the proper performance of every portion of the work herein contracted for.

All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there is no custom of the trade as respect to hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the names, rates of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages, for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Minister such other fur-

ther detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed, as aforesaid, upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

No portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the person entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the Minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary, in order to satisfy himself that the conditions herein contained have been complied with and that the goods and materials for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full for.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Min-

ister and proof of such claim satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of November, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 477.45
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	102.49
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	634.35
Supplying new scales and repairing old scales.....	183.35
Supplying new mail bags.....	2,402.59
Repairing mail bags.....	3,854.96
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	2,211.64
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	17.55
Making and supplying railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing steel portable boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	137.55
Making and supplying material for letter carriers' uniforms; also articles of official uniform.....	1,248.88

TRADE DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

DURING December the Department of Labour recorded two new trade disputes. Two disputes were carried over from November, thus making a total of four trade disputes in existence during December. The record for November showed five disputes in existence, while the record for December, 1914, was six disputes. There were two firms and 160 employees involved in the new disputes of the month, and in the two disputes carried over from November there were seven firms and 68 employees involved, making a total of nine firms and 228 employees involved in the disputes on record as in existence during December.

Duration of trade disputes.—Time losses for strikes in existence during December are estimated at 3,088 working-days, including losses of 1,320 days on account of the two disputes beginning during December. The disputes in existence during November, 1915, entailed time losses of 5,367 working-days and disputes during December, 1914, caused time losses of 4,672 days.

Trades affected.—The following table shows the trades affected and the number of employees involved in the two disputes of the month:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees involved.
Metal trades.....	1	100
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	1	60
Total.....	2	160

Localities affected.—The localities affected by the new disputes of the month were Esquimalt, B.C., and Ottawa, Ont.

Causes.—The causes of the new dis-

putes were (1) a demand for a fortnightly pay-day and an increase in wages, and (2) employees alleged unfair discrimination against members of their union.

Disputes beginning before December.

The trade disputes carried over from November were as follows:

- (1) Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C. Dispute commenced February 16, 1915.
- (2) Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S. Dispute commenced August 2, 1915.

Disputes beginning during December.

Two new disputes commenced during the month, one of which, however, was amicably settled.

Iron workers, Esquimalt, B.C.—On December 21, 100 iron workers, employees of the shipbuilding firm of *Yarrows Limited*, Esquimalt, B.C., went on strike to enforce their demand for a fortnightly pay-day and an increase in wages. This dispute was still in existence at the end of the month.

Printing-room employees, Ottawa, Ont.—On December 11, 60 female employees of the printing-room of the *American Bank Note Company* went on strike as a protest against what they alleged as unfair discrimination against one of their fellow employees and a member of their union. The dispute which involved, from the company's standpoint, a question of discipline, was amicably settled on December 18. The settlement included arrangements looking to the avoidance of future disputes by the establishment of a permanent conciliation committee representing the company and the employees.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Result.
				Male.	Female.			
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING DECEMBER, 1915.								
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters	Victoria, B.C.	Reduction in wages	5	28		Feb. 16, 1915. ....	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for minimum wage scale.	2	40		Aug. 2, 1915. ....	.....	" " "
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING DECEMBER, 1915.								
<i>Metal—</i> Iron workers	Esquimalt, B.C.	Demand for fortnightly pay day and an increase in wages	1	100		Dec. 21, 1915. ....	.....	Unsettled at end of month.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Printing-room employees	Ottawa, Ont.	Concerning a question of discipline	1	.....	60	Dec. 11, 1915.	Dec. 18, 1915.	Amicable settlement.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by male and female workers in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the Dominion or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

DURING the month of December, 1915, there were 55 workpeople killed and 268 injured, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour. The record for the month of November was 50 killed and 273 injured, and the record for December, 1914, was 63 killed and 300 injured. Comparing the December record with that for November it will be seen that there were five more industrial fatalities and five fewer workpeople injured during December than during November. The December record for 1915 shows that there were

eight fewer workpeople killed and 32 fewer injured than in December, 1914.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1915, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	5	8	13
Fishing and hunting	2	2	4
Lumbering.....	1	4	5
Mining.....	8	27	35
Railway Construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	1	7	8
Metal Trades.....	8	76	84
Woodworking Trades.....	2	7	9
Printing and allied trades.....	2	2	4
Textile.....	1	1	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	4	4	8
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service....	13	70	83
Electric Railway Service..	1	6	7
Navigation.....	1	2	3
Miscellaneous.....	3	27	30
Public Employees.....	8	8	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	5	14	19
Unskilled Labour.....	1	4	5
Total.....	55	268	323

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture—				
Farmer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Dec. 27	1	Crushed by overturning of threshing engine.
".....	Brandon, Man.....	" 6	1	Struck by a flying piece of broken cutting [wheel.
".....	Whitby, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell from a wagon.
".....	Virden, Man.....	" 13	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Port Hope, Ont.....	" 3	1	Drowned in a well.
Fishing and Hunting—				
Fishermen.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	2	Drowned—launch collided with tug boat.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING DECEMBER, 1915—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Num-	Cause of Fatality.
Lumbering—				
Logger.....	MP. 17, E. & N. Rly., B.C.	Dec. 10	1	Crushed by falling logs.
Mining—				
Miner.....	No. 6 Col. Glace Bay, N.S.	" 12	1	Struck by shaft of crane.
".....	No. 16, New Waterford, N.S.	" 2	1	Run over by mine cars.
".....	Eustis, Que.	" 14	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Cobalt, Ont.	" 20	1	Explosion of a "miss-fire" charge.
".....	Nordegg, Alta.	" 16	1	Struck by a mine car.
".....	Hanna, Alta.	" 9	1	Fall of coal.
".....	Edmonton, Alta.	" 27	1	Fall of rock.
".....	Estevan, Sask.	" —	1	Struck by mine machinery.
Building Trades—				
Sheet metal worker.....	Ottawa, Ont.	" 8	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Metal Trades—				
Machinists.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 6	4	Fatally scalded by steam.
Machinist.....	Walkerville, Ont.	" 6	1	Fell through opening in floor.
Dry dock employee.....	Quebec, Que.	" 5	1	Fell from a ladder.
Lineman.....	Portage La Prairie, Man.	" 18	1	Electrocuted.
Shipyard employee.....	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	Fell from a scaffold.
Woodworking Trades—				
Furniture factory employee.....	Stratford, Ont.	" 10	1	Struck by a flying fragment of broken saw.
Planing mill employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" —	1	Blood poisoning—Infection of wound received while operating a machine.
Food and Tobacco Preparation—				
Flour mill employee.....	Moosejaw, Sask.	" 7	1	Mangled by elevator machinery.
Grist mill employee.....	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Mangled by machinery.
Flour mill employee.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.	" 25	1	" " "
Brewery worker.....	Trail, B.C.	" —	1	Overcome by charcoal fumes.
Steam Railway Service—				
Conductor.....	Simcoe, Ont.	" 13	1	Run over by a train.
Fireman.....	Megantic, Que.	" 11	1	Head struck by protruding object on passing
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 11	1	Run over by cars. [cars.
".....	Paddington, Ont.	" 1	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Extension, B.C.	" 9	1	Run over by cars.
Yard foreman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 31	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Yardman.....	Montreal, Que.	" 21	1	" " "
".....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 15	1	Run over by cars.
Sectionman.....	Fargo Junction, Ont.	" 25	1	Struck by a train.
Watchman.....	Minaki, Man.	" 23	1	" " "
Employee.....	London, Ont.	" 24	1	Struck by a falling car door.
".....	Bridgewater, Ont.	" 13	1	Crushed between shed platform and car.
".....	Earl Grey, Sask.	" 16	1	Run over attempting to board moving train.
Electric Railway Service—				
Trackman.....	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 7	1	Fell from a velocipede.
Navigation—				
Marine engineer.....	St. John, N.B.	" 3	1	Drowned—fell overboard.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Driver.....	London, Ont.	" —	1	Kicked by a horse.
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.	" 6	1	Struck by an automobile.
".....	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Struck by elevator brake.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Glue factory employee.....	Brantford, Ont.	" 8	1	Mangled by machinery.
Clerk (hardware store).....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 21	1	Struck by falling iron bars.
Employee (carbide works).....	Welland, Ont.	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery.
Hotel porter.....	Toronto, Ont.	" 17	1	Fell down stairs.
Watchman.....	St. John, N.B.	" 6	1	Run over by a railway car.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer.....	Stayner, Ont.	" 14	1	Struck by a falling plank.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

(1) Movement of British Subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United Kingdom.—Of the 6,327 British subjects previously resident in the United Kingdom who departed during November to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, 650 were destined for British North America as compared with 1,307 in October and with 1,429 in November, 1914. The number departing in the eleven months ending November was 73,792, and of these 16,052 were destined for British North America as compared with 77,664 destined for British North America in the corresponding period of 1914.

Emigration from British North America to the United Kingdom.—Of the 8,183 British subjects previously resident in places out of Europe who arrived in November to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom, 4,089 were from British North America, as compared with 4,006 in October and with 5,706 in November, 1914. The number arriving in the 11 months ending November was 84,818, and of these 34,773 were from British North America, as compared with 29,290 in the corresponding period of 1914.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in the movement of British sub-

jects between the United Kingdom and British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 3,439 in November, as compared with an outward balance of 2,699 in October and an outward balance of 4,277 in November, 1914, and that for the eleven months ending November British North America had an outward balance of 18,721, as compared with an inward balance of 48,374 for the corresponding period of 1914.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—According to the November Bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 1,468 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during November, as compared with 1,099 in October.

Emigration from British North America to the United States.—During November, 9,938 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 7,305 in October.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America the latter had an outward balance of 8,470 in November as compared with an outward balance of 6,206 in October.

Lands Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of November, 1915, the number of patents was 1,843 and the number of acres 292,028.67. These numbers compared with 1,750 and 297,699.18 respectively in November, 1914. For the eleven months ended November, 1915, the number of patents was 18,769 and the acreage 3,032,630.71 as compared with 28,106 patents and an acreage of 4,650,641.15 for the corresponding period of 1914.

Homestead Entries. — In November there were 345 homestead entries in Manitoba, 692 in Saskatchewan, 514 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia, a total of 1,573 as compared with 1,894 in November, 1914, a decrease of 321. The numbers for the eleven months ending November were: Manitoba, 3,815; Saskatchewan, 5,781; Alberta, 6,083; and British Columbia, 443, a total of 16,122, as compared with a total of 24,142 for the corresponding period of 1914, a decrease of 8,020.

Of the 1,573 entries in November, 239 were made by persons who had previous entry, 226 by citizens of the United States, and 299 by persons from the United Kingdom. Canadians from Ontario and Quebec made 248 entries; from the Maritime Provinces, 23; and from the Western Provinces, 152. The remaining entries were made by persons of other nationality.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

THE total value of building permits in December was \$3,690,266 as compared with \$3,444,250 in November and with \$2,316,674 in December, 1914. The total for the 12 months ending December, 1915, was \$34,109,659 as compared with \$100,003,008 for the 12 months of 1914. Nova Scotia is the only province

showing an increase in the total value of building permits issued during 1915 as compared with the total value for 1914. The total for New Brunswick was practically the same as in 1914. The greatest declines for the year took place in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING DECEMBER, 1915.

	December 1915	November, 1915	December, 1914	December, 1915 compared with December, 1914 Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	2,580	15,850	2,150	+ 430
Halifax.....	127,128	90,250	77,650	+ 49,478
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	22,875	40,250	16,900	+ 5,975
Moncton.....	1,800	18,225	4,750	— 2,950
QUEBEC—				
Quebec.....	97,180	348,125	156,416	— 59,236
Three Rivers.....	75,650	116,000	57,725	+ 17,925
Maisonneuve.....	7,000	536,500	67,300	+ 60,300
Montreal.....	2,044,425	435,745	361,135	+ 1,683,290
Westmount.....	300	24,750	4,550	+ 4,250
Lachine.....	10,140	70,625	2,978	+ 7,162
Outremont.....	Nil	49,000	27,009	— 27,000
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	31,450	162,125	65,400	— 33,950
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	Nil	3,500	— 3,500
Brookville.....				
Kingston.....	40,628	19,770	7,080	+ 33,548
Belleville.....	1,000		Nil	+ 1,000
Peterborough.....	1,620	5,005	3,200	+ 1,580
Toronto.....	696,863	799,395	835,845	— 138,982
St. Catharines.....	50,570	45,996	17,440	+ 33,130
Niagara Falls.....	14,575	52,525	16,100	+ 1,525
Welland.....	19,635	32,464	2,250	+ 17,385
Hamilton.....	76,470	93,165	10,595	+ 65,875
Brantford.....	11,515	12,635	9,000	+ 2,515
Paris.....	Nil	30,670	9,400	— 9,400
Galt.....	Nil		12,100	— 12,100
Preston.....				
Guelph.....	2,710	5,920	12,440	— 9,730
Berlin.....	2,500	15,915	Nil	+ 2,500
Woodstock.....	400	4,672	8,000	— 7,600
Stratford.....	4,320	6,561	150	+ 4,170
London.....	24,270	75,470	30,555	— 6,285
St. Thomas.....	320	7,070	5,365	— 5,045
Chatham.....	8,821	16,100	19,650	— 10,829
Windsor.....	126,600	81,950	44,870	+ 81,730
Owen Sound.....	Nil	2,075	210	— 210
North Bay.....	10,000	1,900	300	+ 9,700
Cobalt.....	250	500	500	— 250
Haileybury.....	Nil		Nil	Nil
Sudbury.....	1,950	500	300	+ 1,650
Port Arthur.....	1,076	720	4,986	— 3,910
Fort William.....	800	304,440	500	+ 300
MANTOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	5,800	42,850	18,650	— 12,850
St. Boniface.....	2,600	Nil	1,100	+ 1,500
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	400		2,000	— 1,600
Moose Jaw.....	10,500	9,050	12,000	— 1,500
Swift Current.....	220	1,210	250	— 30
North Battleford.....		75		
Yorkton.....	200	125	Nil	+ 200
Weyburn.....		1,000		
Estevan.....	Nil	Nil	950	— 950
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	Nil	1,700	2,750	— 2,750
Calgary.....	7,750		66,200	— 58,450
Medicine Hat.....		6,950		
Lethbridge.....	1,240	3,410	1,320	— 80
MacLeod.....				
Red Deer.....	2,450	125	Nil	+ 2,450
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Kamloops.....	500	Nil	17,875	— 17,375
New Westminster.....	85,130	4,820	261,624	— 176,494
Vancouver.....	27,180	13,800	39,765	— 12,585
Point Grey.....	2,150	7,040	750	+ 1,400
North Vancouver.....	350	1,847	1,375	+ 1,025
South Vancouver.....	10,235	5,785	2,625	+ 7,610
Victoria.....	15,400	10,950	10,500	+ 4,900
Nanaimo.....		985		
Oak Bay.....	Nil	350	3,500	— 3,500
Prince Rupert.....	750	3,000	2,150	— 1,400

REVIEWS.

Dust in Mines.

Great Britain.—Seventh Report of the Explosions in Mines Committee, submitting report on the effects of inhaling dusts applicable for stone-dusting in coal mines by J. S. Haldane, M.D., F.R.S., 1915.

THE experiments initiated under Sir William Garforth's direction by the Committee of the Mining Association of Great Britain, have shown that by the addition of a certain proportion of inert dust the coal dust which is the inflammable agent in all great colliery explosions may be rendered non-inflammable, and that a practical means of entirely preventing these great disasters is thus available. This, however, raises the question of the effects of inert dust upon the lungs. It would appear from coal-mining experience that the breathing of dust in moderate quantities is not necessarily unhealthy, but the evidences in connection with metalliferous mining show that the breathing of certain kinds of dust is extremely unhealthy. It seems quite clear that fine dust from uncombined crystalline silica is dangerous, but on the other hand, many forms of inorganic or organic dust are known to be practically harmless such as chalk, clay, various silicates or aluminates. It is definitely known that as a consequence of the damage produced by continued inhalation of crystalline siliceous dust of certain kinds the lungs become predisposed to attacks by tubercle bacilli, the effects of which constitute phthisis, and also bronchitis.

Sir William Garforth proposed the dust of powdered shale as a variety of inert dust for the prevention of coal dust explosions. Samples of fine dust from coal mines have commonly contained

from 15 to 60 per cent of stone dust. It is this mixture which is mainly breathed by the men, and the fact that colliers are, as a class, so immune from phthisis is in itself good evidence that dust from the shales, etc., which are commonly adjacent to coal seams is relatively harmless. Samples of dust taken from the Nottingham colliery district had an average of 43.0 per cent of ash which practically represents shale dust. This high proportion seems to explain the relative immunity of the district from explosions, and it is also to be noted that the death-rate among miners in the Notts and Derbyshire district is, as compared with the average for English miners, lower from all causes and the mortality from lung diseases is exceptionally low.

These considerations seem to furnish very conclusive evidence that nothing is to be feared from the substitution for more or less pure coal dust on the roads of a coal mine, of a dust mixture containing 50 per cent or more of inert dust derived from shale.

The experiments on animals carried on by Professor Beattie of the Liverpool University, as well as those conducted about 30 years ago by Professor Arnold of Heidelberg, show that comparatively little injury to the lungs results from inhaling the soft soot particles of smoke, or the particles of shale dust or coal dust.* Experiments carried on by Dr. Haldane, with the assistance of A. E. Mavrogordato, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., gave similar results. These experiments also seem to show that crystalline silica is only dangerous when its particles are broken up into fine, sharp-edged dust particles. Fused silicate in the form of

*Julius Arnold, Untersuchungen über Staubinhalation und Staubmetastase, 1885.

dust is less hard than quartz, and usually more liable to solution or disintegration when it enters the lungs, and for this reason it is less dangerous than quartz. Sand is relatively ineffective for stopping explosions. For stone-dusting, a substance is required which is as easily suspended in the air as coal dust, which is as harmless to breathe, and which passes along with the coal dust to such positions as the tops of timber bars on the roof. Experience has shown that shale dust fulfills all these conditions.

There is, however, reason for believing that coal dust and shale dust do some harm in the long run, and the fact that about the age of 55 there is a somewhat undue rise in the mortality from lung disease (mainly bronchitis) among coal miners is very probably connected with the inhalation of dust. On grounds of health, therefore, it seems desirable to prevent dust as much as practicable, and various ways of diminishing dust are suggested, such as the use of tubs, which will not scatter small coal and dust along the roads, the cleaning up of the roads when much dust accumulates, and by not putting on more stone dust than is really necessary to make the road secure from dust explosions. The report concludes with the following summary and an appendix by A. Mavrogordato dealing with experiments on the Inhalation of Different Varieties of Dust:

- (1) Both from human experience in coal mines and from experiments on animals there is clear evidence that shale dust, when inhaled, is no more deleterious than coal dust, so that shale dust may be used quite safely for stone-dusting in coal mines.
- (2) Flue dust, when inhaled, produces in animals effects which point to the conclusion that it may be unwise to employ it for stone-dusting in mines.

- (3) Indications are given as to what varieties of stone-dusting material may be used in mines without detriment to health.
- (4) It is desirable from the point of view of health to reduce, as far as practicable, the inhalation of any kind of dust in mines.

Sunday Labour.

Great Britain.—Ministry of Munitions, the Health of Munition Workers' Committee, Report on Sunday Labour. London, 1915.

The Health of Munition Workers' Committee, of which Sir George Newman is chairman, which was appointed in September last to "consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour, and other matters affecting the physical health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops," has submitted a report on Sunday labour under date of November, 1915. The committee found that both employers and employees were unfavourably disposed to Sunday labour, although the practice has been widely adopted on account of heavy demands of output, or because the workpeople in the first instance wished to obtain the increased pay. The objections of employers are classified as follows:

- (a) *Administrative.*—Supervision is difficult, and imposes a severe strain on the foremen, yet deputies are not easy to obtain.
- (b) *Economic.*—Sunday labour means high wages, often coupled with increased cost of running the works. Though attendance on Sundays is generally good, it is not always accompanied by a satisfactory individual output, while it is often associated with bad time-keeping on other days of the week.

- (c) *Religious and Social*.—There is a considerable feeling that the seventh day, as a period of rest, is good for body and mind.

Much of the employers' evidence was to the effect that seven days' labour did not materially increase the output, while the evil effects upon the workers of the severe strain were quite apparent.

Trade union officials were also in favour of the abolition of Sunday work, and they attributed much of the loss of time to the need of more rest on the part of the workers.

The committee therefore recommend that a weekly period of rest must be allowed to all classes of workers if the maximum output is to be secured and maintained, and they consider that since on economic and social grounds this weekly period of rest is best provided on Sunday, Sunday work should be confined:

- (a) To sudden emergencies, including the occasional making up of arrears in particular sections; and
- (b) To repairs, tending furnaces, etc., (the men so-employed being given a corresponding period of rest during some other part of the week).

The committee suggest that, pending a general discontinuance of Sunday labour, the following ways of mitigating the evil might be adopted:

- (a) Where two shifts are worked, to discontinue the practice by which the change from one shift to the other is made by working continuously for a period and a half, instead of closing down on Saturday night or during the period of the day shift on Sunday.

- (b) Where three eight-hour shifts are worked to omit one or two shifts on Sunday.

- (c) Where workers are employed only during the day with overtime, to reduce, as far as possible, the hours of work on Sunday.

- (d) To give all workers alternate Sundays off, or at the very least a Sunday off at frequent intervals. Various ways of giving effect to this last recommendation are suggested.

The committee anticipate that in order to secure a large measure of reform it may be necessary to impose certain restrictions on all controlled establishments, since competition and other causes render it difficult for individual employers to act independently.

Infant Welfare Work.

United States.—United States Department of Labour. Children's Bureau. Baby-Week Campaigns. Suggestions for communities of various sizes.

This bulletin on Baby-Week Campaigns was prepared by Dr. Grace L. Meigs, head of the division of hygiene of the Children's Bureau, with the assistance of Mary Swain Routzahn of New York. It aims to create public interest in infant welfare work and presents in detail practicable methods of organizing and carrying on Baby-Week Campaigns. Such campaigns have been held successfully in Chicago, New York, Grand Rapids, Pittsburg and other cities. They have been primarily educational, having the twofold purpose of giving to parents the opportunity of learning facts with regard to the care of babies and of making known to the community the importance of its babies, the special facts relating to them and the need of permanent work for their welfare.

The report gives a review of the New York and Pittsburg Baby-Week Campaigns as illustrating methods that have proved successful for Baby-Weeks having an educational purpose. In New York the object was to drive home to the public the fact that while great advances had been made in lowering infant mortality in the city, much remained to be done, and also to create a widespread interest in the baby welfare work under way. In that city Baby-Week started with the observation of Baby-Sunday in all the churches. Little mothers' day came next in the schools with the distribution of educational literature to mothers by the children. Visiting days to milk stations and hospitals, nurseries and dispensaries formed part of the programme, and also an outing day for mothers and babies. Pittsburg's Baby-Week added a few new features such as a play twice a day. Suggestions are also given for Baby-Weeks in smaller communities.

The report emphasizes the importance of a "follow-up" programme. After the public has realized through the Baby-Week Campaign the need of greater efforts, it is time to arrange a specific, permanent programme for the welfare of babies. Committees should be appointed to investigate the milk supply, to improve sanitation and industrial conditions, and to make birth registration prompt and complete. Infant welfare stations should be established where children could be brought once a week and a visiting nurse should be appointed to call at the homes. From

follow-up work is derived the lasting good which should come from every such effort.

The appendices include much additional information and the report should prove of great assistance to health officers, social workers and others in the promotion and conduct of public health campaigns.

Railway Accidents.

Great Britain.—General Report to the Board of Trade upon accidents that have occurred on railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1914.

The length of railways of the United Kingdom at the end of 1914 was 23,700 miles. As the greater portion consisted of two or more lines of rails the total track mileage with sidings was 55,662. The accidents due to the movement of trains on these lines totalled 8,965, of which 1,115 were fatal. This is a decrease of 1,220 in the number of accidents since 1913. The passengers injured numbered 2,340, servants of companies or contractors 5,065, and other persons 345. In addition to the accidents caused by the running of trains a large number occurred on railway premises. These accidents were due to misadventure and comparatively few were preventable. Such accidents resulted in the death of nine passengers, 52 servants and 19 other persons, and injury to 638 passengers, 22,153 servants and 598 other persons. Although the number of injured is large the proportion of serious injuries is smaller than in the case of railway accidents proper.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA CASE.

AN interesting decision has recently been handed down by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, which has an important bearing on the Workmen's Compensation Act of that province, passed at the last session of the legislature.

A workman in a sawmill was injured and the arbitrator appointed under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act held that the workman was employed in a sawmill and not in lumbering, although the sawmill was used in connection with the production of lumber. Lumber operators appealed the case so as to make a test and settle the point whether a man employed in a sawmill could be considered as engaged in lumbering and thus not come under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the arbitrator and the workman injured therefore received compensation under the Act. (*Grant v. Sutherland.*)

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Indemnity.—Rents.—Capital.—Construction of certain articles of the Act.

The Privy Council recently affirmed a judgment rendered in 1913 by the Superior Court and confirmed by the

Court of Review. The facts of the case, involving a construction of the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec, were recited in the judgment rendered by Viscount Haldane, as follows:

"The question which Their Lordships have to decide arises as follows: The respondent was a railway man employed by the appellants. He suffered serious injury in an accident, the result of which was that he was partially but permanently incapacitated. He claimed that this entitled him to compensation, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec, to the extent of a rent or annuity for his life of \$337.50, being half the amount by which his earning capacity had been reduced by the injury. The appellants did not dispute the title to compensation on this basis, but contended that under Article 7322 (sub-head 2) of the Act the amount of the rent that could be claimed could not exceed the annual rent procurable with a capital sum of \$2,000. The only question to be decided is one of construction of the Statute.

Article 7322 provides in Sub-section 1 that in cases to which the section applies the person injured is to be entitled in case of absolute and permanent incapacity to a rent equal to half his yearly wages, and in case of permanent and partial incapacity to a rent equal to half the sum by which his wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident.

Sub-head 2 of the same Article provides that "the capital of the rents shall not however in any case, except in the case mentioned in Article 7325, exceed \$2,000." Under that Article the Court may reduce the compensation, if the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the workman, or increase it, if the accident was due to the inexcusable fault of the employers. Under Article 7329, after the amount of the compensation has been agreed or after judgment ordering it to be paid, the employer is to pay the amount of the compensation to the person injured or his representatives "or as the case may be and at the option of the person injured or his representatives, shall pay the capital of the rent to an insurance company, designated for that purpose by the Order-in-Council?"

"Their Lordships are of opinion that the Article last quoted interprets the reference to capital in sub-head 2 of Article 7322, and that this sub-head cannot properly be read as applying to any other case than that in which the injured person or his representatives demand that the capital, by which they understand to be meant the capitalized value of the rent, shall be paid over to an approved insurance company which will provide an annuity in lieu thereof. They observe that in sub-head 2 of Article 7322 the limitation is expressed to refer only to the capital of the rents described, and that no reference to this capital occurs elsewhere in the article. To read the words as governing the amount of the rent where it is claimed from the employer himself instead of the amount to be paid to an insurance company for providing an annuity in lieu thereof, would be to introduce extra-

ordinary results. An old man with a short expectation of life would obtain a larger compensation than a younger man. The latter, though equally incapacitated, might have been earning higher wages than the former. Yet on the construction of the Act contended for by the appellants he would get a smaller annuity from the insurance company by reason of his longer expectation of life. But it is natural that the Act should give the claimant the option of having what will often prove the better security of the obligation of the approved insurance company. Their Lordships think that the meaning of sub-head 2 is that if the claimant exercises this option, the capital sum which he can compel the employer to find and, it may be, to withdraw from his business, is to be limited. The sub-head would have been introduced by the draftsman more naturally after Article 7329. But Their Lordships do not find in the place in the Act where the words have been introduced any sufficient reason for construing them otherwise than according to what appears to be their natural meaning, and as they have been construed by the majority of the learned judges in the Courts of Quebec both in the present case and in *The Grand Trunk Railway Company v. McDonnell* (21 K.B. 532). They occur in the view that the expression "capital of the rents" in sub-head 2 of Article 7322 derives its meaning as there used from the subsequent Article 7329. It may or may not suit him, having regard to his age and his estimate of his security for his rent, to exercise the option. If so, it is only at the option of the claimant that the capital demand can be made to

which the limitation applies. It may or may not suit, having regard to his age and his estimate of his security for the rent, to exercise the option. The injured man may think it wisest to avoid the risk of proceedings to revise the amount of the compensation on the ground of diminution of the disability, under Article 7346, which provides for such revision, by changing the rent into an annuity purchased from an insurance company. To enable him to secure these advantages, it was natural that the Legislature should give him an option, and no less natural that the amount of capital he could call for in connection with them should be limited. It is, however, far from being obvious why the words should have been introduced at all, if they are to bear the construction for which the appellants contend, and are to restrict, not only the amount in case of exercise of the option, but the rent itself, in such a fashion that a man earning high wages would get no more compensation for being incapacitated from earning than a man earning much less. Their Lordships are of opinion that the language employed is not such as would have been relied on, if the intention had been to produce so remarkable a result.

They will therefore humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, according to the conditions prescribed by the Order-in-Council giving leave to appeal. (*Canadian Pacific Railway Company v. McDonald.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Application.—Suspension of Work.—Salary.

The plaintiff, while at work for the defendant company, met with an acci-

dent on the third day of January, 1913, by which he lost his two hands and one eye, and sued the company, under the common law, for \$25,000. The defense admitted the accident, but pleaded that the plaintiff should have brought his action under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and not under the common law, as he was earning less than \$1,000 a year. The trial judge assessed the damages at \$12,000, but reduced the amount, owing to the contributory fault of the plaintiff.

By consent of the parties, the sole question submitted to the Court of Review was whether the action should have been taken under the Workmen's Compensation Act, or under the common law. It was established that the plaintiff entered the employ of the defendant in July, 1911, at a salary of 17½ cents an hour, which was subsequently increased to 35 cents an hour, and on the first of January, 1912, he entered into a new agreement whereby his salary was fixed at 40 cents an hour. On the fifteenth of February, 1912, he was laid off, for reasons not under his control, and resumed work on the first of May following, at exactly the same salary. During the time he actually worked, he received from the defendant the sum of \$939.50. The Court of Review held that, as his idleness "was not voluntary, was not due to laziness, and was not due to any cause that was foreseen or expected at the time his engagement was made," the amount he would have received had he worked, instead of being idle, from February 15 to May 1, should be added to the amount he had actually received, which would make his yearly salary much more than \$1,000, and that consequently he was entitled to bring his ac-

tion under the common law. (*Reynolds v. Canadian Light and Power Company.*)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Limitation.—Interruption of the limitation.

In an accident which occurred on July 2, 1913, on the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, a train hand was so severely injured that his right leg had to be amputated. The railway company paid the hospital fees and the doctors' bills and for 13 months paid an indemnity based on the employee's wages during the 12 months preceding the acci-

dent. The employee brought an action for the payment of an annuity of \$248.41 on September 21, 1914, or a little more than a year and two months after the accident. The company pleaded limitation, the action not having been brought within a year after the injury. The Superior Court, however, held that the company, by paying the indemnity, had recognized the claim and had thereby interrupted the limitation. This judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Review. (*Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company v. Forgues.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

FEBRUARY, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A DISPUTE of particular interest dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the past month was that between the shipping companies doing business at the port of St. John, N.B., and the Longshoremen's Union of that port, known in its dealings with the companies as "The Longshoremen's Association of St. John." A working agreement had existed between the companies and longshoremen dating from November, 1913, and renewable from year to year "unless or until either party gave notice to the contrary at least thirty days prior to the expiration of any calendar year." Negotiations looking to a new agreement were opened within the requisite time and, no agreement being reached in this way, the Minister of Labour, on request, established a Board of Conciliation, of which Mr. W. E. Foster, of St. John, was chairman, Mr. J. H. Lauer, of Montreal, was named by the shipping companies, and Mr. J. E. Tighe acted for the employees. As an outcome of the Board's efforts a working agreement was drafted following generally the lines of that under which work had been carried on during the past two years, the previous agreement having been arranged by a Conciliation Board also under the chairmanship of Mr. Foster. The hours and wages under the new agreement remain substantially as before, namely, as to hours, ten hours to be a working day from November 15 to April 30 and nine hours prevailing from May 1 to November 15, while wages are 35 cents per hour, day or

night, during the winter season, and 40 cents per hour during the summer season until May 1, 1917, when the rate becomes 40 cents per hour winter and summer without distinction. The agreement underwent changes in certain details and was made effective, subject to ratification by the respective parties, for four years, namely, until December 1, 1919, and, as in the case of the expired agreement, from year to year save on due notice from either party.

* * *

A FEATURE of special interest in the draft agreement, apart from working conditions and wages, was the proposition that the parties should arrange for the establishment of a permanent local Board to deal with the currency of the agreement with local questions arising and as to which there may be differences of view, the Board to consist of three members, a representative of the shipping interests, a representative of the longshoremen, and a chairman elected by joint agreement or failing joint agreement to be appointed by a judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Decisions of the Board so constituted are to be final and binding on both parties.

This recommendation represents a departure from the beaten track in procedure in these matters, though it is by no means without precedent. The successive working agreements which have been made as between the Western Coal Operators' Association in the Crow's

Nest Pass coal region and the miners employed in the various collieries controlled by members of the Association have now for many years included provisions for the establishment of such a permanent Board, and the Board has been a fairly effective instrument in the adjustment of the numerous differences arising during the life of a particular agreement; in this case the chairman of the permanent Board, when not secured by joint agreement, has been appointed by the Minister of Labour. A permanent committee on similar lines was created some years ago as the outcome of a hearing before a Conciliation Board which dealt with a dispute between the Shipping Federation of Canada and the longshoremen of Montreal. This committee also had some initial successes, but later on other agencies had to be invoked to secure the adjustment of minor disputes.

The present move is regarded as distinctly hopeful in nature and as promising much for the amicable arrangement of minor differences. At the date of writing the findings of the Board have been accepted by the employees and by a majority of the shipping companies concerned. The text of the Board's report appears on another page.

* * *

THE only other Conciliation Board in session during January was that constituted at Edmonton under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., for the adjustment of a dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its employees, being street and electric railway workers; others members of the Board were Messrs. J. E. Wallbridge and William McAdams, representing the corporation and employees respectively. At the time of writing it was understood the enquiry was nearing its close, an adjustment having been reached on most points.

As to disputes during the month resulting in strikes or lockouts, the record is practically clear. During the last few days of January friction developed between a London, Ontario, manufacturing company and a few of its machine operators, a change in piece-work rates causing about 25 of the latter to withdraw for a few days. The good offices of the Minister and Department of Labour were utilized in restoring good feeling, and work was resumed. With this trifling exception the month was void of strikes or lockouts.

* * *

PART I of the report of the Commission on Unemployment appointed by the Government of Ontario has been issued. It is a substantial pamphlet of 86 pages, but is only a small portion of the entire report, which comprises four parts, aside from numerous appendices. It is understood that copies of Part I only are at present ready for distribution. The chief feature of the report is undoubtedly the recommendation of the appointment of a Provincial Labour Commission, the duties of which, as summarized in the introductory pages, are as follows: (1) to administer a system of free public employment bureaux; (2) to control private employment offices; (3) to co-operate with rural and urban committees in regard to vocational guidance, extension of the school age, development of local rural interests, and the extension of technical, trade, agricultural and domestic training; (4) to develop an adequate system of statistics; (5) to interpret these statistics so that the causes of unemployment and other features of labour problems may be more generally understood, and that constructive measures of prevention may be brought to the attention of workmen, employers and public authorities; (6) to bring the knowledge and experience of other countries

to bear upon Canadian labour problems; (7) to further the organization of provincial employment bureaux throughout Canada with a view to their ultimate linking together in an effective national system.

The Commission comprised the following gentlemen: Sir John Willison (chairman), Archbishop McNeil, Archdeacon Cody, Reverend Daniel Strachan, W. K. McNaught, Joseph Gibbons, G. Frank Beer, Professor A. T. DeLury, Gilbert E. Jackson, W. P. Grundy, all of Toronto, and W. L. Best, of Ottawa.

A review of the report will appear in a later issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

* * *

MR. W. B. WILSON, Secretary of Labour in the United States Government, gave recently a ruling of some interest and importance to Canadian members of the different railroad brotherhoods. It seems that early in 1915 it was reported to Mr. H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, that telegraphers in Canada employed on the Canadian Northern Railway were being denied the right to exercise their promotion and seniority rights as per agreement with that company. The promotion district covers 437 miles of railway, upon which 52 telegraphers were employed, ten positions being in the State of Minnesota and 42 in Canada. The men employed in the positions located in Minnesota were permitted to exercise their seniority rights in filling vacancies occurring at any of the 42 positions in Canada on that particular promotion district, but the Canadian telegraphers were denied the same right where vacancies occurred in any of the positions in Minnesota. Mr. Perham took up the matter with the United States Secretary of Labour, and the correspondence resulted in a decision intended to protect the interests of Canadian members of the brotherhoods. Mr. Wilson's ruling is as follows:

“Persons employed in the transportation divisions of railroads crossing the boundary line between Canada and the United States, who come to the United States for the purpose of accepting positions growing out of seniority regulations connected with their employment on such roads, shall not be considered as alien contract labourers.”

* * *

THE subject of technical education was the occasion of a question in Parliament, on Thursday, February 3, by the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., who asked, “Is it the intention of the Government to take action on the report of the Commission on Technical Education?” The Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, replied as follows: “As soon as complete copies of this report were received from the King's Printer, the Minister of Labour caused a complete copy to be forwarded to each Provincial Premier, together with a letter from the Minister of Labour inviting an expression of view regarding the recommendations of the Commission, and intimating that any suggestion would receive a careful consideration. In the meantime the Department of Labour proceeded with the distribution of the report, several thousand copies being distributed to persons believed to be interested in the subject of technical education, requests for copies also receiving prompt attention. The various Provincial Premiers acknowledged reception of the reports, but, with one or two exceptions, no expression of view was received. The recommendations of the Commission being based on a proposed intimate co-operation as between the Dominion Government and the governments of the various provinces, the Dominion Government will be better able to determine its course of action when it has received the views of the various provincial governments.”

TWO conferences of unusual importance in labour matters have been proceeding during the past few weeks in the United States, both relating to labour organizations having large Canadian membership. The particular organizations concerned are the United Mine Workers of America, comprising coal miners, and the four operating railroad brotherhoods, comprising (1) locomotive engineers, (2) firemen and enginemen, (3) conductors, and (4) trainmen. The number of employees directly concerned in the outcome of the negotiations proceeding is computed at not less than 1,000,000, namely, 350,000 railroad employees in the various classes named, and six to seven hundred thousand coal miners, the latter figure including, however, a proportion of non-union workmen. The U.M.W.A. has preferred demands representing 20 per cent increases in wages in both anthracite and bituminous coal fields, to be effective from the expiration of the present agreements, which end on March 31 next. There have been no considerable wage increases in this industry since 1912. At the time of writing, judging from expressions of leading United States newspapers, the outlook for an amicable settlement is not distinctly hopeful. The only U.M.W.A. agreement of importance in Dominion coal fields at the present time is that covering the collieries embraced in the Western Coal Operators' Association and extending over Southeastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta, the agreement in this case not expiring until March 31, 1917. It would seem likely therefore that, whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations in question, the effect will be felt but indirectly by the coal mining industry in Canada. Should, however, a wage increase be conceded, the increased coal prices expected to follow in the United States will, no doubt, extend equally over those large sections of Canada which depend upon the United States for coal.

THE negotiations affecting railway employees are of a somewhat less definite character. The four railroad brotherhoods named are advancing a claim for what is described generally as an eight-hour day, but which the railroad companies urge becomes on examination a demand for overtime rates on work outside of an eight-hour day, since the exigencies of the case will rarely permit an absolute limitation to eight hours' work. The movement extends over 280,000 miles of railroad in the United States and Canada. No information has been given to the public as to any discussions in this matter by the representatives of the brotherhoods and railroads controlled in Canada. Apart from a natural desire to await the outcome of the wider negotiations, the Canadian membership of the brotherhoods is thought inclined to continue the conservative policy which has marked its attitude since the commencement of the war, a leading feature of which has been the avoidance, so far as at all possible, of causes of industrial friction and disturbance.

* * *

PRICES continued steeply upward, the Department's index number of wholesale prices going up ten points, due to considerable rises in metals, chemicals, grain, potatoes, textiles, coke, gasoline and many other commodities. In retail prices, flour, beans and potatoes showed some increases. The cost of a weekly budget of family commodities showed a considerable increase over the figures of last month and a noticeable increase when compared with the cost of the same budget in January 1914.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT in January showed comparatively little change from the conditions of the previous month. Heavy storms and snowfalls in parts of the Western Provinces had the effect of

throwing some men out of work in mines and in sawmills, and in Eastern Canada severe weather had an adverse effect upon what little building was being done. These weather conditions, however, had the effect of providing considerable employment for casual labour in clearing snow from streets and railway tracks. Ice cutting also continued to give employment to unskilled labour. Farmers in many parts, anticipating a shortage of farm labour for the spring and summer, were endeavouring to secure help somewhat ahead, and in a number of instances were meeting with difficulty in engaging suitable men. No exceptional measures were taken by municipalities for the relief of distress and the situation in this regard was decidedly improved when compared with conditions in January, 1914.

* * *

DURING the months of December and January the Census and Statistics Department commenced the taking of a postal census of manufactures for the year 1915. The census is being taken under Order-in-Council dated December 8, 1915, and manufacturers to whom schedules were sent are requested to send in the information not later than January 21, 1916. A recent copy of the Canada Gazette publishes in full the form used, which is sent out under the signature of Mr. Robert H. Coats, formerly chief statistician of the Department of Labour and now Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census. Manufacturers are required to supply information on such subjects as the amount of capital employed, the number of salaried employees, wage earners, materials used, days in operation and products manufactured during the year. Schedules sent in will be treated as con-

fidential and will be used only in tabulations which will not reveal individual business.

* * *

THE Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour has been strengthened by the appointment of an officer who will make his headquarters at Saskatoon, Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, mayor of that city for the past three years, having accepted the position. Work in Western Canada falling to this branch of the Department has been performed hitherto by officers stationed respectively at Winnipeg and Vancouver. While construction of public buildings has not been since the commencement of the war pressed forward in most parts of the Dominion, orders for war munitions of various kinds are causing activity in the great majority of the factories and workshops in the western cities, and matters are continually arising which need the attention of the Fair Wages Officers, by way of inspection, regulation of wages, and conciliation. With the utmost activity and constant travelling on the part of two western officers it has been found difficult at times to meet the growing requirements, in these matters, of the great territory involved. Mr. Harrison's appointment will, it is believed, increase considerably the effectiveness and efficiency of the Fair Wages Branch. During his prolonged term of office as mayor of Saskatoon, Mr. Harrison came much in contact with industrial questions and had relations with employers and workmen. The experience thus gained and an extensive acquaintance with Western Canada will, it is thought, be of considerable value in the important work now undertaken by Mr. Harrison.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY, 1916.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL conditions in January were on the whole favourable, although opportunities of employment for some classes of workmen were lessened by cold weather and heavy snowfalls, which in Western Canada interrupted mining and lumbering operations in some localities. These storms, on the other hand, provided considerable employment to unskilled trades in the clearing of streets and railway tracks. Ice cutting also afforded some employment in various parts of the country. Building operations were practically at a standstill in most localities, though some outside and interior work was carried on in districts where the weather was favourable. In some parts where special manufacturing activity prevailed, members of the building trades found employment in the factories. There was no appreciable increase in the numbers of those out of work, except in a few instances, and there was little, in the way of special measures by municipalities to relieve distress. In this respect as compared with the same month in the previous year the situation was decidedly improved.

The usual seasonal quiet prevailed in agricultural operations. Farmers in a number of districts, fearing a shortage of farm help, were endeavouring to engage men ahead, and were finding it difficult to secure the sort of help desired. Very few men were available in localities where last winter the supply was considerably more than the demand.

Fishing, owing to rough weather, was quiet on the Atlantic coast. Practically nothing was done on the lakes, except fishing through the ice at some points, and on the Pacific coast bad weather

also interfered with operations. Lumbering operations were seriously affected in British Columbia by cold weather and heavy snowfalls, which tied up some of the mills. Conditions in Eastern Canada were on the whole favourable, though lack of snow was reported at some points in Nova Scotia. Coal and metal mining continued active, though operations were impeded somewhat in the West owing to heavy snowfalls which interfered with transportation and caused some idle time in the mines. Manufacturing showed little change from the fairly active conditions of the previous month. Railroad construction was carried on about as usual in the Western Provinces and in British Columbia, but little outside of maintenance work was being done in Eastern Canada. Conditions in general transport were active on the whole, though passenger and freight services were seriously interrupted in parts of the Western Provinces by storms and heavy snowfalls. Digging out trains and keeping the lines clear rendered conditions active for maintenance crews.

The wholesale prices index number of the Department stood at 172.0 for January as compared with 162.4 for the previous month, 139.3 for January, 1915, and 136.5 for January, 1914. The most important increases for the month were in metals, chemicals, grain, hogs, poultry, dairy products, apples, potatoes, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, coke, gasoline, spruce deals and building materials. In retail prices slight increases in beef, mutton, eggs, butter, flour, beans and sugar, and a considerable rise in potatoes raised the cost of a week's supply of 29 staple foods to \$8.28 for January, as compared with \$8.13 for December and \$7.97 for January a year ago. The chief ad-

vances for the year were in lard, eggs, butter, cheese, evaporated apples, sugar, tea, coffee and potatoes, but milk, bread and flour were lower. Coal and wood also averaged slightly lower.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were a few changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the month. An adjustment in the day rates of the low paid and intermediate class of workmen employed at the Sydney steel plant was announced by the company. The increases to the lowest paid classes amounted to about 11 per cent, the intermediate classes receiving somewhat less. Printers at Halifax signed an agreement at the first of the year calling for an advance from \$16 per week to \$17 per week for a period of two years. Longshoremen at Halifax, by an award of a Board of Investigation appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, received an advance of 2 cents per hour, bringing the day rate up from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour. About 7,000 employees of the Dominion Textile Company at Montreal and other branches of the company received an increase of five per cent. The new schedule went into effect on January 24, the increase being on the initiative of the company.

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations as is usual at this season of the year were quiet. Work in the east was confined to the cutting of cordwood, feeding of stock and in making repairs. In some parts of Ontario it was reported that farmers were finding it difficult to secure farm labourers, and, believing that help would be scarce owing to the number of enlistments, were offering \$35 to \$40 per month to single men for the season. In the vicinity of Saskatoon farmers were engaging men, and at Regina were having difficulty in securing help to do

chores around the farm. Wages of \$25 a month with board were offered, but there were very few applications. Last winter there were lots of men to be had at \$5 and \$10 per month. The provincial bureau of labour was unable to supply the demand, which was to increase considerably in the spring. At Lethbridge, on account of more stock being kept, there was a better demand for men, and while the month was a dull one for farmers there were not so many of them seeking work around the coal mines as in former years.

Fishing.

Rough weather on the Atlantic coast rendered the month a quiet one for fishermen. At Digby practically no vessels landed, and very little fish from boats. The lobster season opened at this point on January 6, but on account of very rough weather most of the traps were not put out until January 10 and 11. Fishermen reported lobsters scarce, though factories were fairly busy putting up tinker lobsters. At Yarmouth fishermen in all branches were reported as having good catches, particularly lobstermen. Since the winter set in, fishing operations in Prince Edward Island waters have been confined almost entirely to smelts. The catch of the latter has not been up to that of former years due to the fact that at the beginning of the season ice conditions were bad, cutting off about 15 days and causing a big shrinkage in the catch. The smelt fishermen of the Island have united with those of New Brunswick in asking the Dominion Government for an extension of the season which closes February 15 to February 25. At Newcastle fishermen were engaged in smelt fishing, but the catch being taken was not up to the average for the reasons stated above. At St. John it was reported that good catches of gaspereaux and smelts were being secured in the Kennebecasis river. Gaspereaux were retailing at 10 cents each, while 10 and

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City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
4—Truro.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			Fair	Fair	V active			
10—St. John.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	
13—Quebec.....			Quiet	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
18—Three Rivers.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
20—Berlin.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	
22—Brockville.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	
23—Chatham.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.....		Active						
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	V active	
28—Kingston.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
29—London.....			Quiet	Fair	V active	Active	Fair	
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
31—Orillia.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active		Active	
32—Ottawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
34—Peterborough.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	V quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active			
37—Stratford.....			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Quiet	Active	Active		Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair			
40—Toronto.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
42—Woodstock.....			Quiet	Fair	V active		V active	
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			Fair	Fair	V active		V active	
44—Winnipeg.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	
47—Regina.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		V active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

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Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.				Textile.			Clothing.	
	Wood- workers	Uphol- sterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book- binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1—	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
2—	Fair	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
3—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
4—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active	.....	Fair	Fair
5—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	.....	Active	Active
7—	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
8—	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	.....	.....	.....	Active	V active
9—	Active	Active	.....	V active	V active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
10—	Active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Active	.....
11—	.....	.....	.....	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active	.....	Active	Active
12—	.....	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
13—	V active	.....	.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
14—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
15—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
16—	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
17—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	.....	.....	Active	.....
18—	V active	V active	.....	V active	V active	Active	Active	.....	.....	Active	Active
19—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V active
21—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	Quiet	Quiet
22—	Quiet	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
23—	.....	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	.....	Quiet	Fair
24—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
25—	V active	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active
26—	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	.....	Quiet	Active
27—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair
28—	Fair	Fair	.....	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	.....	Fair	Fair
29—	Fair	.....	Fair	V active	.....	V active	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Quiet
30—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Active	.....	V active	.....
31—	Fair	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
32—	Fair	Fair	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
33—	Active	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	Active	.....	V active	.....
34—	Active	.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	.....	Fair	Fair
35—	V quiet	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	Quiet
36—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	.....	V active	.....	Quiet	Active
38—	.....	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	.....	Active	.....	Quiet	.....
39—	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	V active	.....	Quiet	.....
40—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
41—	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
42—	V active	V active	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	V active	.....	Active	Active
43—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active
45—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46—	Quiet	Quiet	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
47—	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Active	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—	.....	.....	.....	Active	Active	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
50—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet
51—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52—	Fair	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair
53—	V quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	Active	.....	.....	.....	V quiet	.....
55—	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	Quiet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56—	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fair	.....	.....	.....	Quiet	.....
57—	.....	.....	.....	Fair	Fair	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58—	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet
59—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

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City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Active	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Fair	Fair
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active					Active	Active
4—Truro.....		V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	Active				V active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....								V active	V active
10—St. John.....		Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair	Active	Fair				V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....		V active	V active	Fair	Fair			Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		V active	V active	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
22—Brookville.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
24—Cobalt.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
25—Calt.....	V active	V active	V active					Active	Active
26—Cuelph.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			
27—Hamilton.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—London.....	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Active	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
31—Orillia.....						Quiet			
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Port William.....		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....									
37—Stratford.....		V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair		
39—St. Thomas.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active
40—Toronto.....	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
41—Windsor.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
46—Prince Albert.....		Quiet	Quiet					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								V active	V active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet
51—Lethbridge.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			V active	V active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....				V quiet	V quiet				
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Active	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet

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TRANSPORT					Miscellaneous				
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long- shore- men	Express- men, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	Un- skilled labour
1—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2—	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
3—	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—			Fair	V active	Fair	V active		Fair	Active
5—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
6—		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
7—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
8—	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Quiet
9—			Active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
10—	V active	V active	V active	V active			V active		Active
11—	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Fair
12—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	V quiet
13—	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
14—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
15—			Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—				Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17—			Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
18—		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair
19—			Active	V active	V active	V active		V active	
20—	V active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
21—	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
22—		Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
23—	Quiet		Fair	Active	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair
24—			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
25—	V active		Active	Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active	Fair
26—	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
27—	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active
28—	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair
29—	Fair		Active		Active	Active		Fair	Fair
30—	Active		Fair		Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Active
31—									Fair
32—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet
33—		Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
34—									Quiet
35—		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	V quiet
36—									V quiet
37—			Active	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
38—	Active		Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Active	
39—	Quiet			Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Fair
40—	Active			Fair	Active	Fair		Active	Quiet
41—	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
42—				V active				Active	Active
43—	V active		Active	Fair				Fair	V active
44—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Quiet
45—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
46—			Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Fair		V quiet	V quiet
47—	Fair		Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
48—	Active			Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
49—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—	V quiet		V quiet		Quiet	Active		Quiet	V quiet
51—					Active				Active
52—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
53—			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
54—			V quiet						V quiet
55—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
56—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair		Quiet	V quiet
57—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	V quiet
58—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet
59—	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

11 cents per pound was being paid for smelts.

At Three Rivers tom-cod fishing was fairly good. At Port Arthur fishing, except through ice holes which was being carried on by a few fishermen living along the coast, was over. A considerable industry in fresh water fish from Northern Saskatchewan lakes has grown up, giving considerable employment. Grand Trunk Pacific facilities for transportation from Northern British Columbia were reported to have reduced the price of fresh salmon in Saskatoon about 33 per cent.

Fishing on the Pacific coast was also quiet owing to bad weather. At New Westminster fishing was reported practically at a standstill owing to cold weather and floating ice. At Nanaimo fishermen, outside of those fishing for herring, were quiet. The herring catch up to the end of the month was not up to that of the past years. Conditions at Prince Rupert were fairly active.

Lumbering.

Open weather and absence of snow in lumbering districts in Nova Scotia retarded logging operations, and on this account and increased freight and insurance rates the cut was expected to be considerably less in the province than it was in the previous year. In some districts in New Brunswick, also, lack of snow impeded operations. In the St. John district lumbermen were complaining of lack of snow, and there was too much ice on the roads. At Fredericton active conditions prevailed, though lack of snow in some parts interfered with hauling. At Newcastle lumbering companies continued to employ large crews and operations were proceeding rapidly, helped by just the right quantity of snow. Good conditions were also reported in Quebec districts.

In the Peterborough district wet weather interfered with logging and a number of men left the camps for the cities.

In the Cobalt district there was considerable activity in the woods, though operations were scarcely up to normal. A great quantity of pulpwood was being taken out, mostly for shipment to American pulp mills, but even in this line it was reported that the quantity was below that of two years ago. At Port Arthur lumbering was not particularly active. There were a few camps engaged in cutting pulp wood, ties and saw logs, and many men thrown out of employment by the closing of navigation and fishing were in the woods at this work. There was an improvement in wages and conditions owing to the greater scarcity of men capable of doing the work.

Lumbering in Northern Saskatchewan was reported to be on a much larger scale than a year ago, and men for lumbering operations were being sought in the cities during the month.

In some parts of British Columbia lumbering operations continued on an extensive scale, but in other districts very severe winter weather interfered with the work. Near Fernie logging operations were brought to a standstill. Shipments were also delayed on account of the severe weather. At New Westminster the cold weather and heavy snowfall caused the mills to close down, and prevented the movement of logs. Lumbering camps were busy, but the mills were expected to be idle until a thaw set in. The demand for export lumber and for shingles for shipment to the United States was good. Conditions on Vancouver Island were good and indications pointed to large orders from the Prairie Provinces in the spring. One of the mills on the Island exported over 14,000,000 feet of lumber during the past year, which constitutes a record for an Island mill.

Mining.

Coal mining was busy in practically all coal producing fields of the Dominion. In the Sydney district condi-

tions were active. Very little coal had been placed in the heaps as shipping was busy throughout the month. Companies were planning to increase outputs, though there was some doubt as to whether this could be done owing to shortage of labour. Added to the shortage there was an epidemic of grippe which laid off several hundred miners. At Westville the supply of men did not meet the demand, though all the mines operated full time. The Drummond mine again resumed operations and about 500 tons per day were being raised. The output, it was expected, would be back to normal in the course of a few months. The Acadia Coal Company averaged about 2,000 tons per day for January. At Springhill and Joggins coal mining was active, though most of the mines were shorthanded.

Western coal miners were exceptionally busy owing to very severe weather which created a heavy demand. Railway companies were unable to deliver coal from the mines in sufficient quantities on account of continued snowstorms, and in a few cities in Saskatchewan and Alberta there was danger of a shortage. In the Fernie district the coal mining companies found it impossible to supply the demand for both coal and coke. While the increased demand was enhanced by the severe weather, the same cause made it impossible to carry on operations continuously. Two snow slides at the Coal Creek mines closed down two of the mines for ten days, which considerably reduced the output. Blockades on railway lines in the locality were also responsible for several idle days at the mines. Vancouver Island mines were fairly active.

Metal mining continued active in Eastern mines, though there was a slight slackening in some of the British Columbia mines owing to the severity of the weather. In the Sherbrooke, Que., district asbestos, copper and chrome mines were running as usual. At Cobalt and Porcupine conditions were better than at any time since the war be-

gan. All the various mines were running full time both in the silver and gold camps, and the tendency was to increase, where possible, the number of employees at every producing mine. In some part of British Columbia severe weather caused a shortage of water owing to the freezing up of the creeks and a number of mines reduced their working forces on this account. Heavy snow slides in some parts blocked railway lines and a few mines were obliged to shut down. The Rossland mines and the Trail smelter were running at full capacity.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing showed little change from the fairly active conditions of the previous month. Both the steel plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines produced up to capacity. The Sydney company will increase its quantity of iron ore and limestone by 300,000 tons over that of last year. The Nova Scotia Company will also add to its supply of raw materials for the making of steel. Truro industries were reported active. At Amherst there was increased activity in woodworking establishments, and the rolling mills, steel and moulding shops of the Canada Car and Foundry Company were operating after a shutdown of some few months. At Newcastle and Moncton all industries were working steadily. Active conditions were also reported from Fredericton.

Cotton mills at Montreal were well employed, also woollen factories. Boot and shoe factories shut down for a time during New Year holidays, but before the middle of the month business was in full swing again with good orders in hand. Factories at Three Rivers were reported busy.

Factories in the chief industrial centres of Ontario were in most instances actively engaged. At Toronto metal factories were busy and piano factories fairly so. Clothing factories were well engaged and boot and shoe factories

were busy. Breweries and cigar factories were quiet. At Berlin furniture factories were working short time, but rubber factories, button factories, shoe factories, foundries, robe and clothing factories, shirt and collar factories, tanneries, biscuit and confectionery factories were all working full time. Some factories were working overtime. Wholesale meat and sausage factories were busy. Breweries and cigar factories were working full time. At Woodstock a slight improvement was reported in the furniture trade. Manufacturers at Hamilton for the most part were busy, and the amount of work being turned out was far in excess of that of a year ago. At Brockville manufacturing generally was good. The automobile industry was active and carriage and wagon factories were fairly busy. At Galt shoe and textile factories were busy and working overtime. A number of factories were affected by floods and had to shut down, throwing several hundred operatives out of employment for a few days. At Guelph manufacturing on the whole was well maintained and the annual shut-downs for stock-taking and repairs were of shorter duration than usual. At Peterborough active conditions prevailed and a shortage of female help was reported. Vacancies were also reported in the woollen mills of Brantford and Paris. At Owen Sound some factories were running eight hours instead of ten. At Niagara Falls, London, Belleville, Kingston, Windsor and Stratford manufacturing establishments were reported either active or fairly busy.

At Medicine Hat nearly all the local industries were working and many reported business improving. Flour mills were working day and night.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was continued on lines being constructed in Northern Alberta and in British Columbia. The head of steel of the main line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Co-

lumbia Railway reached Spirit river during the month, a distance of 357 miles from Edmonton. The laying of steel on the Grand Prairie branch which heads off from the main line at a point east of Spirit river will be proceeded with at once and will probably be completed early in March. Steel was laid on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to Mile 182, and was expected to reach McMurray by April 1 in time to take forward the spring shipments of northern freight. During the year 1915, 326 miles of new railway were constructed in the province of Alberta.

Some construction work was also carried on in Eastern Canada. The spur connecting the main line of the Intercolonial Railway with the Transcontinental Railway at a point 11 miles west of Moncton was completed and all trains were using the Transcontinental track for that distance. The old main line track has been taken up and Berry's Mills station transferred to the Transcontinental line. A new station to replace the one destroyed by fire has been erected at Derby Junction. Construction work was carried on steadily on the Lake Erie and Northern Railway. The city of Brantford carried a by-law to sell part of the Grand Valley Railway to the Lake Erie and Northern, the purchase price being \$30,000. It was expected that the new road would be running between Galt and Port Dover in the near future. The road has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway and will be run in conjunction with the Galt, Preston and Hespeler and the Preston and Berlin road.

A number of places in Ontario voted in favour of the proposal to construct an electric radial railway between Toronto and London.

General Transport.

Railway transportation continued active, though in the Western Provinces operations were seriously interrupted

during the month by heavy snowstorms and mountain slides. Traffic continued fairly busy in the Maritime Provinces. At Moncton steadily active conditions were reported. The winter time table of the Canadian Government Railways went into effect January 16. Traffic continued exceptionally good and the call for special crews rendered conditions active among trainmen.

In the West railway transportation was adversely affected by severe storms and snowfalls. At Brandon there was a very heavy snowfall during the month and it required all the help possible to keep the railways running. Owing to difficulty in keeping transportation open the city had to take special measures to insure a supply of fuel for the water-works. Large numbers of men, also, were required to keep the street railway tracks clear. At Moosejaw the very severe weather and heavy snowfalls made it almost impossible to keep the line clear for some time. Railway companies were hauling only passenger and coal trains and few trains were running on time. The street railway at this point, also, had trouble throughout the month and only ran cars at intervals. Coal shortages were threatened at a number of points. Fernie, B.C., also reported transportation facilities seriously hampered by the severe snowfalls and cold weather.

At Vancouver during the month plans were completed for the formation of a company to undertake the building of ships to have their home port in Vancouver. This is the result of a shortage of vessels and especially of ships to carry lumber manufactured in British Columbia to Australia. It is announced that the new boats will be of wood specially designed for lumber carrying and that one will be built at a time, the number being increased as the trade develops.

On January 1 the British Columbia Electric Railway at Victoria and Vancouver increased the fares on their rail-

way from eight tickets (non-transfer) to six (transfer) for 25 cents. The reason given for the increase is that the company found it impossible to pay the operating costs of its street system at the cheaper rates.

The Trades.

Building.—The usual quiet during January was added to by very severe weather in many parts of the Dominion, and even interior work had to be abandoned in some localities. In a number of places, however, many men following the building trades secured employment in factories.

Metal.—Machinists and some others of the metal trades continued very active. Plumbers and steamfitters, also, were busy in many localities, owing to frozen water pipes.

Printing.—Conditions in the printing trades continued fair.

Textile.—Textile trades were active in most of the localities where cotton and woollen manufacturing is extensively carried on.

Clothing.—Tailors were not very actively employed. Garment workers employed on war orders were active; others were only fairly well engaged.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trades engaged in food preparation were busy. Cigarmakers, tobacco and brewery workers, with the close of the holiday trade were not so well-engaged.

Leather.—Leather workers continued fairly busy.

Transport.—Railway workers were for the most part active in both traffic and mechanical departments. In the

West very heavy storms and snowfalls interrupted train services in many localities, but there was exceptional activity amongst railway workers engaged in clearing the lines.

Unskilled. — Severe weather during January afforded considerable employment in many parts of the country in clearing the streets and street railway tracks of snow, and in some instances it was found difficult to secure sufficient men for the work. The work of clearing steam railway lines, particularly in the West, also gave employment to many men. Outside of these special instances, however, and the cutting of

ice, there were few opportunities of employment for unskilled labour.

Canadian Trade.

The total imports of merchandise entered for consumption in Canada during December, 1915, amounted to \$45,690,721 and compared with \$30,392,913 in December, 1914, an increase of \$15,297,808. Domestic exports of merchandise for December, 1915, amounted to \$92,171,402 as compared with \$37,193,609 for December, 1914, an increase of \$54,977,793. Increases in the exports of the products of the mines, forest, manufactures are shown, while a decrease was shown in the export of the products of the fisheries and of miscellaneous merchandise.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, DECEMBER, 1915.

Imports entered for consumption.	December.		Exports. (Domestic.)	December.	
	1914	1915		1914	1915
Dutiable goods.....	\$17,482,008	\$24,805,899	Mines.....	\$3,791,209	\$5,632,984
Free Goods.....	12,910,905	20,884,822	The Fisheries.....	2,136,581	2,067,132
			The Forest.....	2,698,804	3,553,083
			Animals and their products...	8,301,667	9,430,534
			Agriculture.....	12,289,411	49,389,763
			Manufactures.....	7,751,702	21,810,697
			Miscellaneous.....	214,145	237,209
Total.....	\$30,392,913	\$45,690,721	Total Merchandise.....	\$37,193,609	\$92,171,402
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 1,061,970	9,429,238	Coin and bullion.....	15	20
Grand Total.....	\$31,454,883	\$55,120,009	Grand Total Exports....	\$37,193,624	\$92,171,422
Duty collected.....	\$4,953,048	\$9,242,125			

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade for the calendar years 1914 and 1915:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1914-1915.

Imports entered for consumption.	1914	1915	Exports (Domestic.)	1914	1915
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	302,516,664	261,842,173	Canadian produce—		
Free goods.....	178,802,345	188,705,601	The mine.....	53,781,132	61,814,582
			The fisheries.....	18,659,961	21,673,415
			The forest.....	41,871,383	49,779,509
			Animal produce.....	68,216,972	94,513,460
			Agricultural produce.....	127,122,783	230,644,063
			Manufactures.....	69,181,924	151,751,244
			Miscellaneous.....	491,699	3,952,972
			Total Canadian produce.....	379,265,854	614,129,845
			Foreign produce.....	49,019,658	39,358,567
Total imports (mdse)....	481,319,309	410,547,774	Total exports (mdse).....	428,315,512	653,488,412
Coin and bullion.....	132,864,585	21,275,888	*Coin and bullion.....	19,618,773	128,337,710
			Total exports.....	447,934,285	781,826,122
			AGGREGATE TRADE.		
Grand total.....	514,183,894	471,823,662	Merchandise.....	909,634,821	1,104,036,186
			Coin and bullion.....	152,482,653	149,613,598
Duty collected.....	81,771,651	91,907,722	Total trade.....	1,062,118,179	1,253,649,784

*NOTE.—It will be noted that the figures relating to the imports and exports of coin and bullion for the twelve months ending November, 1915, were: Imports, 1915, \$12,903,750; 1914, \$139,369,894, and exports 1915, \$128,316,291; 1914, \$19,831,382. Although it has been customary to include these figures in trade returns, the total trade figures are seriously disturbed by them in this instance and they should not be taken as an indication of the trade of Canada.

The following are the returns of the Canadian bank clearing houses for January, 1916, with increase or decrease over January, 1915:

	January, 1916.	January, 1915.	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$261,581,500	\$188,434,337	+ \$ 73,147,163
Toronto.....	194,964,304	146,700,771	+ 48,263,533
Winnipeg.....	145,723,005	102,143,672	+ 43,579,333
Vancouver.....	21,924,554	24,842,677	— 2,918,123
Ottawa.....	18,354,205	17,055,167	+ 1,299,038
Calgary.....	15,296,712	11,892,944	+ 3,403,768
Quebec.....	13,893,532	11,221,993	+ 2,671,539
Hamilton.....	14,839,201	10,788,238	+ 4,050,963
Edmonton.....	8,573,985	8,654,331	— 80,346
Halifax.....	12,039,418	8,391,755	+ 3,647,663
London.....	7,860,806	7,945,433	— 84,627
Regina.....	8,857,690	5,823,527	+ 3,034,163
St. John.....	6,725,023	6,445,659	+ 279,364
Victoria.....	5,729,678	8,139,927	— 2,410,249
Saskatoon.....	4,790,673	3,214,947	+ 1,575,720
Moose Jaw.....	3,992,525	2,811,532	+ 1,180,993
Brandon.....	2,357,266	1,800,094	+ 557,172
Brantford.....	2,785,764	2,117,412	+ 668,352
Fort William.....	2,010,463	1,758,673	+ 251,790
Lethbridge.....	1,880,092	1,314,916	+ 565,176
Medicine Hat.....	1,334,407	888,721	+ 445,686
New Westminster.....	844,294	1,107,170	— 262,876
Peterborough.....	2,234,818	1,773,303	+ 461,515
Totals.....	\$758,593,915	\$575,267,199	+ \$183,326,716

Canadian revenue for December, 1915, amounted to \$17,271,516.63 as compared with \$9,167,940.62 for December, 1914, an increase of \$8,003,576.01. The expenditure on capital account for December, 1915, was \$21,642,801.82 compared with \$11,258,778.06 for December, 1914. The expenditure for December, 1915, comprised \$19,233,943.04 for war purposes, \$2,158,858.78 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$250,000 in railway subsidies.

The bank statement for December, 1915, showed the paid-up capital stock

of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,987,577 as compared with \$113,987,275 for the month of November, 1915. Deposits payable on demand for December amounted to \$423,690,384, compared with \$406,735,171 for November, 1915. Notes in circulation for December amounted to \$122,199,582, compared with \$124,153,685 in November. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during December amounted to \$30,878,028 as compared with \$41,064,550 during November, 1915.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Labour has been active during the past month.

Wholesale and retail trade was somewhat less than last month and than January of the previous year.

Lumbering has been greatly handicapped by lack of snow, and the cut will for various reasons be considerably less than that of the past year. Coal mining was very active. Most of the mines were short-handed. The miners also report that they are somewhat handicapped owing to shortage of cars. The rolling mill, steel and moulding shops of the Canada Car and Foundry Company were operating after a shut down of some few months. Woodworking plants showed an increase in activity.

Halifax.

The labour situation in Halifax during January in some branches of the building trades has been very good. The demand for carpenters has been good, and builders' labourers have also been well employed.

Along the waterfront longshoremen and freight handlers have been fairly well employed.

Local biscuit and confectionery manufacturers have been advertising for female help. Shoemakers and harness makers were also in demand.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active over the entire district, and labour generally was well employed. Both steel and coal operators are planning for larger outputs this year, but while the steel trade will no doubt show increased tonnage, it is doubtful if the coal outputs will be much larger, owing to shortage of labour. Added to this shortage, during the month the mines were much affected by an epidemic of grippe, which laid miners off by the hundreds. The smaller plants such as wood factories, foundries, etc., have in some cases laid off a few outside men for the winter, but these have been eagerly picked up by the larger concerns. The out-door trades have been, as usual, affected by winter conditions, but there was plenty of work in the district.

Railway transportation was fairly heavy.

The volume of business done by the wholesale and retail trades was much larger than in January of last year.

Truro.

All classes of labour were well employed during the month, but as it drew to a close the demand for skilled labour, as usual at this time of the year, fell off.

There was at no time during the month much enquiry by unskilled labour for employment.

All industries operated full time, and the lumber trade improved.

Railway operating never was greater. More traffic offered than could be readily handled.

The between season retail and wholesale business was good.

Customs receipts and bank clearings were satisfactory.

The cost of living ran fairly even with the previous month, the only rises being in flour and farm produce prices.

The chair works at Bass River was shut down for two weeks' stock-taking.

Westville.

Labour conditions continued satisfactory in this district, and while the scarcity of labour was not so pronounced there was ample demand for all classes, and the outlook compared favourably with that of last year.

Railway traffic during the first half of the month slackened somewhat, owing to the scarcity of ingots and material being shipped to the manufacturing plants, but, during the latter part of the month, was extremely busy.

Wholesale and retail trades continued busy, and report a considerably larger volume of business than in the first month of last year.

The situation in the coal industry remained unchanged. The supply did not meet the demand, though all the mines operating worked full time.

The woollen industry was very quiet. The decision of the Nova Scotia Underwear Company, who were burned out some months ago at Eureka, to rebuild at Windsor, N.S., will cause a considerable loss to the locality, industrially.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Conditions in the labour mart compared very favourably with those of December, and were an improvement over that of same month in 1915. This improvement was due to the work of the new car ferry steamer "Prince Edward Island," in making regular trips to and from this port, thereby giving employment to a large number of men.

Considerable work was also in progress in other trades. Carpenters were well employed on several large contracts and the outlook was good for a brisk spring season.

The report of the Accountant of Public Works shows that there was expended in Prince Edward Island last year for the construction, improvement and repair of wharves and breakwaters, and the dredging of harbors, the sum of \$295,806.77.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Fredericton.**

The general condition of the labour market was good during January when compared with the corresponding month in previous year. At this season there is always a slackness, with considerable unemployment, but principally owing to the large number of enlistments from this district there are fewer unemployed persons than in former years. Industrial establishments, especially those engaged in the manufacture of military supplies, were generally active, and some had to work overtime. The shortage of work was felt most in the building trades, but the men look for these conditions at this season and are prepared for it.

Moncton.

Labour conditions during January were naturally not as active in all lines as in the preceding month, but were

fairly normal for the season of the year. In railway circles and in all of the various manufacturing plants, steadily active conditions prevailed, and the outlook was good. Building operations have become quieter, but there was still considerable employment in this branch as work upon several large public contracts were being carried on through the winter.

The winter time table of the Canadian Government Railways went into effect January 16 and showed but little curtailment locally in the train service. Traffic continued exceptionally good and the call for special crews makes very active conditions among trainmen.

Newcastle

The labour situation was somewhat better in January than the corresponding month last year and compared favourably with last month's activities.

Both inside and outside labour was well employed and there was practically no unemployment.

A large number of building tradesmen who generally have a slack period at this season of the year have been employed repairing buildings, etc.

Railway men reported freight on the Canadian Government Railways the best for the last 30 years at Newcastle.

St. John.

The labour market was normal during January, but the building trades continued dull.

The St. John Street Railway Company inaugurated a new through service on January 1 from the market square to the west side ferry line and from Main street to Fairville.

Exports to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1915, showed an increase of \$375,632.13, as compared with the same quarter in 1914.

Inland revenue receipts for December were \$27,632.67, and for the corresponding month in 1914 \$21,935.85, an increase of \$5,696.82. A comparative

statement shows an increase for the year 1915 of \$33,544.71.

The customs receipts for the month of December were \$256,612.15, and for December, 1914, \$116,025.45, an increase of \$140,586.70.

The total harbour receipts for 1915 were \$122,562.80, and the corresponding figures for 1914 were \$94,998.91, an increase of \$24,564.79. The total receipts for the month of December were \$14,000, double that of December, 1914.

The total receipts of the pilots for 1915 were \$36,143, an increase of \$3,130 over that of 1914. Of this amount British vessels paid \$26,938, and foreign vessels \$9,204.

Receipts of the savings bank for December were \$55,110.74, and withdrawals \$69,783.90.

The free evening technical school has been re-opened after the vacation. Instruction is being given in two branches—commercial arithmetic and mechanical drawing.

All grades of American hard coal have advanced \$1 a ton. Shortage of coal carrying vessels is said to be the cause of the advance.

The figures of the transatlantic wood trade from St. John in 1915 have been published. In spruce deals there has been an increased shipment of 54 million feet, and the increase would have been larger if the freight rates had not been so high.

Woodstock. — The Potato Products Company, which employs between 80 and 90 hands, has closed down on account of the high price of potatoes, which is their chief article of manufacture.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions were about the same as during the preceding month, but much better than during the corresponding month of last year. Pulp factories were working full time. Unskilled la-

hour was more fully employed than before the war, but at smaller wages. The men employed in the bush will likely continue to work throughout the winter.

Charitable societies reported a decrease of 60 per cent in the number of men seeking work as compared with January, 1915.

General business was fairly active, although not quite as good as during last month.

Montreal.

Most statements during January from men at the heads of banks, large wholesale houses and many manufacturing industries indicate that the progress towards prosperity noted in recent months still continues, war orders and the moving of the crop being still the basis of this prosperity.

Dry goods travellers are devoting their attention mainly to spring goods, and have instructions in some cases not to push certain lines of fall goods owing to the great uncertainty as to mill deliveries. There is already, however, considerable buying of certain lines of fall goods such as corduroys, velveteens and sealettes which will largely replace the usual lines of dress goods. The difficulty met with by the dry goods trade in securing some of their lines of imported goods is having a beneficial effect on Canadian industry in a number of cases where Canadian manufacturers are supplying the lack. They have in some instances made big strides, notably in making hosiery and underwear, both in wool and cotton.

Cotton mills are well employed, and manufacturers of domestic woollens, in booking new wholesale orders, state specifically that they cannot guarantee prompt or full deliveries owing to the difficulty in securing supplies of raw wool and dyes. Manufacturers of furs closed up their year in good shape.

Boot and shoe factories were more or less shut down while operatives enjoyed holidays from New Year's to Epiphany, but before the middle of the month

things were in full swing again with better orders in hand. There was a good export movement in sole. The scarcity of dyes and chemicals has had its effect on the tanning trade. Paint manufacturers were receiving good orders for spring shipments, but were puzzled as to where they are going to get many lines of goods to fill their orders.

The building trades were still very quiet. Those belonging to the printing and allied trades were not getting nearly the amount of work usual in prosperous times, but the amount of employment varied.

The Soldiers' Employment Commission has established relations with employers with a view to securing employment for disabled soldiers. A number have been placed in this way already, and men unable to resume their old occupation on account of injuries are being taught others, when it is possible.

About 7,000 employees of the Dominion Textile Company benefit from an increase of wages by five per cent at the different mills of the company. The new scale went into effect on January 24, the increase being entirely on the initiative of the company. The mills are running at capacity at present on orders received for domestic use.

The renting situation is more stable than it was last spring. War conditions have been discounted, and the tendency on the part of real estate owners is to accept a reasonably low rent for a short term lease.

Fifty bar-rooms will go automatically out of business after May 1, each getting a compensation of \$3,000.

Both the Western and Royal Victoria hospitals report expenses of maintenance per patient to have increased. At the Western, Mr. Charles T. Hare, treasurer, said that operation expenses had been increased 10 or 15 cents a day per patient, although the increase was largely due to the higher price of medical supplies. The total cost per day in the Royal Victoria for each patient was

\$2.25, 5 cents increase over the previous year. The daily cost of provisions for each person, however, was 32 cents a day, only 1 cent more than in 1914.

The Meurling Refuge records show that the number of homeless men has decreased by 50 per cent from the same time a year ago. Thirty-eight civic employees are on active service, and the men are being paid in full while they are away, the total sum thus spent annually amounting to \$34,780.

The mayor has directed that hereafter no begging shall be allowed in the streets. Institutions will care for those who are absolutely helpless, all the others will be found work if they will work.

According to an opinion of City Attorney Laurendeau with regard to the report of the fair wage inspector re stonecutters complaining that they were not paid the fair wage scale on the public library work, the city can take the difference between the money actually paid the labourers and the amount due them according to the fair wage scale from the deposits which contractors have to make with the city in tendering for contracts as a guarantee of good faith.

The railroads still show themselves to be making lots of money, and the bank statements made in January look very well. The Canada Cement Company did very well when the lack of building activity through the country is considered. The customs receipts for the port were nearly 50 per cent in excess of last year.

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one as compared with the same month in other years. Conditions in the building trades for outside work were dull, though this condition is the rule during winter. In manufacturing industries conditions were fairly active. The number of unemployed was materially increased when work closed down upon buildings not in a stage sufficiently advanced for inside work.

The Quebec city corporation decided to start work upon the drainage of one of its newly-annexed suburbs. This work will amount to about \$30,000 and will give employment to between 200 and 300 labourers for a couple of months.

The ice harvest has only just commenced, this being some three weeks later than last year. It affords employment to a couple of hundred men. Shopping and delivery employees experienced the usual lull after the holidays, but not to any greater extent than usual.

Sherbrooke.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month.

The different railroads did a good freight business and also showed an improvement in their passenger business.

Lumbering was only fair.

The different mines in this section, asbestos, copper and chrome ore were running as usual.

Sorel.

The condition of the labouring class was most satisfactory. Shipbuilding establishments, factories and industrial plants were all very busy, and the number of employees was considerably increased. Trade was quite satisfactory, and better in certain respects, than during the corresponding month of last year. The month on the whole was a very good one.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was very good, in fact better than during the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were quiet; some of the men, however, found work in the factories. All the other industries were active and in some cases overtime had to be made.

Retail business was fairly active, but the wholesale trade was rather quiet.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions improved as compared with last month. Factories worked full time, although there still was some unemployment among the building trades and unskilled labour. Very little new work has been started in the building line, with little prospect of any for some time.

Business in general was better than during last month, on account of there being more work in the manufacturing establishments.

Three Rivers.

The labour situation during January was fairly satisfactory, showing very little difference from last year.

Tommy cod fishing was fairly good.

Lumber firms are doing well this season owing to mild weather and good roads.

All factories were running full time with a good amount of orders ahead.

The municipality of Le Cap de la Madeleine voted to grant a franchise to the Three Rivers Traction Company allowing them to run their cars through the streets of the village.

ONTARIO.**Belleville.**

General labour conditions during January, despite the condition of the times, were excellent. Whilst in some branches of trade there was a comparative lull the general condition was good. In two manufacturing concerns employees were working day and night. In other branches of work there was considerable activity and such factories as manufacture locks, etc., and the shirt factory were all working full time.

At Bancroft and adjacent localities marble quarries during the last two weeks of the month were working overtime to fill orders. The marble quarried is considered the finest product in Canada and has been meeting with a ready sale.

Brantford.

Labour conditions remained generally the same as last month, the supply and demand being about equal. There was practically no unemployment, and in some instances workers were being advertised for, namely, machinists and workers in the cotton and woollen mills.

Building trades remained quiet, no permits being taken out for the past month, but the men in these trades have secured factory work.

The most prominent feature of the month's activities was the voting on a by-law to sell a part of the Grand Valley Railway to the Lake Erie & Northern Railway Company. The question was treated as a money by-law, and the by-law carried, the purchase price being \$30,000.

Agriculturists have the usual winter work to do.

Manufacturing concerns were keeping all available men and women employed. There were vacancies in the woollen mills here, and also at Penman's at Paris.

Railroad construction was carried on steadily on the Lake Erie & Northern Railway.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and Waterloo for the month of January showed very favourably compared with those of the previous month and were away ahead of the same month last year. Although some of the furniture factories were only working eight and nine hours per day a few were working overtime. Rubber factories, button factories, shoe factories, foundries, robe and clothing factories, shirt and collar factories, whitewear, tanneries and biscuit and confectionery factories were all working full time, while the Buffalo Forge factory and Dominion tire factory were working double shifts. Felt factories were also working overtime. Wholesale meat and sausage factories were busy, while breweries and cigar

factories were working full time. On account of the mild weather during the month, painters and decorators, carpenters and plasterers were employed steadier than last month. There were still a number of houses unfinished. Unskilled labour was not much in demand during the month. However, this class and bricklayers were about the only ones unemployed.

There was quite a shortage of female labour in shirt, button and whitewear factories.

Customs returns for Berlin for December, 1915, were \$73,355.38; for December, 1914, \$44,994.15; an increase of \$28,361.23.

The Hydro Radial By-law was carried by a majority of over 600 on New Year's Day.

Brockville.

There has been a slight falling off in labour activity when compared with December, 1915, noticeably owing to the lack of outside work. Manufacturing, however, was fairly good in most lines and the unemployment question was not at all serious, there being very few unemployed for the mid-winter season. Railway traffic has been unusually active, both on the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway for the season.

Agriculture was very quiet.

Manufacturing was generally good. The steel and iron trade was brisk. The carriage and wagon trade was fair. The motor car industry was active and a large output is looked for. The motor boat trade was only fair.

Ice cutting operations were in progress for a time and were active. The continued mild weather and rain, however, has almost cleared the river of ice and this work at the end of the month was at a standstill.

Chatham.

Labour conditions in January showed little change over those of the preced-

ing month. Outside work was carried on with considerable activity. Foundations for new factories were being completed as fast as possible.

Owing to the large Xmas business retail trade was quiet the greater part of the month.

Railway traffic declined during the last few weeks of the month. Considerably less money was paid out for charity in 1915 than in 1914.

Farmers were realizing that farm help will be scarce owing to the number of enlistments and were offering \$35 to \$40 per month to single men for the season.

Cobalt.

Skilled miners resident in Cobalt found steady employment at the various mines. There was sufficient work to absorb all local labour in this line, but conditions were not such as to encourage outside transient labour to come in quest of work.

Common labour was able to find work at something or other if inclined to accept the rate of wages offered, the average rate paid being from \$2 to \$2.50 per day without board.

Galt.

Everything still seemed to be booming in Galt and district. The big machine shops were working day and night. The large shoe factories and textile companies also were working overtime.

The customs returns for Galt show a great increase for December, 1915, over the same month the previous year.

The Galt Electric and Gas Fixture Company's plant, which was the scene of a bad fire a short time ago, was again running full force.

There were only a few cases where relief was necessary, and they were caused by the illness of the breadwinner.

Owing to the stoppage of a number of factories by floods from 600 to 700

male and female operatives were thrown out of employment for several days.

Guelph.

The general condition of the labour market during January continued satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year, with less unemployment than has prevailed at this season for several years.

Manufacturing on the whole was well maintained and the annual shut down for stock-taking and repairs was of shorter duration than usual.

Weather conditions have not been favourable for ice harvesting.

The by-law to guarantee \$347,000 to the Hydro Radial Union was carried by a majority of 634.

Customs returns for the month of December amounted to \$26,074.95, showing an increase of \$15,027.26 over the corresponding month last year.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during January were fairly good in most branches of industry and showed a considerable improvement over the corresponding month of last year.

As is customary at this season, some of the building trades were quiet, but a demand for factory workers gave employment to many who had been employed on outside work until the end of the year.

The annual report of Industrial Commissioner Marsh showed that his department had had an exceptionally good year, eight new factories having located here during 1915, which is the best showing of any year since 1912. Besides these eight new factories, the Mercury Mills Company, which located here in 1912, has purchased six acres of land and plans are now being prepared for a complete new plant. Hamilton figures among the 60 municipalities receiving

authority for reductions in hydro power rates. The new rates for house consumption allowed this city show a reduction 2.5 to 2 cents for the first k.w.h. and from 1.25 to 1 for additional. The new commercial rate is: for the first 30 hours 1.5, and for all over 100 hours .15. Hamilton will receive hydro power at \$14 per h.p., a decrease of \$1.

The returns made by the Assessment Department places the average assessment of each of the 33,745 houses in the city at \$2,069. The average assessment last year was about \$1,800 per house.

Christmas business for 1915 at the local post office proved to be a record, particularly with the overseas outgoing parcels, over 25,000 being handled.

Customs returns for the month of December and the year 1915 show an enormous increase. The figures are: December, 1915, \$418,196.24; December, 1914, \$163,260.92; an increase of \$254,935.32.

A number of merchants in the city are trying to bring about an early closing rule and are meeting with much encouragement in their efforts. They are trying to induce all merchants to close their places of business on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, except during Christmas week or on nights before holidays.

Permission has been granted by the provincial authorities for the spearing of fish in Burlington Bay again this winter.

The civic works department does not contemplate building any new roads during 1916, but will devote considerable time to the repairing of the asphalt and macadam roads now in use.

Farmers at this season of the year are not very busy, but in spite of this the supply of farm help is not equal to the demand.

Manufacturers are for the most part busy. The amount of work being turned out is far in excess of what it was a year ago.

Kingston

There was little change in labour conditions as compared with last month; manufactories in general were active. Taking a general view of the situation prospects were good and away ahead of the same month last year. The steel work at the new causeway is being pushed ahead as fast as the weather will permit.

Inland revenue for December totalled \$11,002.66.

The annual report of the fire department shows a decrease in the losses by fire as compared with 1914 of \$225,418.

London.

Labour conditions remained about the same as last month, and were much better than a year ago. The different factories were all busy, and for Christmas holidays one large stove company only closed down for three days where they generally close for ten days. In the printing business conditions were good with no idle men in the city. Outdoor trades were quiet, but quite a number have found work in other lines. The railroads were busy, and reported large quantities of freight moving.

The city is preparing a large programme of permanent roadways, sidewalks, etc., to be commenced as soon as spring opens up. A large force continues to work on storm sewers.

Commercial travellers report a larger volume of business than a year ago and a more settled feeling among the retail merchants of Western Ontario.

Very little call has been made upon the relief associations for help so far this year.

Niagara Falls.

The year opened with favourable conditions in all industrial circles and this state of affairs promises to continue indefinitely. A lessening of employment in building trades and woodworking industries was offset by activity in the

same lines in the contiguous city of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Many Canadians are employed there.

The Oneida Community, Limited, which formerly operated a chain and trap factory here, and which still owns valuable property in the city, will establish a silver-plating and cutlery factory. A temporary plant will employ 50 hands and a factory to be erected will employ 100. This will be the third factory of its sort in the city.

A review of the building trades for 1915 shows \$1,048,000 expended on erection and repairs of buildings, a decrease of \$187,000 from 1914. Two-thirds of the work was undertaken in the last six months of the year. The outlook is good.

Commercial, financial and transportation conditions were generally satisfactory.

Fire losses in the city during 1915 were \$38,000, with \$29,000 insurance.

Manufacturing generally was active.

Port Colborne.—The Canada Cement Company's plant was closed down for an indefinite period for extensive repairs.

Welland.—Local industries continued to be busy and the general state of employment was good.

Orillia.

Labour conditions continued very satisfactory. There has been practically no suffering from lack of unemployment this winter.

Customs receipts for the port of Orillia and outports for December amounted to \$62,608, as compared with \$5,595 for the same month in 1914.

Conditions in agriculture were quiet, and in lumbering there was only a fair amount of activity.

The smelter was busy and general factories were active.

Ottawa.

But little change in the labour situation was recorded last month as compared with December. A number of

trades continued busy in the filling of war orders; others remained slack, but for the most part the trades in general were fairly well employed. The annual ice harvest helped to improve the situation slightly. Unskilled labour was dull even with the advent of several civic projects. The building trades were particularly dull. On the whole the situation showed very little change.

During the month the registration of the unemployed at the civic bureau totalled 400.

A unique action which creates a precedent for local street railway employees is contained in a fine levied in police court on a motorman who failed to heed the signals of a traffic policeman.

Statutory salary increases for civic employees have been granted as usual this year.

That a farmer is responsible for the safety of a boy employee has been demonstrated here in the award of \$250 damages to the father of a youth who, while driving cattle, was fatally gored by a bull.

In an effort to establish a superannuation fund for city firemen the Firemen's Benevolent Association has offered to subscribe \$10,000 towards the project.

Owen Sound.

Labour conditions during January were slightly quieter than in December. A few men have been reported as idle, in other cases some of the factories or departments of factories were running eight hours a day instead of ten. While general work was quiet some factories engaged on special work were busy.

Business on the whole for the month has been fairly good.

The calls on the benevolence committees of the town were away below last year's.

Peterborough.

The general condition of the labour market for January was very satisfac-

tory and showed a marked improvement over conditions prevailing in the same month of last year.

Foundries and textile factories were all working full time, several working overtime. Manufacturing industries generally were working to full capacity. A scarcity of female help was reported.

The building trades did very little, though this is not unusual at this season of the year. No building permits were issued during the month, but there was a lot of repair work being done.

Farmers find it hard to get help.

Port Arthur and Fort William.

Labour conditions generally for January have been much the same as those for the last month of 1915. The complete shut down of navigation, which only partially affected December, has affected the whole of January, and the completion of the herring season in December and the freeze up of the lake in January has cut out the work of the fishing fleet.

Manufacturing, except in some special instances, was very quiet.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Labour conditions remained practically unchanged from those of the previous month. Outside of some interior repairs building was at a standstill. It was expected there would be considerable activity in metal mining shortly on account of rich finds at Michipicoten and the Gourdeau districts. Increased activity at Bruce Mines was also expected.

Stratford.

Labour was generally well employed in the city and district and conditions compared favourably with the preceding month.

Local industries were well employed. The Grand Trunk Railway shops and other factories were employing day and night gangs.

Customs returns for December, 1915, were \$21,163.37; in December, 1914, the returns were \$10,520.54.

Manufacturing concerns were all busy.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions continued favourable. Building trades showed a falling off, following usual trend at this season.

Labour conditions in Merritton, Thorold and Pt. Dalhousie continued fair.

St. Thomas.

Conditions continued fair in labour circles throughout January. The building trades were very quiet, as is usual at this time of year. Local industries engaged in turning out war orders were busy; other industries were fairly well employed. General conditions in this city and district were much better than during the corresponding month of last year. There were very few idle men; the opportunities for employment being good.

Railroad traffic employees report a fair month, with slight falling off in traffic towards the end of the month. Railroad shopmen were well employed.

Retail trade showed a falling off after the Christmas trade. Wholesale trade was fair.

The barbers of this city were successful in having a city ordinance passed regulating the closing of all barber shops.

Toronto.

Labour was more generally employed during January than has been the case for some years. A large proportion of those in the building trades were out of work, but most other classes of skilled workers were well employed, and the number of unskilled labourers unemployed was much fewer than is usual at this time of year. A considerable percentage of clerks, salesmen and others engaged in light occupations were idle.

On the first the ratepayers adopted, by a large majority, the by-law for the guarantee of bonds to the amount of \$4,240,000 for the construction of the proposed hydro electric radial railway from Toronto to London. The by-law was subsequently passed by the City Council.

The customs receipts for December were larger than during any previous month, amounting to \$2,128,050, as compared with \$1,017,096 for December, 1914, and \$1,397,375 for the same month of 1913.

The Toronto Harbour Board has prepared estimates for the work of the coming season, showing a proposed expenditure of \$2,700,000. Much of the work will consist of the reclamation of land and constructing sea-wall foundations and will give employment to about 800 men.

The report of Works Commissioner Harris on the civic car lines shows a revenue for 1915 of \$199,300 from the carrying of 11,712,390 passengers, as compared with a revenue of \$166,995 from 9,839,765 passengers in 1914.

The 45th annual convention of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union was held here beginning on the eleventh and continuing for two weeks. About 300 delegates were in attendance. They decided to affiliate all Canadian locals with the Canadian Labour Congress.

The metal and engineering trades were active. A number of the employers have agreed to the demands of the Machinists' Union for a nine-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime. Cabinet makers, furniture workers and upholsterers were quiet. Piano workers were fairly well employed. Jewellers and silversmiths had plenty of work. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers were fair. Leather workers were active. Garment workers had an active month. Boot and shoe workers and hat and cap workers were well employed. Furriers were fair. The provision trades had steady work. Brewers and cigar makers were quiet. Hotel employees

were slack. Restaurant help were better employed. A difficulty between hotel and restaurant proprietors and the waiters, waitresses, cooks and others employed in serving food arose out of an order issued by the Medical Health Department that the latter must be medically examined every six months. The Waiters' Union has protested against its members having to pay the cost of the examination which they claim should be borne by the employers. Railway men and others engaged in transportation had a fair amount of work.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have been very satisfactory. In fact the demand for labour was far better than last year at the same time or even in June last year, and at the end of the month there was practically no unemployment.

In the building trades there has been a good demand for tradesmen. Although there was very little large buildings being constructed, men were kept employed on numerous dwellings under construction.

Factories have been active. The Peabody Overall Company was not able to obtain female help required to fill its contracts. Automobile factories were very busy, looking forward to an exceedingly active season.

Woodstock.

Labour continued to be pretty fully employed. The only idle men to be found in the city were those connected with the building trades—chiefly bricklayers and carpenters—and idleness at this time of the year is nothing unusual for these trades. For unskilled labour there was a demand. Local ice dealers were looking for men to harvest the ice crop and finding difficulty in securing them.

The factories reported a fair balance in the matter of demand and supply. With some exceptions business was not very brisk, though a slight improvement

was reported in the furniture trade; but if there was a considerable increase in the ordinary business of the factories it would be hard to get men to take care of it.

Shop-keepers reported business fairly good.

Farmers continued to complain of the scarcity of help, and expect increased difficulty in obtaining labour when the time comes for spring work.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the past month labour has been exceptionally well employed. The demand for labour exceeded that of the previous month and was considerably greater than during the corresponding month of last year.

The abnormal weather conditions have been responsible for such a demand for men. It has required all the help available to keep the railroads running at all, so great has been the fall of snow, and so frequent the storms. Over 40 inches of snow have fallen during the month, the record for this district being reached.

The street railway has had a difficult time endeavouring to keep a schedule against the most trying conditions in its history. Large numbers of men have been employed on the almost hopeless task of keeping the tracks clear.

Owing to the transportation problem the city has been in imminent danger of a fuel famine. Special measures have had to be taken by the City Council to ensure a supply of fuel for the waterworks department.

One of the worst fires in the history of Brandon occurred on January 17 when the Syndicate Block was destroyed. The property loss is estimated at \$300,000, besides which four lives were lost and five people injured. Work has already commenced on the re-erection of a portion of the block destroyed.

In the closing hours of the old year a fire occurred in the premises of Gooden, Rae & Company, destroying

their stock and doing considerable damage to the building. In all, during the past month, one department store, two clothing stores and one furniture store have been destroyed by fire.

Successful conventions of stock breeders' associations and of the grain growers' association have been held in the city.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally was fairly well employed during the month. About 1,500 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway shops were working at reduced hours throughout the month, but with this exception engineering trades were fairly well employed. Machinists working at the National Transcontinental Railway shops at Transcona continued to work 40 hours per week.

Retail trade was quieter than in the previous month, and much extra help engaged in the several branches was dispensed with after the Christmas season closed.

The heavy snowstorms that prevailed during the month provided work for a large number of labourers. It was particularly noticeable that there was a scarcity of English-speaking labour for unskilled work. So far there has been no problem of unemployment in this district. The Returned Soldiers' Association of Winnipeg has rendered service in the matter of finding employment for those who have returned from the front, and its operations are to be extended throughout the province.

The Free Employment Bureau found positions for over 534 men during January. This year's interview of the Trades and Labour Council with the Provincial Cabinet took place early in the month, and the following subjects were introduced for the approval of the cabinet: a proposal to incorporate the Shops Act with the Factory Act; a better organization of the Labour Bureau; an amendment to the Elections Act making voting a compulsory duty; the union label to appear on all Government

printing; an amendment to the Garnishment Act to raise the amount exempt from garnishment from \$25 to \$40, and that no garnishment should be made until after a judgment had been secured; the establishment of a small debtors' court; inspection and testing of refrigerator plants and compressed air tanks; a bill concerning those employed in the barber trade; amendment to the fair wage schedule, providing that trades' union rate of wages should be included in all Government contracts.

The amount of grain that passed through Winnipeg during January was in bushels: wheat, 9,960,800; oats, 4,559,200; barley, 760,700; flax, 126,500.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

Very severe weather and heavy snowfalls completely stopped work of all kinds and only the absolutely necessary work was being done. Railway companies were hauling only passenger trains and coal. Practically no wheat was moving. Very few trains were running on time, and high winds and drifting snow made it impossible to keep the track clear. The Street Railway Company had great trouble all month and cars could only run at intervals.

On the farms only chores could be done and no attempt was being made to haul out grain, of which there was still a great quantity in the hands of the farmers.

Coal shortages are threatened at a number of points and unless the weather moderated it was expected the situation might be serious.

Prince Albert.

There was little change in the labour market. Any available labour was being utilized in the cutting of fuel.

Railway transportation has been seriously handicapped by heavy snowfalls and the whole system, both passenger and freight, has been disorganized.

The provision market has been steady but fuel showed a tendency to rise towards the end of the month, owing to difficulty in obtaining supplies through the snow-bound roads.

The demand for lumber was good and the camps were busy.

Regina.

Unskilled labour was well employed. Heavy snowstorms were responsible for a large amount of street cleaning and the railroads also had large gangs at work cleaning the snow from tracks and yards to facilitate the moving of trains, switching, etc.

The building trades were not so busy as last month, although carpenters and plasterers were keeping fairly well employed.

Railway traffic eased off considerably; owing to the very severe weather the railways have not been able to keep so many trains on the roads.

Farmers are having difficulty this winter in securing men to do chores around the farms. They have been offering \$25 a month with board, but have been getting very few applications. Last winter there were lots of men to be had at \$5 and \$10 per month.

The Provincial Bureau of Labour, while doing its best, has not been able to supply the demand, and was expecting a very large demand for spring help with little prospects of being able to supply it. According to reports the wages will have to be increased considerably.

The Imperial Oil Company has purchased 55 acres of land just outside the city limits, on the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific lines, and will build a large refinery this summer. In fact work was already commenced on the temporary buildings. The company intends having 400 men at work as soon as spring opens up.

There was a coal shortage in Regina during the month which was at one time very acute, but at the end of the month

according to the coal dealers the situation was well in hand. A break in the cold weather will help considerably. The city has placed its teams delivering coal so that when cars come in they can be quickly distributed to the public.

Saskatoon.

Industry was seasonably quiet in many lines except lumbering, transport and various repairs. Recent storms have made repair crews very active replacing broken telephone and telegraph lines. With the revival of business conditions very many telephones have been installed in the city and vicinity.

The coal trade was very brisk with a prospect of a shortage of supply.

Farmers were taking on men in the vicinity. Some repairs and alterations to buildings in the city were in progress.

The Grand Trunk Pacific facilities for transportation from Northern British Columbia have reduced the price of fresh salmon in the city about 33 per cent.

A considerable industry in fresh water fish from Northern Saskatchewan lakes has grown up, giving considerable employment.

Lumbering in Northern Saskatchewan woods is on a much larger scale than a year ago, and men have been sought in this city during the past month.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Owing to the severity of the weather in January outside work was practically discontinued. There was but little change in labour conditions over the preceding month, while it is quite evident that there was considerable improvement over the same month last year.

The continued severe cold spell, coupled with the increased price of gas, has created quite a demand for coal, consequently the coal mines and supply

houses have been taxed to the utmost to meet the demand. The railway companies could not deliver the coal from the mines in sufficient quantities owing to the continued snow storms.

The employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Ogden shops were put on short time during the last week of the month. This means an eight hour day and frequently no work on Saturdays.

The labour bureau, which was carried on for the last two or three years by the municipality, has been closed down indefinitely.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported that trade was improving generally. During the month there were three fires in the business section of the city causing an aggregate damage of \$88,500.00.

The convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held in the city from January 17 to 21.

The Associated Charities report giving relief to 108 British families and eight foreign for the month.

The new wage scale of the Calgary Municipal Street Railway for 1916 was submitted and passed by the city authorities as follows: First year by emergency contract, 26 cents per hour, any capacity; first year, accepted, 28 cents per hour as competent man; second year, accepted, 30 cents per hour as competent man; third year, accepted, 33 cents per hour as competent man; fourth year, accepted, 35 cents per hour as competent man. Men operating one man cars, excepting trailers and Ogden special cars, 40 cents per hour. The scale to take effect February 1, 1916.

The gross earnings of the city market during 1915 were \$14,921, according to a report submitted to the city commission by Market Superintendent McKenzie. The earnings—gross—for the past four years were as follows: 1912, \$1,432; 1913, \$4,925; 1914, \$11,650; 1915, \$14,921. This year will not be as good as last year, it is probable. The report states that the year was commenced with 17 vacant stalls. A request

for an improved car service to the market is made in the report. Commissioner Graves will go into this question.

Edmonton.

The usual dull period following the holidays was more noticeable the past month owing to very cold weather which retarded work in many lines. On the other hand weather conditions caused a heavy demand for coal. Miners were in good demand and retail dealers found it difficult to secure the necessary teams to make deliveries. Ice cutting provided considerable work during the month.

The demand for farm help, bush men and tie makers was less than a year ago and the wages offered were low. While there was a surplus of labour on the market it was much less than a year ago. No relief work was carried on and the number receiving assistance from the city was small compared with a year ago.

Freight shipments were light. Customs collections for the last quarter of 1915 were \$208,168 as compared with \$172,109 for the same period of 1914.

Excise collections for the last three months of 1915 were \$68,112 as against \$48,084 for the corresponding quarter in 1914.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions have been fairly good through the present month considering that the weather has been very wintry. There was little demand for farm help and around the coal mines.

Commercial activity was far greater than in the same month of last year, owing to shipments of wheat and coal.

Bank clearings were about 100 per cent better than last year.

Farmers were busy getting their wheat shipped. Stock on the farms is getting more attention, and more help is being hired on that account. This month is considered the dull month with the farmers, but there are not so many of them seeking work round the coal mines as in former years. They have more to

attend to on the farms and are better off than last year.

Coal mining was very active, all the mines working at full capacity.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month; very few men were out of employment. Many of the labourers who have returned from the harvest field have found employment in factories.

Nearly all local industries were working and many reported business improving. Flour mills were still working day and night.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month's business, far ahead of the same time last year.

Conditions in the town of Redcliff are getting back to normal as shown by the amount of business done at the Canadian Pacific Railway station for the month of November over the same month a year ago. The receipts show an increase of over \$3,600 on outgoing freight and \$2,600 on incoming freight. Shipments of brick, coal and rolled iron were increasing almost daily. Grain shipments were also increasing; at the end of the month about 300,000 bushels had been shipped.

The Redcliff rolling mills have added new machinery to their plant, which means an addition of 50 men to their staff. It is their intention to install a nut and bolt plant which will mean a staff of 200 men in all by next spring.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

During January, while the demand for labour was not noticeably increased, steady employment in the principal industries would have resulted but for the prevailing extreme climatic conditions which seriously handicapped operations in practically every line of business.

Industrial activity diminished on account of the heavy snowfall coupled with exceptionally low temperatures (for 28 days in January the thermometer ranged from 10° below zero to 49° below) making it almost impossible to carry on outside operations of any nature.

Commercial activity as affecting the wholesale and retail trades was fair, but transportation facilities were seriously hampered.

Lumbering was interfered with by the severe winter weather. The extreme cold also created a heavy demand for coal, which mining companies were unable to meet.

Nanaimo.

The labour situation has shown in the principal industry a slight change for the better during the month, there being fewer men looking for work in the mines than at any time last year, although there were still a large number of men out of work, especially in the building trades and among the loggers.

The coal trade has been very active during the month owing largely to the severe weather.

Nelson.

Conditions were not so bright during January as they were the previous month, owing to the weather which has not been so severe for some years.

The city has been finding employment for anyone requiring help, and so far as known there was no one in want.

There was a shortage of coal owing to inability to get coal miners, and orders could not be filled. There was, however, plenty of wood.

The Kootenay-Boundary mines showed a large increase in output of concentrates, an increase over last year's output.

The Trail smelter was running at its full capacity.

Outside building operations at Trail were practically at a standstill owing

to the extreme cold weather, but operations will begin again as soon as the weather permits.

The Rossland mines were running full capacity.

New Westminster.

The employment of men has been less general during January than in December, owing principally to the unusually severe weather and snowfall, which began early in the month. This caused a cessation of work in the sawmills, which were forced to close down, and also prevented the moving of logs. All outside work was practically at a standstill, although there was very little doing before. Some little relief resulted from the snowfall, which necessitated the keeping clear of car tracks, etc.

Street car traffic has increased slightly, although the city was unable to negotiate a "six for a quarter" ticket rate similar to that of Vancouver and Victoria.

Fishing during January was practically at a standstill owing to cold weather and floating ice.

Lumber camps were busy as usual, although the mills will be idle until a thaw comes. The demand for export lumber was good and for shingles for shipment to the United States.

The woodworking factories were slack.

Vancouver.

While there were less men unemployed than at the same time last year, the supply of labour was very much in excess of demand.

Relief was distributed by the city to necessitous cases. One hundred and eighty single men were being supported, all either aged or infirm men. Five hundred and seventy families were being relieved. The total amount being spent by the city each month in relief work is \$4,000. Besides distributing relief, the civic bureau which has this work in charge also registers men for employment. The average number applying at

the bureau each day for work has been 40. During December 30 men were sent to work for the city, 79 were sent out to work in the city for private firms, and 79 were sent to various places outside the city in response to requests for men.

Building returns for the year 1915 show a very big decrease as compared with 1914. The latter year was very much quieter in the building trade than in former years.

Fire loss during 1915 amounted approximately to \$608,224. Of that amount \$431,317 was insured, leaving property loss above insurance of \$177,927. These figures show a reduction in fire losses as compared with 1914 of \$70,000.

Inland revenue returns for December show an increase over the corresponding month of 1914. The total for that year was \$43,032.72. The total for 1915 was \$57,130.63, an increase of \$14,097.72.

The sixth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour gathered here Monday, January 17. Twenty-six delegates were present. The convention remained in session until the following Wednesday noon.

Labourers in the employ of the city have for some time been working half time at the rate of \$2.25 per day. Representatives of the men's association appeared before the city authorities and requested that they be put on full time. It was maintained that a living wage could not be earned by the half time system. If the request is acceded to it will cause the dismissal of a number of labourers in civic employ.

Fishermen reported very rough weather at the fishing grounds, necessitating the vessels seeking shelter, in some instances for days at a time. This condition is reflected in a rise in the price of fish.

Machinists reported a steady demand for men of their trade. Those in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway were working short time. Bootmakers reported conditions good.

The general industrial situation was very quiet, and particularly does this apply to the building trade; very little work was projected for the coming year. Owing to seriously reduced revenue, and big arrears of unpaid taxes, the city is not intending to carry out any large scheme of new public works, but to keep expenditures down to the lowest possible minimum consistent with maintaining the civic services.

Victoria.

Owing to the unusually severe cold weather which prevailed during January, outdoor labour conditions were the dulllest for many months past, very little work being carried on. Conditions of indoor employment were about up to

the average. At the Municipal Labour Bureau 650 men were registered at the end of the month, and 450 women. The Friendly Help Society had a busy time dispensing fuel, food and clothing to those who were in want during the cold spell.

On January first the British Columbia Electric Railway Company increased the fares on their railway from eight tickets (non-transfer) to six (transfer) for 25 cents. The reason given for the increase is that the company found it impossible to maintain the cheap rates, as they were found to be insufficient to pay the operating expenses of its city system.

The outlook for the lumber industry continues to improve, and indications point to largely increased orders from the Prairie Provinces in the spring.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

There has been nothing in particular to note during the first month of 1916 as affecting female labour. Conditions compared favourably with those of January, 1915.

Women have had a fair amount of employment; in domestic service it has been found difficult to get experienced help.

On enquiry as to conditions among women clerks in stores it is found that many complain of the long hours imposed at the busy seasons; it is hoped that by next year employers will be able to divide the extra time so that none will feel the strain too heavily.

During the winter months much discomfort to employees and danger of contracting serious illness come from the draught caused by the constant opening of the doors in departmental stores. In some large stores it has been noticed of late that glass screens have been placed at the end of counters in immediate proximity to the doors.

Unemployment. — The number of homeless and destitute men in Montreal has been reduced by 75 per cent this winter. Charity work undertaken by the city increased by 25 per cent during 1915.

The Catholic Social Service Guild in its report for December shows the lowest number of new applications for work in any month since the bureau was opened in June, namely, 49 new applicants, 126 renewed demands came in, mostly from men and women working by the day; 69 offers of work were received; 11 permanent positions were secured, and temporary work given to 35 persons.

The handling and classifying of unemployment and destitution has been greatly simplified since the creation of these central bureaus of the English and French speaking sections of the Saint Vincent of Paul Society; the former, as has been mentioned in previous reports, at 316 Lagauchetiere street west, the latter at 131 of the same street. All cases corresponding to the Saint Vincent

of Paul Society for relief coming under the notice of other organizations are referred to one or other of these centres.

The Charity Organization Society opened a new branch of its work at 1862 Notre Dame street west on January 13 in order to deal with the needs of the western part of the city. This society, in conjunction with the Police and Recorder's Court, is making an effort to stamp out the practice of begging on the streets. This decision has been taken owing to a number of unworthy cases having been discovered upon investigation.

During December 696 families applied for relief, an increase of 56 over the corresponding month of last year. 1,073 visits were made, 223 cases of unemployment, 57 cases of tuberculosis found.

A Social Workers' Federation has been formed to give social workers of Montreal the opportunity of meeting regularly. Membership is opened to both paid and volunteer workers. The meetings are held from 10.30 to 12.30 every Saturday morning in Room 106 of the Arts Building, McGill University.

Nurses. — The Victorian Order of Nurses has been unusually busy during the present season, many of the visiting nurses being obliged to prolong their hours of work each day. The Verdun section of the Victorian Order of Nurses held a "baby show" during January, the object being to encourage mothers to profit by the advantages offered by the Order; 175 took part and prizes were awarded.

Child labour.—An important section of the report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour is supplied by Mr. L. Guyon, chief inspector of industrial establishments in Montreal. His findings for 1915 show that children under 14 years are now employed much less than they were a year ago; but he says

that cases are often reported from surrounding municipalities where employers seem to think that being outside of Montreal makes them immune from the law. Mr. Guyon states that the presence of the idle child growing up in the streets in the shade of moving picture shows, of which there are so many in Montreal, is a sadder sight than finding the child prematurely removed from school and put to work in a factory. Reference is also made in the report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour to the result of "Hotel Inspection," which in its first year is declared to have produced much good, many objectionable features of hostels having been ordered out of existence.

Health and hygiene.—The series of conferences held during 1915 under the auspices of the City Health Department in its campaign against tuberculosis and infant mortality were attended by over 26,300 people. In all 147 lectures were given with an average attendance of 200. It has been decided by the department to continue these conferences during 1916. A new public bath was inaugurated during the month of January in St. Lawrence ward, one of the most populous of the city. There are now 14 public baths in Montreal under municipal direction, available to women on certain days of the week.

Welfare of youth.—The report of the Provincial Secretary made during the present session of the Legislature gives special mention to an increased demand for night schools throughout the province; 6,256 pupils are now enrolled. The Provincial Government is enabling school municipalities to construct boys' academies. Poorer districts have received over \$100,000 for new schools and the re-construction of old ones. Industrial schools of the province hold 538 children—324 boys and 214 girls. The number of children sentenced to reformatories is 534—443 boys and 91 girls.

Toronto.

Generally speaking, factory work was slacker during January than in December, though an improvement upon January of last year. A great deal of night work has stopped and labour has been more normal and steady. The William Davies Company have had most of their women and girls laid off for from four to fourteen days. A recent order has made a demand for the majority of these again and others have found work elsewhere. Biscuit factories have been advertising for more girls. Bag factories, knitting mills, overall and tent makers have had a busy month, and hat workers were busy again starting on straw hats for the spring trade.

Stenographers have been well employed for the past month,—the demand for first class stenographers has been greater than the supply. Nurses were reported all busy with a demand for more. About 12 women teachers from the occasional staff of the public schools have joined the permanent staff, filling the places of the men who have been given leave of absence to go overseas.

Winnipeg.

The improved conditions of December have been carried into the new year, and while many workers of the Christmas trade were laid off on December 24, many of these were sought to take positions in stores considerably before the middle of the month. While no new industries or factories are to be reported as giving employment to women, the latter have been replacing men in offices, particularly banks, thus creating a demand for the office girl. During the period of panic in employment circles, many teachers who had been working at other classes of work went back to their profession, and the number of students in business colleges became rather small owing to the apparent dearth of situations. Thus the present demand for office girls cannot be sup-

plied from the business colleges, and the demand for experienced stenographers is again fairly brisk.

While the passing of the bill granting the franchise to women may not belong properly in this report, still it is to be noted that this bill, through the passing of which the women of Manitoba expect to improve conditions affecting working women, became law in Manitoba on January 27. Further legislation is also before the House to improve matters governing the age of children employed in shops, to bring stores under the Factories Act and to reduce the hours of women working in such shop or factory.

Factory employment is reported as better than for previous winters, war contracts being the cause. Garment workers have been very busy, working increased staffs, full time and even overtime. Women in laundries are well employed, but are not working overtime.

Domestic service offers so many situations that experts say that if all women seeking employment would accept this work there would still be many vacancies.

Nurses have been exceptionally busy; at times during the month the Registry had not a single nurse available. However, as the month closes, they report 20 on the waiting list.

Vancouver.

A slight but steady improvement in labour conditions for women was maintained during the past month, even though most of the seasonal occupations were at their slackest period, whilst conditions were decidedly more favourable than during the corresponding period of 1915.

Increased activity was noted in several lines of factory work, one local firm of tin can manufacturers for the past month keeping their machines running

night and day with two shifts of workers alternating.

The present equipment and machinery of the firm being insufficient to turn out the orders already received, a new building has been started which will be fully equipped and the machines running by May 1 of this year.

Box factories were likewise reported as working overtime, whilst a new factory was opened recently for the manufacture of matches. Only four women and twelve men were employed, but the extension of the premises and employment of more women is looked for by the management in the near future.

A programme of the classes arranged by the Young Women's Christian Association recently published shows a wide range of subjects taught under the auspices of this organization, among which are: cooking, gymnastics, riding, swimming, singing, elocution, first aid, home nursing, dressmaking, and china painting. The classes are well attended.

The women's organizations of the city very strongly urge the appointment of a woman health inspector by the City Council. This position was left vacant by the former officer leaving for war service as a nurse some six months ago, and the vacancy has not since been filled.

Increased activity in other branches of employment has reduced the supply of domestic help and a slight difficulty was noted during the past month in obtaining competent domestic help. An increase in the average wage offered was also noted, the average for general domestic help increasing from about \$12.50 to between \$15 and \$18 per month.

Many women and girls, who during the worst period of financial depres-

sion, entered domestic service temporarily, are gradually reverting to the occupation they were previously engaged in, thus making a shortage in the supply of domestic help.

The majority of calls for work of this nature are for general domestic help, calls for cooks, housemaids or nurses being very infrequent.

Garment workers were fully occupied during the past month, one firm working overtime. Workers in knitting factories were also fully occupied partly on war orders and partly general trade.

Workers in candy and biscuit factories were not so fully occupied as before Christmas and hardly any of the few women who follow the trade of book-binding worked at all.

The month of January being the slackest period in the tailoring trade, very few tailoresses were employed. The fall season of 1915 being a very poor one, the slack period will be difficult for them.

Telephone operators were still taking one week off in four, and although the places of those who left their positions with the company have not been filled by new operators, no one has been discharged during the whole of the financial depression by the company through slackness of trade, all the operators sharing in one week off in four, without pay.

The Christmas trade followed by the January sales kept sales clerks occupied during the past few weeks, but book-keepers and stenographers were very little in demand except for substitute work, a number of stenographers being still unemployed. Nurses were more in demand during the past month than for a considerable period previously.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—REPORT OF BOARD
IN DISPUTE BETWEEN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES TRADING
TO THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., AND LONGSHORE-
MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. JOHN.**

THE unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was established to deal with a dispute between various steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., and their employees, being members of the Longshoremen's Association of St. John, was received by the Minister of Labour on January 24. At the time of writing the Department had received from the employees and from a number of the shipping companies concerned communications accepting the findings, and acceptances were being awaited from the remainder of the employing companies.

Application for a Board was received from the employees.

The differences related to proposed changes in wages and hours, as set forth in a draft schedule to replace an agreement under which the parties had operated during the previous year. The number of employees concerned was given in the application as 1,135. The list of shipping companies, etc., were named: Allan Line, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, Elder, Dempster & Company, Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, Furness Line, Manchester Line (Furness, Withy & Company), Robert Reford Company, Donaldson Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, also H. S. Gregory & Sons and H. W. Parlee, stevedores and contractors, and Wm. Thomson & Company, Limited, J. E. Moore & Company, Limited, J. E. Knight & Company, W. A. Mackay, Geo. McKean, J. B. Brand, R. C. Elkin and A. Watson, ship brokers and shippers. The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. J. H. Lauer, Montreal, for the shipping companies; Mr. J. E. Tighe, St. John, N.B.,

for the employees; and Mr. W. E. Fester, St. John, N.B., third member and chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

In addition to the schedule submitted by the Board the letter recommended the establishment of a Board of three members to deal with any questions arising between the parties during the continuance of the proposed new agreement.

Report of Board.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

St. John, N.B.,
Tuesday, January 18.

IN THE MATTER of "The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907," and of a dispute between various steamship companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., (employers) and the Longshoremen's Association of St. John (employees).

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour.
Ottawa.

Hon. and Dear Sir,—

The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation duly appointed by your Department in this matter beg to submit report as follows:

The first meeting was held on the twelfth instant, and continuous meetings have been held since to date. After a thorough investigation of the matters in dispute the Board has pleasure in stating that it has arrived at a unanimous decision and that its recommendations are set forth in the following clauses:

1. Ten hours shall constitute a day's or night's work from November 15 to April 20 inclusive, and nine hours shall constitute a day's or night's work from May 1 to November 15.

2. (a) Same men not to be ordered back to work either day or night while other men are available, except when ship is within reasonable time of finishing, or shifting from berth to berth.

(b) If any gang be required to work through the meal hour double time shall be allowed at the prevailing rate of wages for such meal hour and for such time thereafter until relieved.

3. The prevailing rate of wages to be paid for rigging and unrigging of gear, hauling, staging, handling hatches, etc.

4. Half time at the prevailing rate of wages to be paid the men for waiting when ordered out at 7 p.m. until 12 p.m., and when men are ordered out again at 1 a.m. they must be paid full rate from that time until regular knocking off time in the morning, or when ordered out to work during meal hours.

5. Double time at the prevailing rate of wages if required to work on Sundays or the following holidays, viz.: Dominion Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and that these Sundays and holidays shall constitute of 24 hours from midnight to midnight. Should any of these holidays fall on Sunday, and the following Monday be declared a holiday by the Government, such Monday shall be considered a holiday under this section.

6. No work to be performed on Labour Day.

7. Five (5) cents per hour extra to be paid for sulphur in bulk and salt in bulk on week days, day or night, and pro rata on Sundays or holidays.

8. Any ship taking nothing else but deals after the discharge of her cargo shall be termed a deal boat. Any ship taking general cargo and deals shall be termed a cargo boat.

9. Fifteen (15) men to constitute a gang for loading and discharging cargo boats, except in the case of bulk coal, or bulk cargoes of salt, sulphur or maize, over side into scows, or carts or cars, when the number of men per gang shall be thirteen (13), extra two men to be otherwise employed; and in the case of deal boats, the number of men per gang shall not be less than ten (10).

10. No man shall stay in hold of any ship or vessel while grain is running.

11. All orders to the men must be issued through their respective foremen.

12. All freight when trucked outside between sheds must have two men to truck.

13. When working cargo out of one hatch and working winch of another hatch, to handle same a man be placed near the winchman to pass word from the hatchman to the winchman.

14. The rate of wages shall be thirty-five (35c) cents per hour by day or night during the winter season, and forty (40c) cents per hour day or night during the summer season, twelve and a half (12½c) cents per hour extra to be paid for handling bulk grain on week days, twenty-five (25c) cents per hour extra for handling bulk grain on Sundays and holidays over the prevailing rate of wages on such Sundays and holidays, until the thirtieth day of April, 1917, inclusive; and thereafter the wages shall be at the rate of forty (40c) cents per hour day or night without distinction for summer or winter and fifty (50c) per hour for handling bulk grain on week days and one dollar (\$1.00) per hour for handling bulk grain on Sundays and holidays.

15. Should the work on the steamer or ship begin during the summer months and continue into the winter months, or begin in the winter months and continue into the summer months, the schedule of wages for such steamer shall continue the same as at the beginning of the work until completion.

16. This agreement shall become effective from the present date of signature and shall continue in force until December 1, 1919, and thereafter from year to year unless or until either party serve notice to the other party to the contrary at least 30 days prior to the date above mentioned, or prior to the first day of December of any subsequent year.

17. The Board recommends that the respective shipping companies should enter into an agreement with the Longshoremen's Association to give preference in employment to members of said association, when available.

18. The rates and conditions awarded by this Board shall apply to the Port of St. John generally.

19. It is a recommendation of the Board that both parties hereto agree to be bound by the terms of the present award under clause 62 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

20. Schedule of the working conditions of the Port of St. John, approved by the Board as a general understanding for the handling of cargo, is appended hereto and forms part of this agreement.

Schedule of Working Conditions for the Handling of Cargo at the Port of St. John, referred to in the Agreement as Clause 16.

Pine and (or) spruce deals, per sling
14 pieces 3 inch.

Pine and (or) spruce deals, per sling
16 pieces 2 inch.

Where Spruce and (or) pine scantling or deals shall be slung together, not less than the equivalent of fourteen (14) or 3 inch deals.

Pine and (or) spruce 1 inch, 31 pieces per sling.

Pine and (or) spruce scantling, 20 pieces per sling.

Pine and (or) spruce deal ends, 30 (thirty) pieces per sling.

Sawn birch, per sling 8 pieces 4 inch.
Sawn birch, per sling 10 pieces 3 inch.
Sawn birch, per sling 15 pieces 2 inch.
Sawn birch, per sling 20 pieces 1 inch.
Not less than 12 men in gang.

Laths, per sling 20 bundles.

Flour, 140 lbs. sacks, 10 per sling, 5 per truck.

Flour, 280 lbs. sacks, 5 per sling, 2 per truck.

Flour, 98 lbs. bags, 15 per sling, 5 per truck.

Pig iron, large, 10 pieces per sling, 10 pieces per truck.

Pig iron, small, 15 pieces per sling, 15 pieces per truck.

Salt in sacks, 5 sacks per sling, 5 sacks per truck; when stacked in shed or when stacked outside of shed, two men per truck; when discharged and stowed into decked vessels, 7 sacks per sling, and when discharged into open scows, 9 sacks per sling and not less than six (6) men in steamer's hold to sling same.

Oilcake, 6 bags per sling, 6 bags per truck.

Oilcake, in bales, 6 bales per sling, 2 per truck.

Axles, large, 1 per sling, 1 per truck.

Axles, small, 2 per sling, 2 per truck.

Car rims, one shall constitute a sling whether large or small.

Apples in barrels, 6 per sling, 3 per truck.

Potatoes, in barrels, 5 per sling, 3 per truck.

Sugar, large, 5 bags per sling.

Sugar, small, 15 bags per sling.

Hay, 6 bales per sling.

In view of the many local questions which may arise regarding a fair interpretation of the working conditions contained in the schedule attached to this award, the Board strongly recommends the appointment of a permanent local Board to deal at all times during the currency of this agreement with such

matters. The Board to consist of three members, namely, a representative of the longshoremen, a representative of the shipping interests, and a chairman to be chosen by the preceding two parties so elected. Failing agreement of the two parties to arrive at a unanimous election of chairman, such chairman shall be appointed by application to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick. All decisions of the Board so constituted shall be final and binding on both parties. The remuneration of the proposed permanent Board shall be decided at its opening session; such fees not to exceed \$10 per member for each daily session thereof, which fees shall be paid by the party found to be in default by the award of the Board.

In view of the complaints submitted with regard to loss or injury to life or property owing to absence of protective appliances at the cargo gangways, it is further strongly recommended that suitable nets or other devices shall be provided by the Port authorities during the operation of loading or discharging at the wharves, and that such protective measures be made effective without delay.

The Board regrets that its previous recommendation of November 12, 1913, with regard to supplying suitable shelters for the men at the various sheds in

West St. John, has been very inadequately carried out, and would again urge upon the Federal Government and the Port authorities of St. John to supply increased accommodation in better ventilated quarters than at present, which are quite unsuitable for the purpose in view.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. E. FOSTER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. H. LAUER,

(Sgd.) J. E. TIGHE,
Members of the Board.

Extract from Report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation which, in November, 1913, framed a Working Agreement as Between the Shipping Companies and the Longshoremen of St. John, N.B.

The Board recommends that the Shipping Federation, the Federal Government and the City of St. John co-operate in providing a shelter house at West St. John, in order that the men may be properly housed when waiting during nights. This recommendation is made on account of no means of transportation after 11.30 p.m. at nights from the west side of the harbour to the east side, where most of the men live.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FEDERATION OF LABOUR:

THE sixth annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour was held in Labour Temple, Vancouver, on January 17, 18 and 19.

During the opening proceedings the chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. McVety, President of Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, who extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the Council and local labour

unions of the city. During the course of a brief address he advised that the convention give special attention to the matter of Workmen's Compensation, with particular reference to the Bill introduced by the Attorney General at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. This advice was accepted and the greater part of the deliberations of the convention were centred on this subject.

President A. Watchman then took the chair and appointed the usual standing committees. The report of the Credentials Committee showed an attendance of 25 delegates eligible to sit in the convention. Ten were from Victoria, ten from Vancouver, and one each from New Westminster, Ladysmith, South Wellington, Cumberland and Fernie.

Following is a synopsis of the various official reports:

President's Report. — The matters dealt with were mostly of a legislative character and embraced a reference to the regulation of jitney busses, announcing that as a result of representations made to the Provincial Government power had been granted to municipalities to enact laws for their regulation. Suggested amendments to the Elections Act were "the abolition of the election deposit, extension of the franchise to women, election day to be a public holiday, provision to be made that will enable train crews to vote, and compulsory voting." It was stated that only one of these suggestions received partially favourable consideration. It was asked that election day be declared a public holiday. Instead the Act was amended requiring employers of labour to give to every voter in his employ one hour additional to the noon hour in which to vote, to be granted without deduction in pay. In the matter of Workmen's Compensation it was urged that every effort be made to secure such legislation as will ensure to those injured in industry and their dependents freedom from poverty. Reference was also made to the unemployment situation and the appointment of a relief officer by the Provincial Government. The Government was also urged to appoint a labour commissioner to gather reliable data as to the number of unemployed in the province, to aid in the distribution of labour and to relieve congested districts, and to furnish a reliable statement of conditions prevalent.

Report of Executive Committee. — Soon after the adjournment of last con-

vention all matters pertaining to legislation, of which the following is a summary, were taken up and discussed with the Premier and other members of the Provincial Government: Amendments to the Mines Regulation Act; amendments to the Truck Act; the examination and registration of plumbers, and the enforcement of sanitary conditions; amendments to the Master and Servants' Act; the enforcement of a minimum wage of \$3.00 per day on all relief work carried on by municipalities and cities with money loaned by the Government; a law to cover the inspection of construction, installation and operation of all electrical work, such as power stations, pole lines, etc.; the printing of all text books, etc., in the Government printing office; amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act that will give power to cities and municipalities to invest their sinking funds in short time debentures of their own, and to regulate the hours of opening and closing of barber shops; to amend the Factories Act, bringing all factories under the Act, irrespective of the number of employees; the better protection of the workers under the proposed moratorium; the unemployment problem; Workmen's Compensation Act, and an Act for the prevention of the employment of Caucasian women by Orientals.

Questions requiring Dominion legislation were referred to the Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, chief amongst these being an amendment to the Criminal Code concerning picketing. Organization of the workers was referred to as being at a standstill, owing to trade depression.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer. — Total receipts for the year were shown to be \$1,127.13, and the total disbursements \$1,114.40, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12.73. Regarding membership the Secretary states: "The per capita tax receipts speak for themselves, and show a decided decrease in the membership; not, however, because of withdrawals, but because of the de-

creased membership of affiliated organizations. While some withdrawals have taken place they have been due to the conditions prevailing. The per capita receipts give a good indication of the number of members affiliated, but some unions are still affiliated that have not been able to meet their obligations, and will in the near future request reinstatement." The Secretary urges the strictest economy in matters financial, and expresses the belief that the Federation will be able to weather the storm even with the reduced income.

Report of Special Committee on Compensation and Industrial Accidents. — This committee suggests a number of amendments to the Bill introduced by the Attorney General at the last session of the Legislature. Among the suggestions and objections offered the following may be mentioned: Exception is taken to the exclusion of "outworkers" and "casual labour" from the operation of the Act; also to the "waiting period" of two weeks before benefits can be secured, and to the scale of compensation in certain cases. The Government is asked to appoint a commission of three members, instead of a single commissioner, to administer the Act, one to be selected from the ranks of organized labour. It was also urged that no appeals from decisions of the commission be allowed. A protest is entered against Schedule 2 of the Act, placing individual liability on certain large corporations, urging that all industries be brought wholly within the scope of the measure. It was suggested that longshoremen be specifically mentioned in the list of industries covered by the Act; that the commission to be appointed be charged with the administration of the Factories Act and kindred laws for the safety of workers, and that employers who are found to be habitually negligent and careless for the safety of their employees be penalized in the rating. The inclusion of medical aid provisions was strongly recommended.

The report of the delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada gave a review of the proceedings of the late convention.

The British Columbia Federationist Trustees reported a marked decrease in the earnings of the company and a considerable loss on the year's business. However, the paper has maintained the standard of former years and a more generous support in the way of subscriptions was requested.

The foregoing reports were referred to the various standing committees and full concurrence in each was reported back to the convention, urging a continuance of work along the lines of the past year.

The Secretary reported the receipt of \$100.00 from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to help defray the expenses of the Federation in legislative work. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the money "on account."

The constitution was amended to provide that in future Vice-Presidents for the various districts be elected from the floor of the convention.

Vice-President W. F. Dunn was given credentials to represent the Federation at the Washington State Federation of Labour then in session at Yakima.

Resolutions.—Following is a synopsis of the various matters brought before the convention that received endorsement:

Declaring in favour of a six-day week for street railwaymen in British Columbia.

In favour of the enactment of a law for the examination and registration of plumbers.

In favour of the appointment of a provincial inspector of gear used in loading and discharging vessels.

In favour of the abolition of property qualification for public office.

In favour of placing longshoremen more distinctively within the scope of the new Workmen's Compensation Act.

That the convention requests the Provincial Government to appoint three commissioners for the administration of the new Workmen's Compensation Act and urges the appointment of Mr. J. H. McVety as a permanent member of the Board.

That men and women should receive equal pay for equal work.

That the Provincial Government be urged to extend the franchise to women.

Election of Officers.—The following were chosen:

President—J. H. McVety, Vancouver.

Secretary-Treasurer — A. S. Wells, Victoria.

Vice-Presidents—For Victoria, C. Sivertz; for New Westminster, W. Yates; for Vancouver Island, W. Head, South Wellington; for Fernie, A. J. Carter; for Vancouver, J. Brooks and E. Morrison. Appointments for the districts of Prince Rupert and Nelson were left in the hands of the Executive.

Trustees of British Columbia Federationist—A. S. Wells and A. Watchman.

Delegate to Trades and Labour Congress of Canada—A. S. Wells; with the question of an alternative left in the hands of the Executive.

Revelstoke was chosen as the next place of meeting.

REVIEW OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1915.

PRESENTED herewith is a statistical review of the trade disputes occurring in Canada during 1915. A table is given at the conclusion of the article showing in detail for each dispute the class of industry and locality affected, cause or object, method of settlement and result of each dispute, date of commencement and termination, the number of firms or establishments concerned, the number of employees involved and the estimated loss of time in working days to employees.

There were 43 trade disputes recorded as in existence during 1915, five of which were carried over from 1914. This was the lowest number of disputes recorded in the history of the Department. The number recorded in 1914, namely, 44, held the previous low record. In the

43 disputes, 96 establishments were concerned, 9,140 employees affected, with an approximate loss of time of 106,149 working days.

A comparison of the statistics for 1915 with those for 1914 shows that in the case of the number of establishments affected there was a decrease from 205 to 96; in the case of employees involved, an increase from 8,678 in 1914 to 9,140 in 1915; and in the estimated loss of time in working days a decrease from 430,054 in 1914 to 106,149 in 1915.

The number of disputes recorded as having actually begun in 1915 was 38. The five disputes mentioned above as carried over from 1914 were a strike of machinists at Amherst, N.S., moulders at Smith's Falls, Ont., sheet metal workers at Toronto, Ont., moulders at Owen

Sound, Ont., and brewery workers at Montreal, Que. In these five disputes five establishments were concerned, 129 employees affected and an estimated loss of 22,992 working days entailed.

The greatest number of disputes occurred in the metal trades, there being 13 recorded in this class of industry. Workers under the heading of miscellaneous trades were involved in seven disputes and miners in six disputes. The industry in which the greatest number of employees were affected was mining, there being 4,332 miners involved in 11 disputes. In the metal trades 2,842 employees were involved with the greatest loss of time of 40,812 working days. The lowest number of employees affected in any one group was in the printing trade, in which trade 21 employees were affected.

The greatest number of disputes occurred in the province of Ontario, 16 disputes being recorded from this province. There were eight disputes in Nova Scotia, five each in Quebec and British Columbia, four each in Manitoba and Alberta, and one dispute was recorded from New Brunswick.

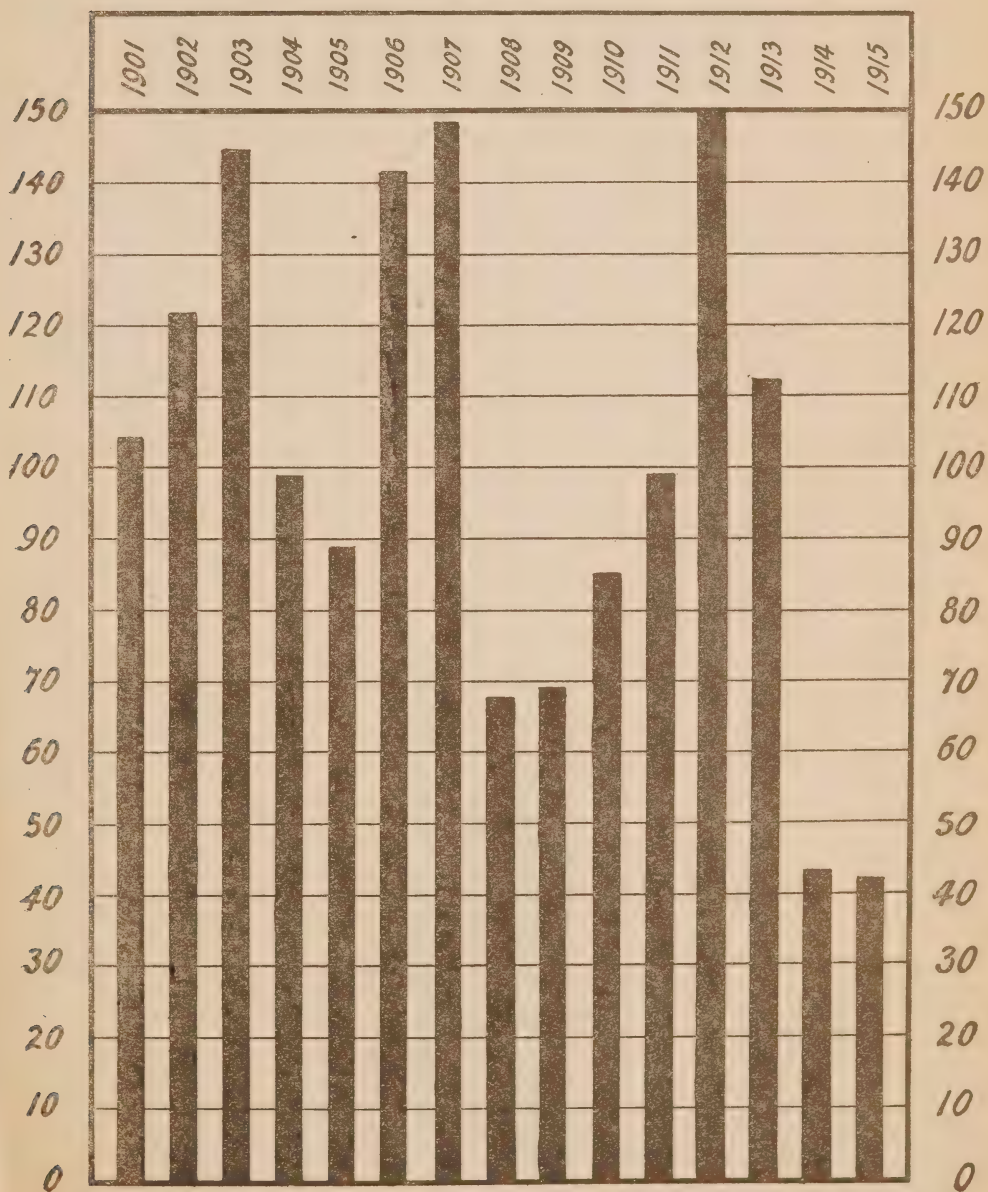
A table is given below showing the yearly record of trade disputes since 1901, the year in which the Department began the collection of these statistics. From the figures under the different headings in the table it will be observed that the record for 1915 with the exception of the figures for employees involved was the lowest of any year since 1901. The chart accompanying the table illustrates the yearly comparisons from 1901 to 1915 inclusive.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA, 1901-1915.

Year.	Number of Disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Time losses in working-days
1901	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	437	16,223	217,244
1906	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	825	36,624	621,962
1908	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	98	475	30,094	2,018,740
1912	150	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	96	9,140	106,149

Strikes and Lockouts, 1901-1915.

CHART SHOWING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA YEAR BY YEAR FROM 1901 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE.



Magnitude of Trade Disputes.

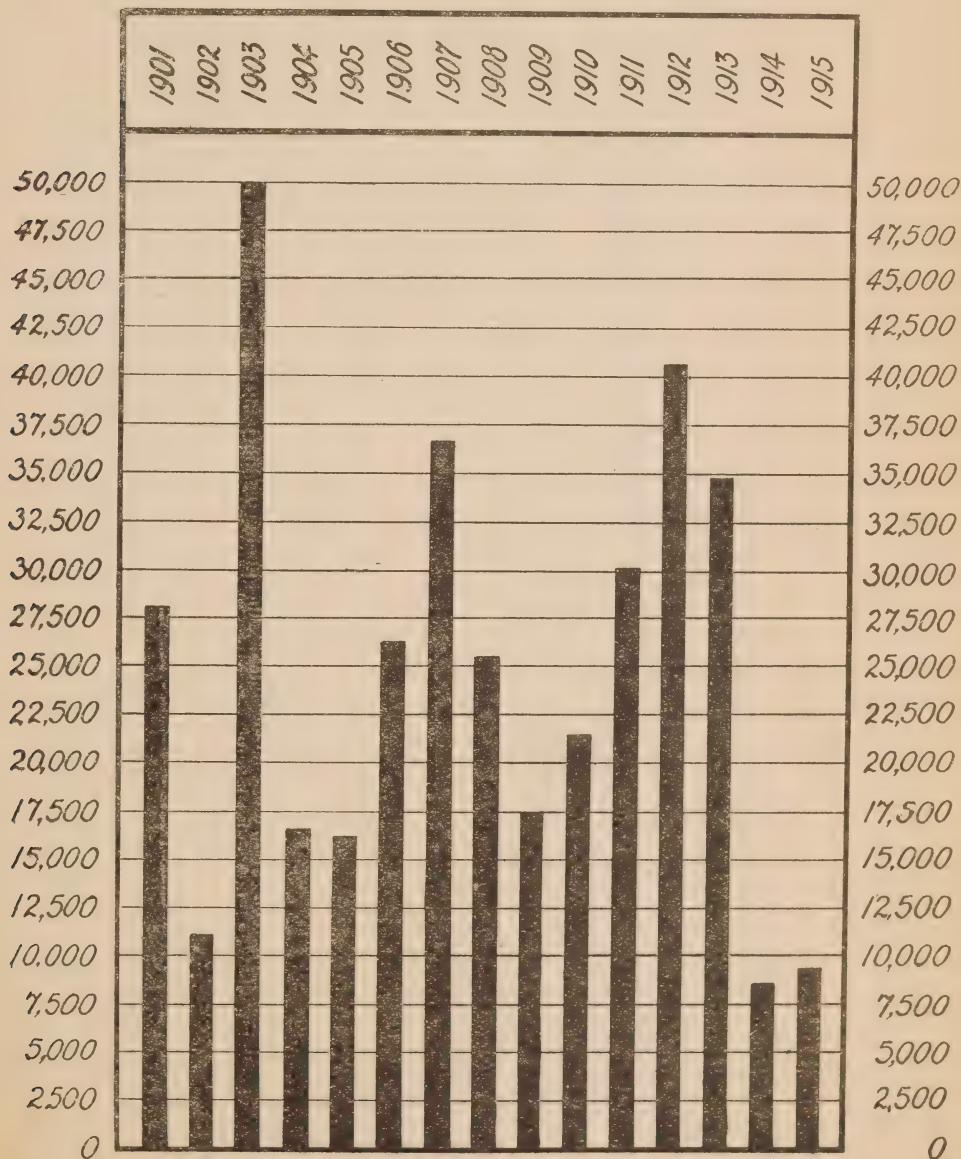
There were approximately 9,140 employees directly involved in trade disputes in Canada during 1915. Of the total number of disputes, one affected 2,500 employees, one 2,000 employees and one 1,125 employees. In the matter of time losses, one dispute occasioned a loss of 15,000 working days, five disputes caus-

ed a loss of 38,775 days, eight disputes entailed a loss of 25,492 days and six disputes accounted for a loss of 12,188 working days. There were three disputes unsettled at the end of the year affecting 168 employees and effecting a loss of 15,309 working days. A table is given below, followed by a chart on the next page, illustrating the number of employees affected annually by trade disputes from 1901 to 1915.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES)

Limits of Groups	No. of Disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Under 25 employees.....	12	24	174	9,600
25 and under 50 employees.....	8	23	294	25,492
50 and under 75 employees.....	6	21	347	12,188
75 and under 100 employees.....	1	1	80	6,640
100 and under 125 employees.....	4	5	414	3,040
125 and under 150 employees.....	3	3	406	7,014
200 and under 250 employees.....	3	8	600	3,400
250 and under 300 employees.....	1	1	250	1,250
350 and under 400 employees.....	1	1	350	1,400
600 employees.....	1	1	600	15,000
1,125 employees.....	1	1	1125	5,625
2,000 employees.....	1	2	2000	8,000
2,500 employees.....	1	5	2500	7,500
Total.....	43	96	9140	106,149

Number of Employees.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA.
1901-1915.

Time Losses in Working Days.

From the viewpoint of working days lost to employees involved in the trade disputes of 1915 there was a great improvement over the previous year, there being only 106,149 working days lost in 1915 as against 430,054 in 1914, although the number of employees affected in

1915 exceeded by 432 the number involved in 1914. The chart on page 903 illustrates the extent to which employees were affected by loss of time through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1915.

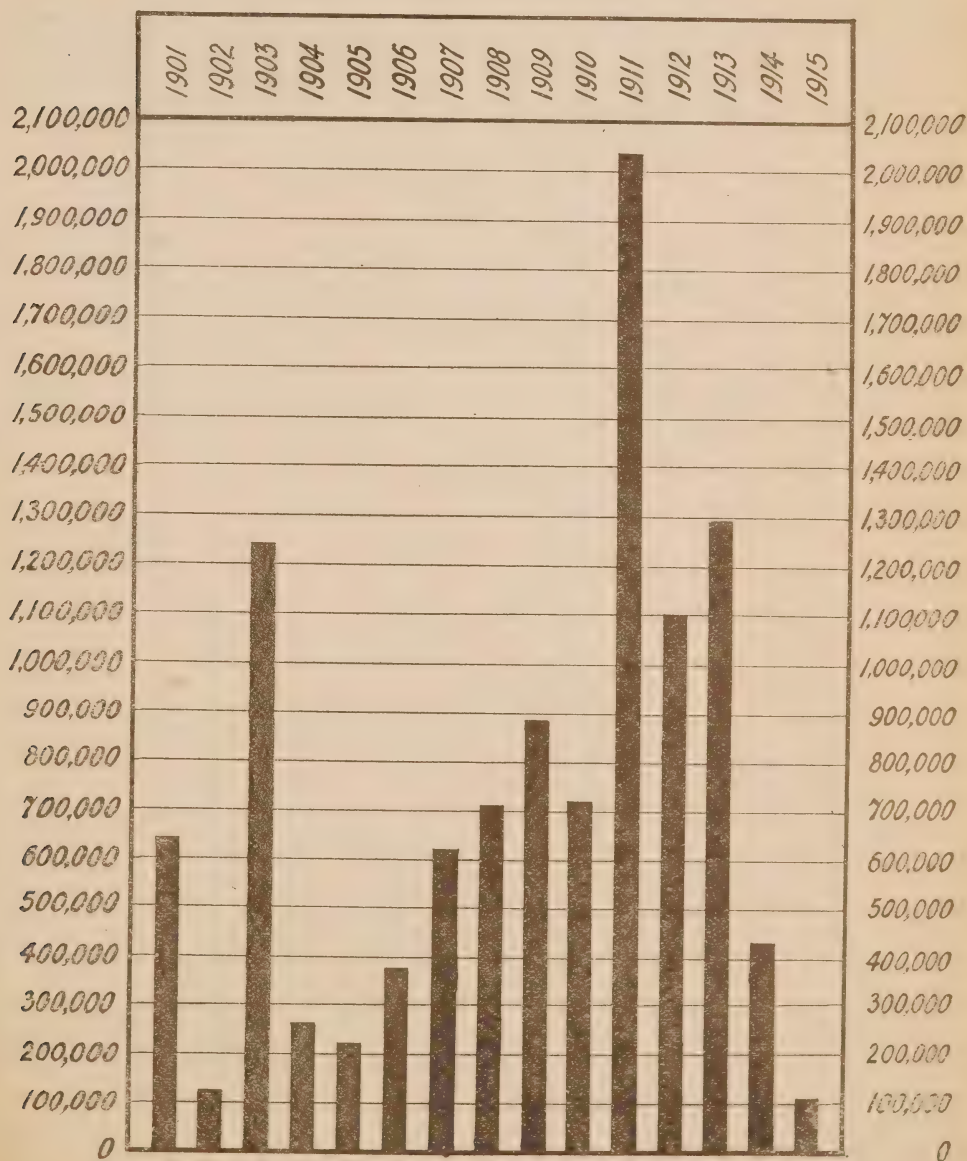
The following table shows the magnitude of disputes according to employees affected:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MAGNITUDE.
(TIME LOSSES).

Limits of groups.	No. of Disputes	No. of establishments concerned	No. of Employees affected	Estimated time losses in working days
15,000 days.....	1	1	600	15,000
10,000 and under 10,500 days	1	1	57	10,208
7,500 and under 8,000 days.....	1	5	2,500	7,500
7,000 and under 7,500 days.....	1	1	35	7,140
6,500 and under 7,000 days.....	1	1	80	6,640
5,500 and under 6,000 days.....	1	1	2,125	5,625
3,000 and under 3,500 days.....	1	1	13	3,087
2,500 and under 3,000 days.....	1	1	140	2,660
2,000 and under 2,500 days.....	2	3	2,126	10,304
1,500 and under 2,000 days.....	2	2	156	3,704
1,000 and under 1,500 days.....	7	18	676	3,321
500 and under 1,000 days.....	6	23	439	4,109
250 and under 500 days.....	8	16	696	3,834
100 and under 250 days.....	5	9	301	2,402
Under 100 days	2	5	26	126
Unsettled at end of year.....	3	8	168	15,309
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

Time Losses.

CHART SHOWING BY NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS THE TIME LOSSES CAUSED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1915.



Industries Affected by Trade Disputes.

The class of industry most affected by trade disputes during 1915 was the metal trades, there being 13 disputes recorded under this heading. In these 13 disputes, 15 establishments were concerned involving 2,842 employees, whose estimated total loss of time amounted to 40,812 working days. Workers placed under the heading of Miscellaneous Trades were affected by seven disputes, in which 14 establishments were concerned and 330 employees affected to the extent of 4,263 working days lost. Six

disputes occurred in the mining industry, through which 4,332 miners were affected and whose loss of time through these disputes amounted to 16,794 working days. Workers engaged in transport service were involved in four disputes to the number of 1,140, whose total approximate loss of time is calculated at 19,360 working days.

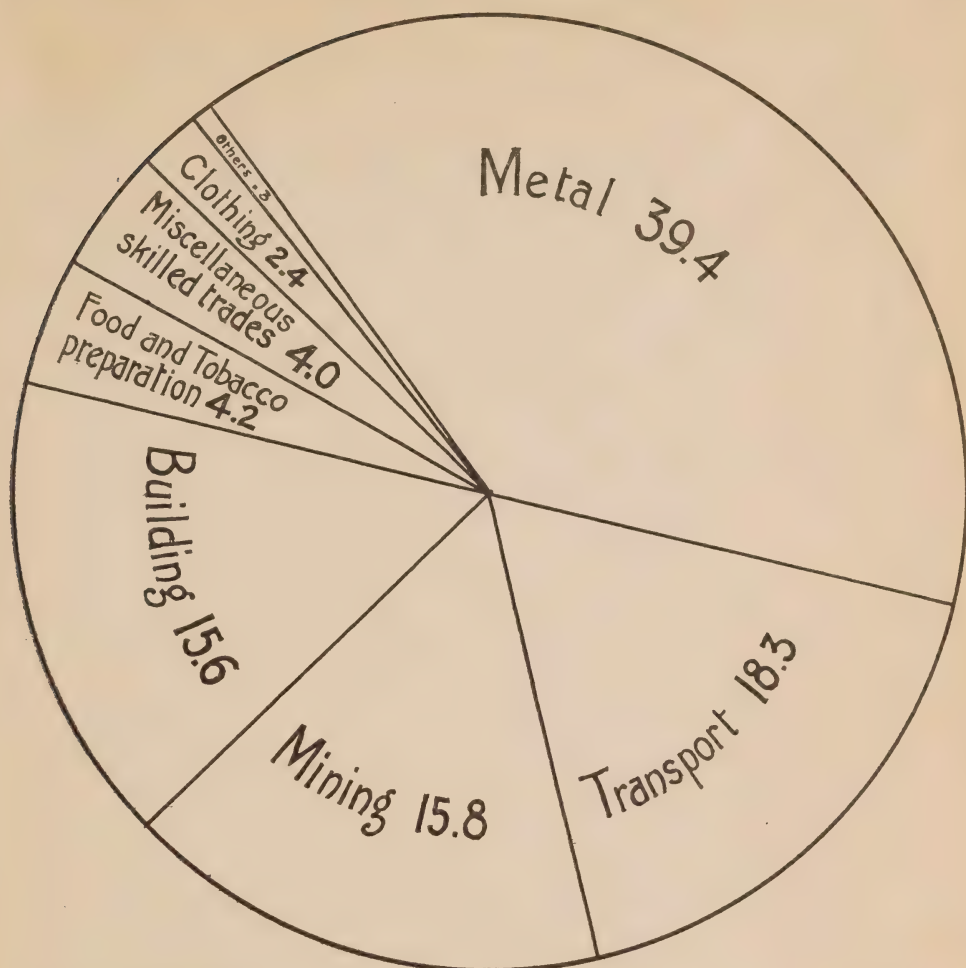
The table below shows the trade disputes of 1915 classified according to industries affected, together with establishments concerned, employees affected and the estimated loss of time to these employees.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES.

Trade or industry.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mining.....	6	11	4,332	16,794
Building.....	4	21	157	16,600
Metal.....	13	15	2,842	40,812
Printing.....	1	10	21	903
Clothing.....	4	5	180	2,540
Textile.....	1	1	50	450
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	3	11	88	4,427
Transport.....	4	8	1,140	19,360
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	7	14	330	4,263
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

The diagram on the following page illustrates the extent to which employees in the various trades were af-

ected by loss of time through trade disputes during 1915.



TIME LOSSES BY OCCUPATIONS.

Diagram showing percentages of working days lost through trades disputes in the various trades affected, 1915.

Duration of Trade Disputes.

The majority of trade disputes recorded during 1915 were of short duration, 22 out of the 43 disputes recorded being in existence less than 15 days. Fourteen of these terminated in less than five days of their commencement, while seven lasted not longer than ten days, and one dispute was settled within 15 days of its occurrence. On the other hand there were 13 disputes whose duration exceeded 30 days, three of these disputes—one lasting 179 days, another 205 days, and the third 230 days—were disputes carried over from 1914. The duration of three disputes

was indefinite owing to there having been no settlement arrived at by the close of the year. In the disputes terminating within 15 days of their commencement the time losses amounted to 33,839 working days. In those disputes exceeding 30 days' duration the loss of time was 57,001 days, and in the disputes of indefinite duration a loss of time of 15,309 working days was entailed.

The table on the following page statistically explains the above, according to industries affected, while the second table classifies the duration of disputes according to their causes.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRIES AND DURATION.

Trade or Industry.	5 days or less			6-10 days			11-15 days.			16-20 days			21-30 days			Over 30 days			Indefinite			Total		
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mining.....	510	4,218	15,654	1	1	1,140																		
Building.....	1	4	56																					
Metal.....	4	5	2,405							1	1	126												
Printing.....																								
Clothing.....				2	3	128				1	1	40												
Textile.....				1	1	50																		
Food and Tobacco preparation...	1	9	55																					
Transport.....	1	1	200	1	5	200	1	1	140				1	1	600									
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	2	2	35	2	9	130				3	3	165												
Total.....	14	31	6,927	7	19	622	1	1	140	5	5	331	1	1	600	12	31	352	3	8	168	43	96	106,149

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND DURATION.

Alleged cause or object of dispute.	5 days or less			6-10 days.			11-15 days.			16-20 days.			21-30 days.			Over 30 days.			Indefinite.			Total.				
	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of employees affected.	No. of establishments concerned.	Estimated time losses in working days.		
Increase in wages.....	8 13	3,428	11,204	3	7 364	3,390																		11 20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	2 13	69	321	1	2 100	600				1 1	16	304	1	1 600	15,000	5	5 111	14,143	1	5 28	8,429			11 27	924	38,807
Reduction in wages, other changes	1 1	250	1,250													1	1 12	996						2 2	202	2,246
Sympathetic.....																								3 3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons	1 1	1,125	5,625				1 1	140	1,960	1 1	140	2,660				1 1	80	6,640						2 2	1,205	12,365
For shorter hours, other changes.....																1 1	13	3,087						1 1	13	3,087
Increase in wages, other changes.....																			1 1	100	900			1 1	100	900
Employment of non-unionist.....										1 1	40	720												1 1	40	720
Demand for minimum wage scale.....																				1 2	40	5,980		1 2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....																								1 1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	2 3	2,055	8,275		3 10	158	1,204			2 2	135	2,538												9 36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	14 31	9,927	29,685	7 19	622	5,194		1 1	140	1,960	5 5	331	6,222	1 1	600	15,000	12 31	352	35,779	3 8	168	15,306	43 96	9,140	106,149	

Localities Affected by Trade Disputes.

The province in which the greatest number of trade disputes occurred was Ontario, 16 disputes being recorded from localities within its boundaries. Localities in Nova Scotia were affected by eight trade disputes, while Quebec and British Columbia are credited with five disputes each and Manitoba and

Alberta with four disputes each. Only one dispute was recorded from New Brunswick. In the matter of time losses, Ontario again heads the list with 34,711 working days lost to employees through trade disputes. British Columbia comes next with 26,513 working days lost, Nova Scotia next with 24,025 days lost, and Quebec with 15,362 days lost. The following table shows the disputes classified by provinces:

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY PROVINCES.

Province	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Nova Scotia.....	8	14	3,821	24,025
New Brunswick.....	1	2	100	600
Quebec.....	5	9	2,738	15,362
Ontario.....	16	34	1,123	34,711
Manitoba.....	4	14	107	830
Alberta.....	4	14	355	4,108
British Columbia.....	5	9	896	26,513
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

Disputes by Months.

The tables on the following page shows the monthly record of trade disputes. The first table takes into consideration only the trade disputes that actually commenced during each month of 1915, while the second table deals with the disputes existing during each month. From the first it will be seen that the greatest number of disputes commenced during March, in which month six disputes began and by which 18 establishments were concerned, 864 employees involved with an estimated loss of time of 24,703 working days. In each of the months of June and August five disputes commenced. In the five disputes commencing during August 3,535 employees were affected. This is the greatest number of employees involved in trade dis-

putes in any one month during 1915. The total loss of time entailed by these 3,535 employees amounted to 22,070 working days. With reference to the second table dealing with the disputes in existence during each month it will be noted from a glance at the table that there were more disputes in existence during the month of April than in any other month, 13 disputes being recorded. There were more employees affected by the disputes in existence during August than in any other month, namely, 3,681, whose loss of time amounted to 19,091 working days. Twelve disputes were in existence during March, 11 in August and 10 in June.

A chart follows the two tables above referred to illustrating the time losses by months.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.

MONTH.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	1	1	14	70
February.....	2	6	128	8,829
March.....	6	18	864	24,703
April.....	4	12	149	1,999
May.....				
June.....	5	15	270	5,980
July.....	2	2	260	1,560
August.....	5	7	3,535	22,070
September.....	3	14	470	2,960
October.....	4	8	2,680	9,394
November.....	4	6	481	4,269
December.....	2	2	160	1,320
Total.....	38	91	9,011	83,154

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND THE TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

MONTH	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
January.....	6	6	143	3,945
February.....	7	11	262	4,450
March.....	12	28	1,026	23,637
April.....	13	34	421	8,044
May.....	7	11	279	7,120
June.....	10	24	488	6,810
July.....	9	23	569	6,778
August.....	11	27	3,681	19,091
September.....	8	24	589	5,836
October.....	7	12	2,754	11,313
November.....	6	13	549	6,037
December.....	4	9	228	3,088

CHART SHOWING TIME LOSSES BY MONTHS, 1915.

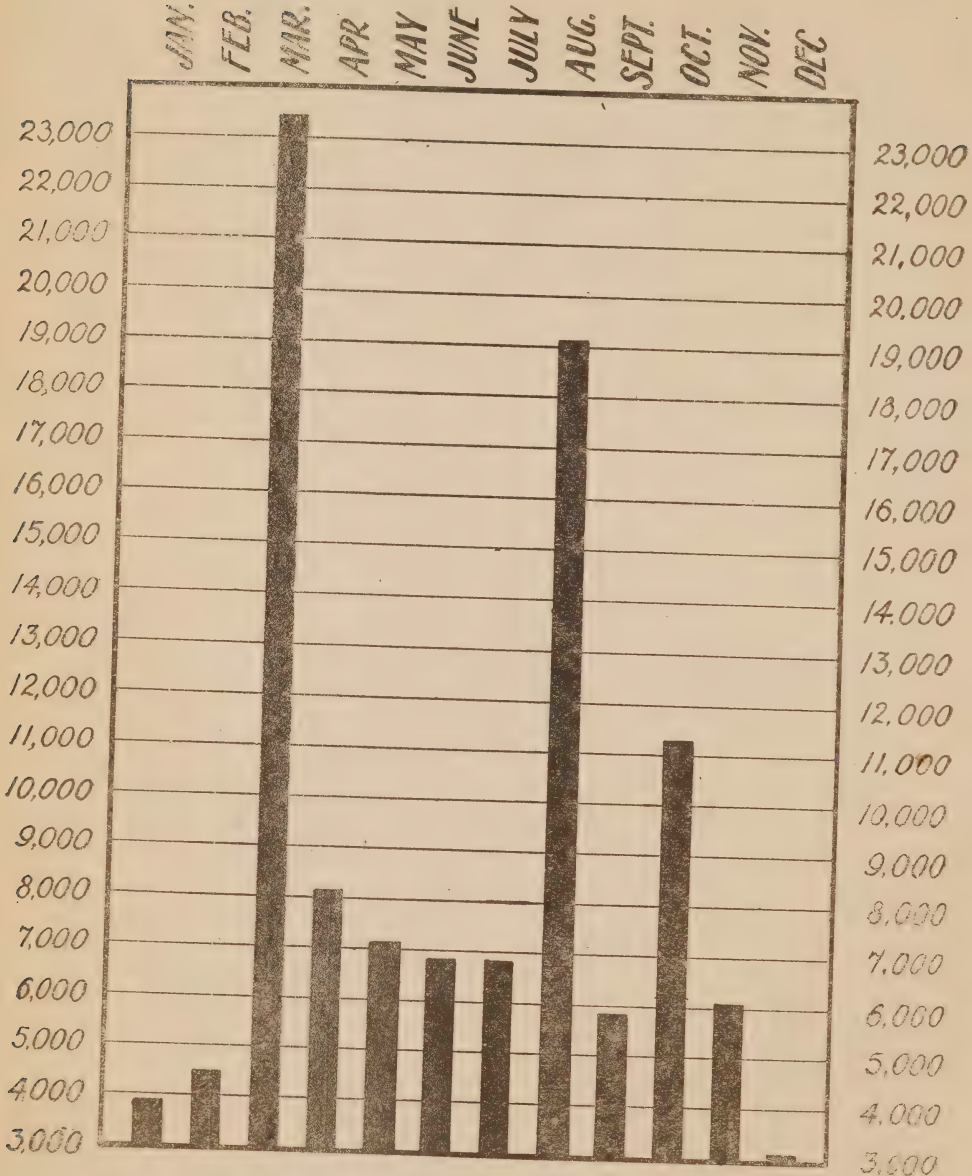
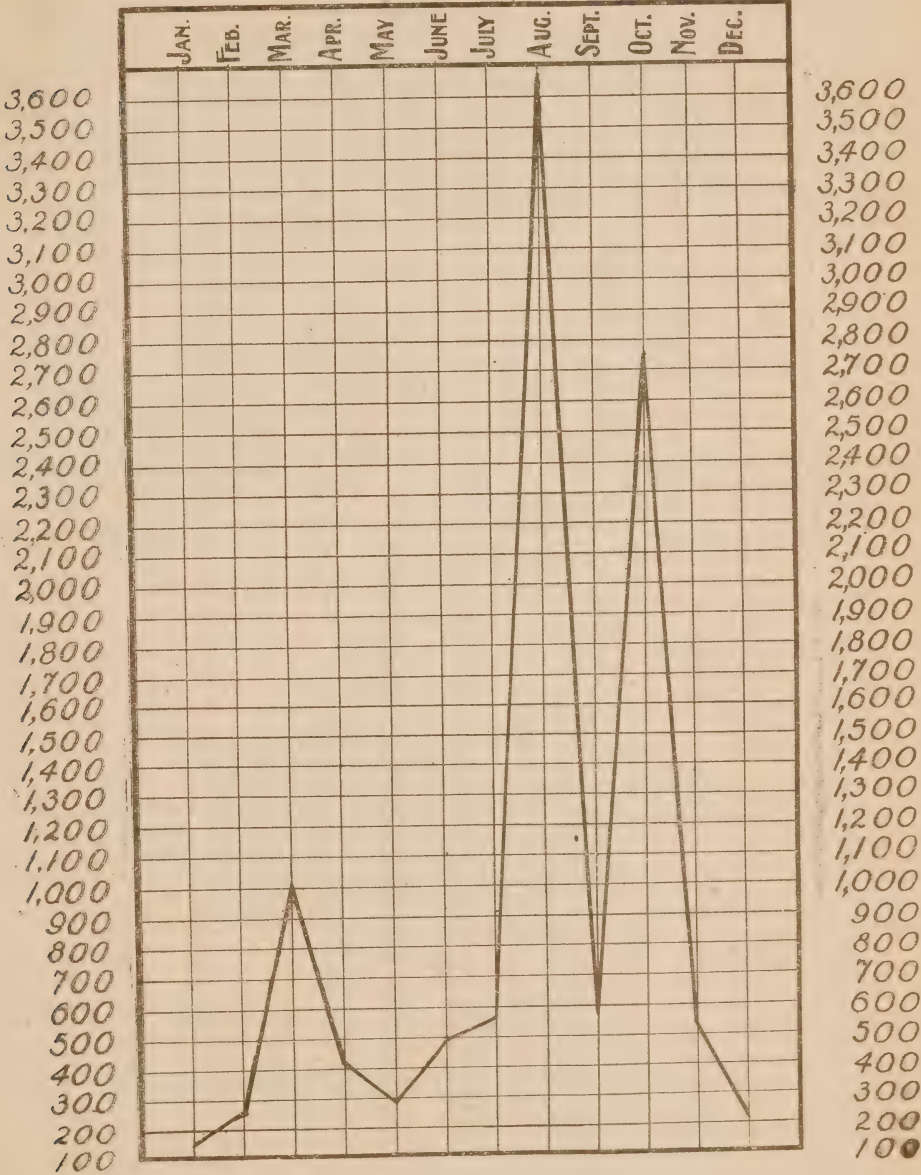


CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.



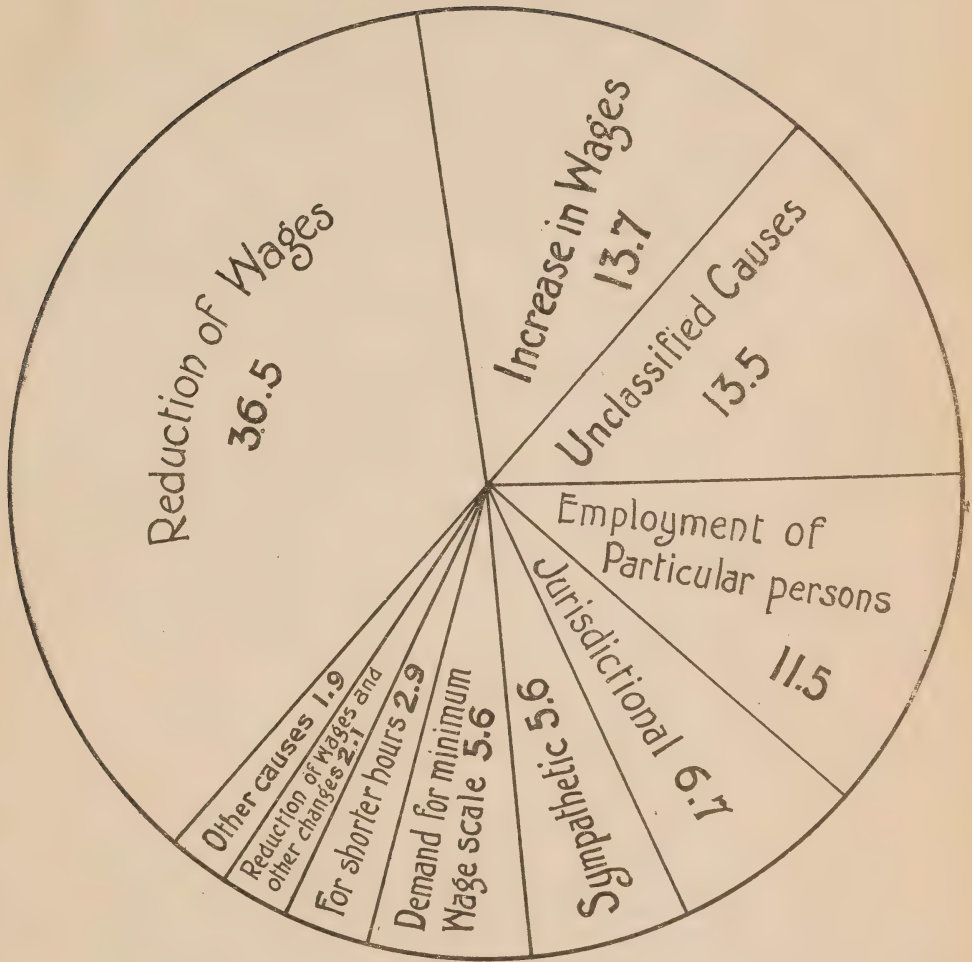
Causes of Disputes.

Differences between employers and their employees over the question of wages was responsible for 26 out of the 43 trade disputes recorded during 1915. In the 26 disputes, 5,118 employees were affected with loss of time estimated at 62,527 working days. Eleven of these disputes arose as a result of the refusal of employers to grant increased wages; 11 were caused through employers reducing the wages of their employees;

two were due to a reduction in wages accompanied by other changes in working conditions, and one each as a result of a demand on the part of employees for increased wages and other changes and for the adoption of a minimum wage scale. The following table shows the classification of trade disputes according to causes; while the diagram on the following page illustrates the percentage of working days lost in proportion to the various causes of the disputes.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES.

Cause or object of dispute	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Increase in wages.....	<u>11</u>	20	3,792	14,594
Reduction in wages.....	<u>11</u>	27	924	38,807
Reduction in wages and other changes.....	<u>2</u>	2	262	2,246
Sympathetic.....	<u>3</u>	3	325	6,015
Employment of particular persons.....	<u>2</u>	2	1,205	12,265
For shorter and other changes.....	<u>1</u>	1	13	3,087
Increase in wages and other changes.....	<u>1</u>	1	100	900
Employment of non-unionists.....	<u>1</u>	1	40	720
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	<u>1</u>	2	40	5,980
Jurisdictional.....	<u>1</u>	1	35	7,140
Unclassified.....	<u>9</u>	36	2,404	14,395
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149



TIME LOSSES BY CAUSES.

Diagram showing percentages of working days lost according to causes of trades disputes, 1915.

Methods of Settlement.

With regard to the methods of settlement of the various disputes, it will be observed from the following table that 11 of the disputes were either indefinite in their outcome or remained unsettled at the close of the year. The settlement of 11 of the other disputes was brought about by negotiation between the parties

concerned. Six disputes were settled by mediation and in six others settlements were effected through employees accepting the terms of their employers. In five cases, the striking employees left the establishments where the disputes arose and obtained work elsewhere. The following table shows the disputes classified according to the different methods of settlement:

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1915.

Method of Settlement.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.
Mediation.....	6	11	5,633	33,989
Negotiations between parties.....	11	36	780	7,562
Replacement of strikers.....	2	2	180	3,380
Work resumed on Employers' terms.....	6	9	804	5,840
Work resumed pending final settlement.....	2	10	71	579
Strikers obtained work elsewhere.....	5	12	194	19,969
Unclassified, indefinite and unsettled.....	11	16	1,478	34,830
Total.....	43	96	9,140	106,149

Results of Disputes.

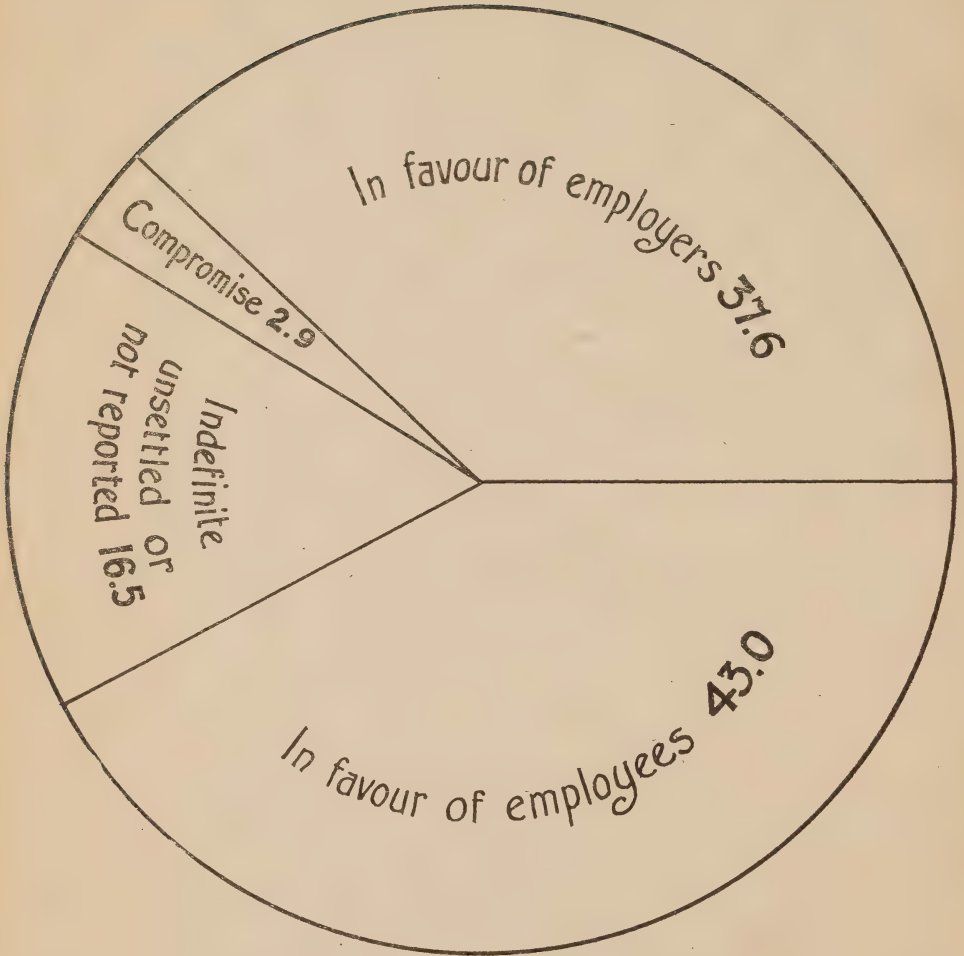
The result in the majority of the disputes in which a settlement was reached was in favour of the employers, the number resulting thus being 16. Fifteen of the disputes, however, resulted in favour of the employees, while in six others the result was either indefinite or the dispute remained unsettled at the end of the year. In six of the disputes a compromise arrangement was effected

between the parties. In the fifteen disputes resulting in favour of the employees 52 establishments were concerned, 7,332 employees were affected and a loss of time amounting to 45,651 working days entailed. The table on the following page classifies the trade disputes according to causes and results, while the diagram following the table shows the percentage of working days lost in proportion to the results of the different disputes.

TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, 1915.—CLASSIFIED BY CAUSES AND RESULTS.

	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.				Compromise.				Indefinite, unsettled.				Total.			
	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working days.	No. of disputes.
Increase in wages.....	514	3,264	11,770	2	2	300	1,000	3	3185	1,695	1	1	43	129	1120	3,792	14,594			
Reduction in wages.....	210	655	15,275	4	7	99	12,145	2	3110	910	3	7	60	10,477	1127	924	38,807			
Reduction in wages and other changes.....				2	2	262	2,246								2	2	262	2,246		
Sympathetic.....	1	140	1,960	2	185	4,055									3	3	325	6,015		
Employment of particular persons.....	1	1,125	5,625	1	1	80	6,640								2	2	1,205	12,265		
For shorter hours and other changes.....				1	1	13	3,087								1	1	13	3,087		
Increase in wages and other changes.....													1	100	900	1	100	900		
Employment of non-unionists.....					1	40	720								1	1	40	720		
Demand for a minimum wage scale.....												1	2	40	5,980	1	2	40	5,980	
Jurisdictional.....					1	35	7,140									1	35	7,140		
Unclassified.....	626	2,148	11,021	2	9	196	2,954	1	1	60	420					936	2,404	14,395		
Total.....	1552	7,332	45,651	1626	1,210	39,987		6	7355	3,025		6	11243	17,486	4396	9,140	106,149			

Alleged Cause or Object of Dispute.



RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Diagram showing percentages of working days lost according to results of trade disputes, 1915.

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Mining:—</i> Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.	Increase in wages.....	Men returned to work on question being referred to conciliation.	Indefinite.....	June 24	June 28	1	43	129
Coal Miners.....	Westville, N.S.	Increase in wages.....	Conciliation Board under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act agreed upon and men returned to work.	In favour of employees....	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	1	350	1,400
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.	Employment of particular persons	Special precautions taken.....	In favour of employees....	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	1	1,125	5,625
Asbestos miners...	Thetford Mines, Que.	Increase in wages.....	Conferences arranged by Department of Labour.	In favour of employees....	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	5	2,500	7,500
Coal miners.....	Lovettville, Alta.	Increase in wages.....	Men agreed to terms offered prior to strike, which meant partial increase.	Compromise.....	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	1	114	1,140
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.	Additional remuneration for pushing coal cars excessive distance.	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees....	Nov. 3	Nov. 9	2	200	1,000
					Total.....		11	4,332	16,794
<i>Building:—</i> Plumbers and steamfitters.	Victoria, B.C.	Reduction in wages.....	Unsettled at end of year.....		Feb. 16		5	28	8,429

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Building—(Con.)</i> Plasterers and plasterers labourers.	Toronto, Ont.	Employment of particular persons and recognition of union.	Dispute not officially "declared off" but work where strike occurred completed.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 17	June 22	1	80	6,640
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Brandon, Man.	Reduction in wages.	Employees accepted reduction.	In favour of employers.	Mar. 1	Mar. 5	4	74	56
Plumbers and steamfitters.	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Employers' refusal to sign new agreement.	Employers signed new agreement and men returned to work.	In favour of employees.	June 1	Aug. 6	11	35	1,475
					Total.		21	157	16,600
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.	Anderst, N.S.	Reduction in wages.	No formal settlement, but a number of men enlisted elsewhere. Strike-pay was discontinued by the Union.	In favour of employers.	May 11	April 30 1914 1915	1	8	816
Moulders.	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Reduction in wages.	Majority of former employees left locality and financial support from Union ceased.	In favour of employers.	May 1	July 31 1914 1915	1	57	10,208
Sheet metal workers.	Toronto, Ont.	Jurisdictional between carpenters and sheet metal workers.	Men secured work elsewhere; strike pay discontinued.	In favour of employers.	June 25	Aug. 31 1914 1915	1	25	7,140

Moulders.....	Owen Sound, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	No agreement reached—strike dragged.	No agreement reached—strike Indefinite.....	Oct. 1914	May 10 1915	1	16	1,744
Ironworkers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Strikers returned to work at old rates	In favour of employers	Feb. 8	Feb. 12	1	100	400
Ironworkers.....	Montreal, Que.	In sympathy with members of International Brotherhood of Ironworkers on strike in United States.	Work completed and company not affected.	In favour of employers	April 23	May 31	1	45	1,395
Iron moulders.....	Peterborough, Ont.	Reduction in wages.....	Compromise arrangement mutually satisfactory reached and strikers returned to work.	Compromise	July 12	Aug. 18	1	10	310
Labourers.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Reduction in wages and employment of particular persons.	Men returned to work at reduced rates; persons objected to dismissed	In favour of employers	July 15	July 21	1	250	1,250
Boilermakers, ironworkers and helpers.	Halifax, N.S.	Demand for a minimum wage scale	Unsettled at end of year.		Aug. 2		2	40	5,980
Metal workers.....	New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.	Result of misunderstanding.....	Matter referred to a Board of Conciliation under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.	In favour of employees	Aug. 16	Aug. 20	2	2,000	8,000
Machinists.....	New Glasgow, N.S.	Protest against employment of female labour and unsatisfactory shop conditions.	Employees' demands acceded to....	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 6	1	55	275
Electrical workers	Toronto, Ont.	Refusal of employers to abide by award of Conciliation Board in favour of employees.	Employees accepted amended schedule of wages.	In favour of employers	Nov. 2	Nov. 23	1	126	2,394
Iron workers.....	Esquimalt, B.C.	Increase in wages and fortnightly pay-day.	Unsettled at end of year.		Dec. 21		1	100	900
			Total.....				15	2,842	40,812

DETAILED LIST OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement	Date of termination.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Printing:—</i> Job Printers.....	Edmonton, Alta.	Employers refused to sign new agreement.	Employers signed agreement granting demands. Wages increase to become effective on November 1.	In favour of employees.	Mar. 3	April 22	10	21	903
				Total.....	Total.....		10	21	903
<i>Clothing:—</i> Cloak and suit makers.	Vancouver, B.C.	Strikers demanded regular hours, Saturday afternoon off, all work to be piece work, finishers and pressers wages to be increased and a union shop.	Agreement signed granting all demands.	In favour of employees.	April 9	April 19	1	28	224
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Employment of non-unionists.	Places of strikers filled and employers continued to maintain an "open shop."	In favour of employers.	June 2	June 23	1	40	720
Cap makers.....	Toronto, Ont.	Reduction in wages and for a union shop.	Men secured work elsewhere and strikers' places filled.	In favour of employers.	June 21	Sept. 25	1	12	996
Boot and shoe workers.	Fredericton, N.B.	Reduction in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	2	100	600
				Total.....	Total.....		5	180	2,540
<i>Textile:—</i> Weavers.....	Peterborough, Ont.	Increase in wages.....	Partial increase granted.	Compromise.	Oct. 4	Oct. 14	1	50	450
				Total.....	Total.....		1	50	450

<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation:—</i> Brewery workers.	Montreal, Que.	Demand for shorter hours; minimum wage scale and recognition of union.	Strike understood to have terminated though no formal settlement reported.	In favour of employers	June 15 1914	1	13	3,087
Bakers	Toronto, Ont.	Reduction in wages	Several firms reduced wage scale; others continued to pay full rates pending new agreement.	In favour of employees	April 8	9	55	275
Cigar makers	Edmonton, Alta.	Reduction in wages	Majority of strikers left locality and most of the others secured work elsewhere.	In favour of employers	Aug. 6	1	20	1,065
			Total			11	88	4,427
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:—</i> Longshoremen	Vancouver, B.C.	Reduction in wages of certain classes of longshoremen.	Restoration of conditions obtaining before wage reduction.	In favour of employees	Mar. 2	1	600	15,000
Longshoremen	Victoria, B.C.	In sympathy with strikers at Vancouver.	Strike called off on adjustment of dispute at Vancouver.	In favour of employees	Mar. 15	1	140	1,960
Coal Handlers	Halifax, N.S.	Increase in wages	Partial increase granted	In favour of employees	Sept. 1	5	200	1,800
Freight handlers	Sarnia, Ont.	Increase in wages	Men returned to work	In favour of employers	Sept. 15	1	200	600
			Total			8	1,140	19,360

DETAILED LIST OF TRADES DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1915—*Concluded.*

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged cause or object.	Method of settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement.	Date of termination.	No. of establishments concerned.	No. of employees affected.	Estimated time losses in working-days.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Waiters.....	Winnipeg, Man.	Lock-out following demand for an increase in wages.	Employers agreed to employ union waiters at lunch counter; some of former employees returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employees....	Jan. 16	Jan. 21	1	14	70
Cooks & waiters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dismissal of white men and employment of Chinese.	Places filled by women, members of the union, at union rate of wages.	In favour of employees....	Mar. 22	April 8	1	9	144
Bag makers.....	Berlin, Ont.....	Increase in wages.....	Specified piece-work rate agreed upon	Compromise.....	April 21	April 27	1	21	105
Paper makers.....	Donnacona, Que.	In sympathy with strike in progress in United States.	Strikers' places filled.....	In favour of employees....	June 24	July 19	1	140	2,660
Cooks, waiters and waitresses.	Winnipeg, Man.	Employees demanded a six-day week instead of seven.	Strikers secured work elsewhere and their places were filled.	In favour of employees....	Sept. 9	Sept. 18	8	70	560
Waiters.....	Toronto, Ont....	Second reduction in wages.....	Men returned to work pending a final adjustment.	Indefinite.....	Oct. 1	Oct. 21	1	16	304
Printing-room employees.	Ottawa, Ont....	Concerning a question of discipline.	Amicably settled.....	Compromise.....	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	1	60	420
				Total.....			14	330	4,263

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1915.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department during the last quarter of 1915, including the months of October, November and December. Three changes were reported during this quarter, all of which were in the nature of increases, and affected persons engaged in the mining industry only. During the first quarter of 1915, 17 changes were reported; 15 were recorded for the second quarter; and 13 during the third, making a total of 48 changes during the year. The number of employees affected by these changes in the last quarter was 5,449, as compared with 4,021 involved in the 27 changes of the corresponding period of 1914. In a table following are shown the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour according to classes of workmen affected, with the number affected in each case, the date from which each change took effect, and the particulars of changes in so far as could be ascertained.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours of labour according to the industry affected:

Mining. — Twenty-five hundred employees of asbestos mining companies of

Thetford Mines, Que., received an increase of 25 cents per day. This change was brought about as a result of a strike.

On November 1, coal miners, employed in collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, N.S., to the number of 480, were granted an increase of 5 cents per day. The same company granted an increase of 5 cents per day to about 630 shiftmen, timbermen, tracklayers, etc., on the same date. This increase was given under an arrangement brought about by the Provincial Workmen's Association after some week's negotiations with the company. The company agreed to give an increase of 10 cents per day to all its employees at the collieries who were getting less than \$2.00 per day. The rest of the increase will be given on April 1, 1916.

Another change which took effect on November 11 was one which affected over 2,000 employees of the Canadian Copper Company of Copper Cliff, Ont. On that date the smelters, shops and mechanics were placed on an eight-hour day. In nearly all cases where the employees did not have their working hours reduced, they were given an increase in wages. This change was entirely voluntary on the part of the company. Particulars in regard to the principal classes affected are given in the table.

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**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA,
JANUARY, 1916.**

THE movement in prices continued upward, there being further increases in many lines of goods and no important decreases except in the wholesale price of eggs. In metals and in chemicals general advances continued. Further important rises in wheat and oats occurred, due to a good export demand in spite of high prices and difficulties in shipping. Flour advanced both wholesale and retail, while bread prices began to rise. Eggs declined in the latter part of the month in wholesale prices, but at the middle of the month retail prices were lower than in December in only 11 cities, and were higher in 25. Butter began to ease off on wholesale markets, but in retail stores was higher than in December in 19 cities. At Winnipeg prices eased off and dairy butter was down in retail prices in Montreal and Kingston. Boots and shoes showed important advances in wholesale prices as hides and leather rose somewhat above the high levels already prevailing. Potatoes rose to very high levels, retail prices being over \$2.00 per bag in many localities in Eastern Canada at the middle of the month. By the end of the month wholesale prices had risen to \$2.10 per bag in car lots. The scarcity was due to loss through rot and to the short crops in Eastern Canada. In Western cities prices were also higher, although the crop had been large. Shipments to Eastern Canada had been made, notably from British Columbia to Ontario. Local shortage on account of bad roads also developed in some localities. Beans and evaporated apples advanced in some cities, owing to a shortage in the crops last year.

In retail prices the cost of a list of 29 staple foods averaged \$8.282 in the 60 cities as compared with \$8.128 in December, \$7.967 in January, 1915, and \$7.729 in January, 1914. Slight in-

creases for the month appeared in beef, mutton, eggs, butter, flour, beans, sugar and potatoes.

As compared with January of last year increases appeared in lard, eggs, butter, cheese, evaporated apples, sugar, tea, coffee and potatoes. Prices were lower, however, in milk, bread and flour. Coal and wood also averaged slightly lower. Rent was 40c per week lower in the average. As compared with January, 1914, prices were higher for beef, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, beans, sugar, tea, coffee and potatoes, but were slightly lower in veal, mutton, pork, lard, and milk. Coal, wood and coal oil were down slightly, while rent averaged 85c per week lower.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number showed another steep rise, standing at 172.0 for January, as compared with 162.4 for December and 139.3 for January, 1915. The chief advances for the month occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides, leather, boots and shoes, metals, building materials, and drugs and chemicals.

As compared with January a year ago, prices were higher in animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, textiles, hides, leather, boots and shoes, fuel and lighting, building materials, house furnishings, drugs and chemicals, raw furs, and sundries. Prices were lower in grains and fodder. All groups were considerably higher than in both January, 1914 and 1913, except fish, fuel and lighting, lumber, raw furs, and liquors and tobacco.

More detailed information as to prices movement for the month appears in the accompanying tables and in the following notes.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT
IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Dec. 1915	Jan. 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	46.4	47.2	46.6	47.2
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	32.6	32.8	32.2	32.4
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	16.6	17.6	17.5	17.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.4	20.8	21.1
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.6	19.0	19.7	19.9
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	36.2	35.8	36.0	36.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	24.8	25.1	26.3	26.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.2	35.6	36.2	36.6
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	45.5	45.5	45.4	46.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	33.4	34.9	35.4	36.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	55.2	55.2	52.2	52.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	61.0	61.8	65.4	66.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	35.9	35.0	37.4	38.1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.3	22.5	24.3	24.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.6	20.5	22.0	22.4
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.2	67.5	66.0	66.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	32.0	39.0	35.0	37.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.5	24.5	23.5	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	11.8	13.2	16.6	17.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.5
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.2	12.9	12.7	12.7
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.8	30.8	30.8	31.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.2	14.0	14.2	14.4
Tea, Black.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.7
Tea, Green.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.0
Coffee.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.9	9.8	9.8
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	38.0	31.7	42.0	47.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.729	\$7.967	\$8.128	\$8.282
Starch.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	54.1	54.1	53.0	53.2
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.1	38.0	37.9	36.9
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.9	42.5	41.5	41.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.2	31.2	30.2	30.7
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.9	23.7	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.901	\$1.895	\$1.847	\$1.844
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.830	\$4.370	\$3.975	\$3.975
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.841	\$14.493	\$14.265	\$13.977	\$14.143

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Dec. 1915	Jan. 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.413	7.851	8.239	8.305
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.685	6.806	6.953	7.034
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.450	7.752	8.108	8.289
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.277	7.444	7.760	8.029
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.265	7.709	8.114	8.134
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.230	8.126	8.427	8.439
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.516	8.864	8.315	8.465
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.762	8.566	8.356	8.314
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.082	8.975	8.649	8.706

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.548	1.561	1.553	1.578
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.548	1.548
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.819	1.785	1.788	1.798
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.886	1.809	1.752	1.764
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.791	1.791	1.779	1.783
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.362	2.391	2.280	2.203
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.622	2.582	2.394	2.397
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.623	1.754	1.706	1.709
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.315	2.354	2.180	2.210

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.300	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.281	3.452	3.450	3.452
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.531	3.500	3.540	3.547
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.245	4.070	3.780	3.780
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	7.500	5.812	4.870	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.905	6.095	5.150	5.155
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.687	5.970	5.210	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.400	5.230	4.010	4.017

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

The list of commodities for which retail prices are obtained at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the 60 localities of the Dominion has been increased by the addition of several lines of meat, fish, canned vegetables, tapioca, etc. As the quotations for these commodities have not been obtained back to 1910 they are not included in the calculation of the budget of weekly family expenditures, but the quotations are now given in the table of retail prices appearing from month to month.

In wholesale prices the quotations for grains, animals and meats, dairy products, and potatoes are obtained at the first of each week as heretofore since 1910. For other commodities prices are obtained now on the fifteenth day of the month instead of at the first of the month as before.

Retail Prices.

Prices of meat tended upward in several localities throughout the Dominion, but some decreases also occurred. Beef was higher in Cobalt, Ont., in Edmonton, Alberta, and in New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. John's, Que., Peterborough and St. Thomas, Ont., and at Fernie, B.C. Veal was higher at Cobalt, Ont., but lower in Fernie, B.C. Mutton advanced at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., Guelph and Cobalt, Ont., in Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., but declined at St. Thomas, Ont. Pork advanced at Newcastle, N.B., Hull, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Brandon, Man., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. The price was lower in St. Thomas, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., Edmonton, Alberta, and Fernie, B.C. Bacon was higher in Newcastle, N.B., Brockville, Belleville, Guelph, Berlin, London, St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C. Lard was higher in Orillia, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C. The rise in pork was reported due to the demand for military supplies. In Cobalt, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., general advances in meats appeared, but in

Fernie, B.C., there was a general decline, and this had been in progress since October, the total decline being from 33½ to 50 per cent in beef, 20 per cent in pork and 10 per cent in mutton and veal. At New Westminster, B.C., meat prices, especially hog products, were rising in the last two weeks of the month.

Prices of fresh fish were lower at Newcastle, N.B., Owen Sound, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask., and New Westminster, B.C. The lower prices at Saskatoon were reported due to lower freight rates from British Columbia. Canned salmon was higher at London, Ont., and at Vancouver, B.C.

Eggs were higher at the middle of the month than in December in 25 of the cities, but were lower in 11. Wholesale prices of eggs had declined slightly in the early part of the month, and toward the end of the month fell steeply, as a result of mild weather in Eastern Canada. Butter advanced in 19 cities east of Winnipeg, but declined in two. The wholesale price of butter had been unusually steady for some weeks, having reached a high level in December. Cheese advanced in eight cities in Ontario and also in Fernie, B.C.

Flour advanced in 15 cities in the east and six cities in the west in sympathy with the wholesale market and the high price of wheat. Prices of bread were also beginning to rise toward the end of the month.

Beans advanced in five cities in Eastern Canada and in Moose Jaw, Sask. Great scarcity was reported owing to the short crop in Canada and United States in 1915 and the exports of military supplies. Evaporated apples also began to advance further, the wholesale price having risen owing to a smaller production in 1915. Prunes declined in some localities, the California yield having been good. Sugar also showed some advances.

Potatoes advanced in 25 cities in the east and eight cities in the west, and were still upward. Owing to short

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						Price Edw. Isl'd	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Score
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak, . . . lb.	25	20	20	25	22	22.4	18	22	25	25	22	23.5	18-20	22	23	22
2-Beef, round steak, . . . "	23	18	20	24	22	21.4	16	20	22	20	20	20.5	25	20	18	20
3-Beef, rib roast, prime, . . "	18	18	15	22	18	18.2	16	16	20-25	16	16	17.6	20-22	22	18	18
4-Beef, shoulder roast, . . . "	18	16	15	18	16	16.6	15	14	15	14	15	14.5	17-18	15	15	16
5-Veal, roast, forequarter . . "	16-18	10	15	12	15	13.8	.....	12	10	10	10	10.6	20-24	12	15	18
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. . . "	18	15	15	20	20	17.6	16	22	16	15	15	17.6	18-20	18	.....	20
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham . . "	20	18	18	18	20	18.8	18	20	20	16	18	18.5	18-20	18	17	18
8-Pork, fresh, chops . . . "	20	20	18	18	20	19.2	16	18	20	16	20	18.5	18	18	19	18
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	20	20	18	17	18	18.6	15	16	18	16	18	17.0	18-20	17	18	16
10-Bacon, br fast, not sli'd . "	28	25	25	25	25	25.6	25	28	25	25	30	27.0	20-25	25	25	26
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality . . "	6-16	9-15	18	6-10	10-18	.....	3.5	8	5-6	7	7	.....	8-20	.....	.....	16
12- " salt, herrings, . . . doz.	30	30	.....	.....	35	.....	30-40	.....	30	30	30	.....	40	.....	30	.....
13- " canned, salmon, . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
medium, 1 lb. tall, can	20-25	18	18	18	18	18.9	22	20	24	20	15	19.2	25	20-25	20	20
14-Lard, pure leaf, best, . . lb.	20	20	18	17	18	18.6	18	18	29	18	18	18.5	23-25	19	20	18
15-Eggs, new laid, doz.	50	40	45	45	45	45.0	38	45	45	45	38	43.7	50-60	50	45	59
16-Eggs, packed, "	37	35	40	38	.....	37.6	.....	35	38	40	38	37.8	40	40	35	35
17-Milk (delivered), . . . qt.	10	8	7	9	8	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.7	10	9	8	8
18-Butter, dairy, solid, . . lb.	35	35	30	35	33	33.6	29	32	33-36	30	30	31.6	35	36	35	32
19- " creamery prints, . . . "	42	38	37	38	38	38.6	33	38	38-40	40	40	39.2	38	38	38	35
20-Cheese, old, . . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22.0	20	.....	25	25	22	24.2	25	20	25	25
21-Cheese, new, "	22	23	21	22	.....	22.0	18	22	25	24	20	22.7	20	20	.....	20
22-Bread, plain white, . . . "	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	4	5.3	5.3	4	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.3-4.3	5	3.8
23-Flour, ordinary, "	4-4.4	4	4.2	3.4	4-4.4	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	5	3.6	4.2-4.2	3.2
24-Rolled oats, standard, . . "	5	5	5	5	5	5.0	4.5	5	5	5	5	5.0	5	5	5	4
25-Rice, medium, "	5	6	6	6	6	5.8	5	6	6	6	6	6.0	6-7	5	6	5
26-Rice, Patna, "	8	7	8	7	8	7.6	7	7	8	10	8	8.2	.....	7	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl . . "	10	10	12	10	10	10.4	10	10	19	10	10	10.0	5	10	10	10
28-Tomatoes, canned, . . . can	13	15	13	10	12	12.6	12	12	12	12	10	12.0	12	10	10	10
29-Peas, canned, "	10	10	10	10	10	10.6	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	12	10	10	10
30-Corn, canned, "	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	12	10	10	10
31-Beans, common, lb.	8	10	9	20	8-9	11.1	6.5	10	8	9	9	9.0	7	10	9	8
32-Apples, evaporated, . . . "	10	13	15	10	12	12.6	12	12	10	12	15	12.2	13	12.5	12.5	12
33-Prunes, medium, "	14	13	14	10	12	12.6	12	12	12	12	10	11.5	12	15	12.5	12
34-Sugar, granulated, . . . "	8	7.8	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.5	7	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.5
35-Sugar, yellow, "	7	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.9	5.5	6.7	7.1	7
36-Tea, black, medium, . . . "	40	40	40	40	35	39.0	30	40	45	40	40	41.2	40	30	40	30
37-Tea, green, medium, . . . "	40	40	40	40	.....	40.0	60	.....	55	55	.....	55.0	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium, "	40	45	45	40	40	42.0	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bush., 90 lbs.) . . .	\$1.60	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.50	\$1.35	\$1.31	\$0.68	\$1.59	\$1.80	\$1.65*	\$1.75	\$1.67	\$1.40-	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.20
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart, . . . . .	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.16-20	.15	.10	.10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound, "	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.14	.10	.10	.107	.08-10	.08	.08	.08
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lb. . .	8.50	.....	8.50	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.00	.....	8.25	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.25	7.25	8.00	8.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	3.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	4.60	5.25	5.90	6.00	6.50	5.50	5.975	5.00	4.75	6.00	5.25
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	.....	7.083	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord, (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon, "	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.20	.20	.22	.20	.20
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveni- ences, per month,	14.00	18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	18.00	6.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.50	13.81	20.00	12.00	14.00	18.00
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveni- ences, per month,	4.00	12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JANUARY, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
18	20	18-22	18	20.3	25	23-27	20	20	24	25-28	25	25	22-24	25	25	23	22-23	22	
20	20	16-20	20	20.1	22	22-24	20	18	22	20-23	20	23	22	20	20	20	20	20	
14	16	16-18	15	17.6	20	18-20	20	18	20	18-20	18	20	20	18	22	18	17-19	20	
12	14	12-13	14	14.5	18	17	18	15	16-18	17	14	18	15-16	16	16	15	16-17	18	
15	18	15	14	16.1	15	15	15	15	15	13-20	16	20	18-19	20-22	16	15	18-20	20-22	
18	20	20	18	18.9	23	22	18	20	20	18	20	25	18-19	18-20	24	22	20-22	20	
17	18	20	18	18.1	20	18-20	18-20	15	20	20	20	22	18	24	23	18	22	22	
17	17	20-22	18	18.3	22	18-20	18-20	15	20	20-22	20	25	21-22	25	25	20	23	20-22	
15	18	18-20	17	17.4	20	18	17	18	18	16	20	20	14-16	20	23	18	17-19	9	
25	22	25	23-25	24.3	27	26-27	20-22	30	27	28	28	28	25	26	23	23	26	27	
6-15	12-18	7	9-18		8	12-20	12.5		12.5	10-12	15	18	12-15	12-15	13-15	15	15	11	
		35	30			25			35	25	40			30-40	40	50	30	12	
20	20	15	15-20	20.	25	18-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	17	20-25	25	25	18	25	
18	18	18-20	19.3	19	15-18	17	18	20	20	20	17	20	17-18	17	18	16-18	18	18	
50	50	38	50	48.5	50	45	40-45	38	45	40	45-50	45	45	45	45	40-45	45	40	
	40	30	35	36.9	35	36	32-35	35	35	35	34	35	36	33-35	40	35	35	35	
7	8	10	8	8.5	8	7	8	7	7	8	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	16	
	33	30	35	33.5	35	32-34	25-30	33	b 34	30	33-37	35	35	32-34	33	33	b 34	b 33	
35	38	35	35-37	36.6	38	35-38	30-38	36	36	35	35-38	39	36	35-37	37	37	37	35	
20	25	25	22	23.4	27	23-25	18-20	24	22	25	22	30	28-29	25	25	23	27	25	
	20	22	18	20.	24	20-23	16-18	22	20	22	25	23	23	22-23	22	17	25	23	
3.2	3	4.6-6	3.3	4.0	4	3.3-4	4	3.3	4	3.8	3.3-4	4	4	4	3.3	4	4	4	
2.8	3.4	4.4	4	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3-3.2	3.4	4	3.2	3.4	
5	5	4.2	5	4.8	4.2	5	5	5	5	5	3.6	3.6	5	4.2	4.2	5	6	5	
8	6	7	5	6.1	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6-6.5	5	7	6	7	6	
7	7	9	8	7.8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7	8	8-9	10	10	10	9	8-10	
10	10	10	8-10	9.3	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	7	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.4	12.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10-12	10	8.3	10	12.5	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	8.3	
10	10	8.3	10	10.4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	8.3	
7	8	5	8	7.8	9	8	8	7.5	8	8	8	8	10-12	8	7	6	10	9	
10	13	10	10	11.9		10-12			12.5	10				12				9	
13	13	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	13	10-12	10	12	13.15	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5	
7	7.1	7	6.7	7.3	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.1	
6.5	6.7	7	6.3	6.6	8	7.1	7.1	7	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.1	
40	40	30	45	36.9	45	40	40	30	40	35	35	35	35-40	40-50	45	35	40	35-40	
40	40	50	40	38.3	35	35	40	30	40	30	40-45	30	35-40	40-50	30	40-45	40	35	
40	40	30	40	40.	45	40	40	30	40	30	30	30	30-35	35-50	45	40	30	38	
\$1.93	\$1.15	\$2.00	\$1.65	\$1.56	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2.10	\$1.75	\$1.85	\$1.10	2.35	\$1.87	-1.80	\$1.75	\$2.15	\$1.50	\$1.80	\$1.75	
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	
.10	.08	.08	.08	.084	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.10	.08	.08	.083	.08	.10	
7.50	7.00	8.25	8.50	7.81	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	6.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.75	
5.50	.....	6.25	5.25	5.41	5.00	.....	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.60	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	.....	5.00	.....
7.00	.....	6.25	5.25	5.41	5.00	.....	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.60	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	.....	5.00	.....
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	8.50
6.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	4.96	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
.18	.20	.25	.20	.206	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.15-20	.20	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	
12.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	17.00	13.00	.....	16.00	.....	13.00	12.00	.....
15.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	14.19	24.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	
10.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	7.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	.....	.....	8.00	10.00	8.00
12.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.64	17.00	9.00	15.00	12.00	8.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	9.50	8.00	10.00	10.00	

*Calculated from the price per 165 lb. bbl.

a. Stabs or millwood.

b. Dairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault Ste. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	25	25	25	23	24	25	23	25	26	25	25	24.1	27	27	27.0
2-Beef, round steak....."	22	22	22	20	20	23	20	22	22	18	18	20.8	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast, prime....."	18	18	20	17	20	20	18-20	22	18	15	15	18.9	24	22	23.0
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	14-16	17	18	15	18	18	15-17	18	18	15	15	16.6	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	16-17	18	20	18	20	20	18	20	22	20	20	18.1	18	20	19.0
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q't....."	20	22	18	20	20	18	18	25	20	20	20	20.5	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast from ham....."	22	22	18	22	22	20	17-18	25	22	20	18	20.4	22	20	21.0
8-Pork, fresh chops....."	22-25	20	22	25	22	23	17-18	25	24	20	20	21.5	20	20	20.0
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	17	22	18	18	15	16-17	20	22	18	18	18.4	18	18	18.0
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	28	29	28	26-28	26	25	25	30	24	30	30	26.7	35	25	30.0
11-Fish, fresh, good quality.....doz.	10-15	14	18	15	12½-15	15	11-12	15	10	10-12½	10-12½	12.5	15-20		
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30		30	30		35	20	35	30				50	30	
13-Fish, canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall.....can.	20	20	18	18	20	25	25	19	18	20	20	20.5	20	20	20.0
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....lb.	18	17	18	18	17	15	18	18	16	20	20	17.9	18	20	19.0
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz	40	40	45	40	35	45	40	45	45	55	55	44.0	50	40	45.0
16-Eggs, packed....."	32	35	36			38	35	38	35	35	35	35.3	35	30	32.5
17-Milk, (delivered).....qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	10	12	12	8.2	10	10	10.0
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	34	33	35	35	32	36	33	38	34	35	35	34.1	30	33	31.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	37	35	38	40	36	38	35	40	38	42	42	37.2	40	40	40.0
20-Cheese, old....."	25	22	25	25	24	24	23		25	25	25	24.5	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	22	20	22	22	24	22	23	23	24	25	25	22.3	22		22.0
22-Bread, plain, white....."	4	4	4	3.3-4	4	4	4	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.6	4.0	5	4	4.5
23-Flour, ordinary....."	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.4	4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
24-Rolled oats....."	4.3	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.2	5	4.7	6	6	6.0
25-Rice, medium....."	7	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5.7	8	6	7.0
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	7	8	10	8	8	10	8	8	10	10	8.7	15	8	11.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned.....can	10	10	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	12.5	10	10	10.4	12.5	10	11.5
29-Peas, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.0
30-Corn, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	11.9	10	10	10.0
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	10	8	8	7	10	10	8	10	8	8.5	8	10	9.0
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5			12.5		15		14	8	15	15	12.3	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.0	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.3	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
35-Sugar, yellow....."	7.8	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.8	8	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.5
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	30	30-65	30-65	38.4	35	45	40.0
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	30	35-50	30-55	36.8	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40-45	40	35	40	40	40	45	30	30-50	30-50	38.5	35	45	40.0
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bushels, 90 lbs.)....."	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.60	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.68	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$1.15
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.102	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.091	.08	12.5	.103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs....."	7.50-7.75	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.75	10.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.75	10.50	11.50	11.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	3.00-6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.54	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00		8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.16	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	6.00	7.00		4.25	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	5.04	6.00	5.00	5.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.20	.25	.25	.191	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-22.00	12.00-15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.12	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month....."	8.00	10.00	12.00-16.00	8.00-12.00	8.00-12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.74	18.00	15.00	15.75

CANADA, DURING JANUARY, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
22-25	25	25	25	25.4	28	20	20-25	25	23.9	18	25-28	25	22	22	27	35	25.1	23.6
20	20	20	20	20.5	22	18	18-20	20	19.7	12.5	22	22	20-22	20	25	30	21.8	20.8
20	18	20	20	19.5	20	16	15-20	18	17.9	17	18-20	22	22-25	18	22	35	23.3	19.0
16	15-18	15	20	16.9	14	15	12-15	16	14.7	10	17-20	15	14-18	15	18	30	17.5	16.2
20	15-18	16-20	20	18.6	25	18	18	20	20.3	18	16-18	20	25	23	25	25	21.8	17.8
25	22	25	20	23.	25	20	20-22	25	22.7	25	25	25	26	27	28	40	28.	21.1
18	15-18	20	22	19.1	22	17	20	20	16.7	18	20	25	18	20	25	30	22.3	19.9
22	15-18	20	22	20.1	25	20	20-25	20	21.9	18	18-22	25	25	18	25	30	23.	20.7
17	15	20	18	17.5	18	17	18	.....	17.7	18	18-20	15	18	18	20	20	18.3	18.0
32	25	25-35	30	29.2	25	26	22-25	25-28	25.2	25	28-35	25	32	27	28	35	29.1	26.7
12-18	17-18	12	8-15	.....	12.5	15	12-15	15-20	.....	12.5	15	12-15	12.5	12-15	10	12.5	.....	11
25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
20	20	20-25	25	21.9	15	20	25	.....	20.	25	15	12.5	9	13	15	20	15.6	19.7
20	18.3	20	20	19.6	15	18	18	18	17.2	20	20	16	16	16	18	18	17.7	18.3
40	35	50	50	43.7	50	60	50	55	53.7	60	50	55	45	45	60	65	54.3	46.4
30	.....	35	35	32.5	40	40	40	40	40.	40	40	30-35	35	37	40	35	37.1	36.1
9	10	10	11	10.	10	10	10	10	10.	10	8.3	10	10	10	11	10	9.9	8.7
30	30	35	35	32.5	.....	35	.....	35	35.	25	35-40	30	30	37	35	25	31.3	33.3
40	35	40	40	38.7	40	40	40	40	40.	45	40	33-40	38	45	40	40	40.6	38.1
25	.....	25	25	25.0	25	22	25	25	23.7	.....	30	30	25	25	25	25	26.4	24.4
4.6	4.8	4.2	5	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.1	5	4.9	6.3	5	5	5	5	5.6	5	5.4	4.4
3.7	3	3.6	4	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.6	4	3.7	3.8	4	3-3.7	3	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
4.4	3.8	5	4.2	4.4	5	3	4.5	5	4.4	6.8	5.8	5	4	5	5	4	5.1	4.8
8	6	10	7	7.8	6	6	6.3	8.3	6.7	6	8.3	4.2	4	7	6	6.5	6.	6.0
10	8.3	10	10	9.5	10	7	10	.....	9.3	.....	.....	6.3	10	9	.....	8	8.0	8.5
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	6	8	10	8.5	8	8.3	8.3	7	7	8	8	7.8	9.2
15	12.5	15	15	14.4	15	15	15	15	15.	15	16.7	12.5	13	10	15	17.5	14.2	11.7
15	10	15	15	13.7	10	10	12.5	15	11.9	12.5	12.5	10	10	10	11	12.5	11.2	10.5
15	10	15	15	13.7	10	10	12.5	15	11.9	12.5	12.5	10	12	10	11	12.5	11.5	10.5
12.5	12.5	15	10	9.0	8	10	10	10	9.	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	6	8	7	7.6	8.6
15	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	14.4	15	15	12.5	15	12	12.5	12.5	13.5	12.5
8.5	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8	9.1	9	8.6	9.3	9.1	7.8	7.8	9.1	9.1	8	8.6	7.8
8	8.3	7.8	7.1	7.6	7.8	7.5	9.1	8	8.1	8.3	8	8.3	7.5	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.2
45	40	45-50	45	44.4	30	40	40	45	38.7	40	35-50	35	40	40	35	40	38.9	38.8
45	35-40	45-50	45	43.7	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	39.9
40	35-40	40-45	40	40.0	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	30	35	40	40	40	38.2	39.4
\$1.30	\$.75	\$1.12	\$1.35	\$1.13	\$.75	\$.60	\$.85	\$.85	\$.76	\$1.35	\$.90	\$.60	\$.70	\$.70	\$1.15	\$1.05	\$.92	\$1.41
.15	.10	.20	.15	.15	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.10	.15	.20	.25	.193	.125
.15	.08	.15	.15	.133	.12	.10	.10	.15	.117	.10	.12.5	.083	.07	.10	.10	.12.5	.10	.098
13.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	e	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	\$12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.52
7.90	10.50	9.00	7.75	8.60	e	g	3.50	6.75	4.92	4.25	8.75	\$6.50-	\$6.50-	\$6.00-	\$5.50-	10.00	6.93	5.91
h 7.50	h 4.00	h 7.50	.....	6.63	e	h	4.00	5.50	4.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.66
5.50	3.00	6.50	8.00	5.75	e	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.43	.....	6.50	5.00	d3.75	4.50	.....	6.50	5.25	4.92
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.337	.40	.50	.28	.25	.30	.30	.35	.34	.23
25.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	20.62	15.00	22.00	25.00	15.00	20.87	20.00	20.00	15.00	13.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.07	15.90
6.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	11.25	10.00	12.00	25.00	12.00	13.25	18.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	.....	15.00	12.50	12.83	11.01

b. Dairy prints.

c. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs.

d. Calculated from the price per wagon load.

e. Natural gas used.

f. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

g. Lignite.

h. Tamarac, jack pine, poplar, etc.

yields in Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada great scarcity developed in spite of shipments from New Brunswick and Western Canada. Some local scarcity was reported in Western localities, owing to difficulties in shipping, on account of the frosty weather and snow-bound roads.

Coal prices were not raised appreciably on the whole in the Prairie Provinces, although there was a slight tendency to advance in some localities on account of the difficulty in getting supplies over the snow-bound roads. The scarcity was reported acute in some cities at times. At St. John, N.B., all grades of American hard coal advanced \$1.00 per ton owing to the shortage of coal carrying vessels. Prices of hard and soft coal were higher at Halifax, N.S., and soft coal was also higher at Moncton and St. John, N.B. At Stratford, Ont., both hard and soft coal were also higher. Soft wood was higher at Halifax, N.S. At Brandon, Man., a slight decrease in the price of poplar wood was reported owing to keen competition. At Victoria, B.C., soft wood advanced from \$3.75 to \$4.50 per cord, as the former price was considered to be too low. Coal oil was lower at Vancouver, B.C.

At Quebec City a decided increase in rents for the coming season was reported. Houses were being let for the ensuing 12 months at \$35.00 per month for a desirable house in a good locality of seven rooms and bath-room. The average workingman's dwelling, having from three to six rooms, will cost from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per room per month. Increases in taxes and decreases in insurance rates were reported, but a scarcity of dwellings was also said to exist.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat advanced from \$1.13 per bushel to \$1.29 toward the end of the month, but declined to \$1.23. The demand for export had increased in spite of the advance in prices, high freights and diffi-

culties in shipping. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.04-1.06 to \$1.14-1.16. Oats rose in sympathy with wheat and a good demand for export. Western oats rose from 39½¢ to 46½¢ per bushel, and Ontario oats from 39-40¢ to 44-45¢. Western barley advanced from 63¢ to 69½¢ and Ontario barley from 58-62¢ to 64-66¢. A fair demand appeared, and only a moderate amount was offered. Flaxseed advanced under good demand for flax and linseed products, rising from \$1.92½ to \$2.18½ per bushel. Corn rose from 79½¢ to 85¢ per bushel. Peas fell from \$1.90 to \$1.75, but later recovered to the former level. Rye advanced from 87-88¢ to 92-95¢. Hay, baled No. 1, rose to \$21.00 per ton at Montreal and to \$17.50-18.00 at Toronto. Bran and shorts rose \$2.00 to \$24.00 and \$25.00 per ton respectively.

Animals and meats.—There was a good demand for good butcher cattle at Winnipeg, and the price advanced \$1.00 per cwt., best butchers rising to \$6.25-6.50. At Toronto the price rose to \$8.15, but eased off to \$7.00. Hogs rose from \$8.65-9.00 at Ontario points to \$9.40-9.50, as there was a good demand from packers and deliveries were light. Dressed hogs, bacon and ham were higher in sympathy with the hog market. Sheep rose from \$6.50-7.75 to \$7.50-8.50 per cwt., and dressed lamb from \$16.50-18.00 to \$17.50-19.50. Poultry was upward, turkeys rising from 24-26¢ to 27-28¢ per lb., and fowl from 12-14¢ to 17-20¢.

Dairy products.—Butter rose by 1¢ to 3¢ per lb. at Toronto, but eased off to the previous level at 33-34¢ per lb. for creamery solids. Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined ¼¢ per lb. The mild weather was reported to have reduced consumption and stocks were larger than a year before. Eggs declined from 48-52¢ per dozen to 35¢ for strictly fresh grades at Montreal, and storage eggs fell from 30-31¢ to 28-29¢ at Toronto. Cheese was steady at the high level reached at the end of December.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JANUARY, 1916, DECEMBER, 1915
AND JANUARY, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average prices 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. 1916	Dec. 1915.	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1913
I. Grains and Fodders:						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	188.4	183.2	203.6	140.5	146.2
Grains, Western.....	4	174.4	165.0	182.2	117.1	112.9
Fodder.....	5	176.6	166.5	184.9	160.5	157.1
All.....	15	180.7	172.7	191.7	140.9	140.9
II. Animals and Meats:						
Cattle and beef.....	6	207.9	207.5	216.3	228.2	177.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	182.2	173.3	154.4	176.7	172.8
Sheep and mutton.....	3	188.4	172.1	149.5	162.3	123.3
Poultry.....	2	238.6	208.3	178.0	192.9	194.3
All.....	17	199.0	189.3	178.2	194.2	168.4
III. Dairy Products:						
.....	9	193.7	190.2	178.3	179.9	172.6
IV. Fish:						
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	162.0	162.0	158.6	158.4	171.5
All.....	9	155.2	155.2	160.0	153.9	164.2
V. Other Foods:						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	183.8	169.3	110.3	137.9	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	102.3	100.7	85.5	93.4	94.7
Dried fruits.....	4	149.1	159.9	120.8	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	258.3	213.3	138.5	164.8	156.4
Canned vegetables.....	3	108.1	108.1	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	168.9	156.0	114.9	125.2	125.3
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	148.3	140.2	147.4	123.3	126.2
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	121.9	115.2	110.3	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	152.5	147.5	134.8	106.3	111.0
Condiments.....	5	136.4	132.3	118.3	102.3	96.9
All.....	25	143.4	137.4	133.4	112.9	115.4
VI. Textiles:						
Woolens.....	5	200.7	200.7	151.3	137.5	124.3
Cottons.....	4	141.2	139.1	120.1	145.2	145.6
Silks.....	3	104.0	96.1	84.4	93.8	85.9
Jutes.....	2	267.5	250.9	153.2	242.8	203.2
Flax products.....	4	198.1	166.9	133.2	115.1	117.0
Oilcloths.....	2	125.6	118.7	101.1	104.6	104.2
All.....	20	173.0	162.9	126.1	135.2	127.3
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:						
Hides and tallow.....	4	230.6	207.4	207.5	194.0	184.7
Leather.....	4	176.2	174.3	163.5	151.4	152.7
Boots and shoes.....	3	166.9	162.4	158.3	155.7	146.5
All.....	11	193.4	183.1	178.1	168.1	162.6
VIII. Metals and Implements:						
Iron and steel.....	11	127.3	118.5	100.3	102.9	105.8
Other metals.....	12	270.5	227.7	124.0	124.7	130.8
Implements.....	10	115.6	114.8	107.5	104.7	105.6
All.....	33	175.8	157.7	111.1	112.3	117.6
IX. Fuel and Lighting:						
Fuel.....	6	139.7	129.9	119.6	127.5	153.6
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	92.5	92.7	89.8
All.....	10	121.5	115.6	108.9	113.6	128.0
X. Building Materials:						
Lumber.....	14	178.9	175.0	180.7	183.5	174.7
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	132.0	123.9	108.2	114.0	113.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	182.4	160.7	142.9	140.2	145.1
All.....	48	160.4	154.1	139.4	141.9	140.5
XI. House Furnishings:						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	170.3	170.3	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	104.0	104.0	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	129.3	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	142.6	142.6	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII. Drugs and Chemicals:						
.....	16	257.1	231.2	139.2	111.1	113.6
XIII. Miscellaneous:						
Raw furs.....	4	279.1	279.1	121.8	226.5	358.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	134.0	134.0	137.9	138.8	135.1
Sundries.....	7	133.1	123.5	113.6	109.3	116.5
All.....	17	167.7	163.8	124.1	147.3	151.4
All commodities.....	262*	172.0	162.4	139.3	136.5	137.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetable, etc.; one line of spelter has been dropped.

Fish.—In dried fish a fair demand was reported from Cuba, but the Porto Rico market was quiet, having been overstocked. A good demand for salt herring was reported and mackerel were scarce. The lobster catch was interrupted by unfavourable weather. The price to fishermen was from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 1c per lb., more than last summer for small lobsters, and the packers received from one to two dollars per case more. A larger pack than during last winter was expected.

Fruits and vegetables.—A feature of the market was the great rise in potatoes owing to scarcity as a result of short crops and the prevalence of rot in the 1915 crop. Prices advanced to \$1.85-2.10 per bag at Toronto and Montreal in car lots. Onions advanced to \$3.50 per cwt. at Montreal. Apples rose to \$4.00-6.00 for winter varieties. Lemons were up 25c per case and bananas 25c per bunch. Oranges, however, declined \$1.00 per case. Evaporated apples rose to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., the production last year showing a decrease. The market, however, then eased off. Currants declined from 13-14c to $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13c per lb. Raisins were lower at 9- $9\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. for California Valencias.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour rose from 40 to 60c per barrel at Montreal. Manitoba patents reaching \$6.90 and winter wheat patents \$6.50 per barrel. Rolled oats advanced to \$2.25 per bag. Rio coffee advanced to 17-20c per lb. at Toronto. Glucose rose 20c per cwt. in sympathy with the higher prices for corn. Honey advanced from 10c to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Cream of tartar recovered from the recent decline and reached 50-55c per lb. again. Pepper rose to 25-26c per lb.

Textiles.—Wool was stronger at the London sales, all grades being up from 1d. to 3d. per lb. Raw cotton fluctuated considerably, being down early in the month as a result of heavy sales and recovered rapidly on account of the demand and the shortage of supplies, compared with the previous year. Raw silk

continued to rise, Italian classical advancing from \$4.95-5.00 to \$5.75 per lb. Japan silk eased off slightly. Silk thread, machine twist, rose from \$8.00 to \$8.25 per lb. Jute rose to 6.63c per lb., a higher level than at any time during the year, while hessians advanced to 10.66c per yard, there being a good demand and supplies being short. Flax products continued to rise, tow being up 3c per lb., fibre 4c per lb., and linen rope 4c per lb. Floor oilcloth rose 2c per square yard.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Calfskins advanced from 15c to 18c per lb., and beef hides from 18c to $18\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Sole leather rose 2c to 44-48c per lb. Prices of boots advanced on account of the rise in sole leather, also in dyes, linings, thread and wages. Box calf boots were up 10. to 15c per pair and kid boots 10c per pair.

Metals.—Nearly all metals were rising under a good demand. Pig iron advanced from \$22.00 to \$24.00 per ton and iron bar by 10c per cwt. Black sheets rose 30c per cwt., reaching \$3.40, and galvanized sheets advanced \$1.00 per cwt. to \$6.40. Wrought iron, old material, rose from \$10.50 to \$13.00 per ton. Steel billets advanced to \$40.00 per ton. Brass rose from 33c to 41c per lb., and copper from $20\frac{3}{4}$ c to $26\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lead rose 1c to $8-8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Quick-silver rose from \$110.00 to \$225.00 per flask. Bar silver was up to $56\frac{7}{8}$ c per ounce. Spelter was slightly higher and solder advanced 1c per lb. Tin was 1c higher at 48c per lb. Zinc sheets were also higher at $27\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Soldering irons rose to 33-35c in sympathy with the higher price of copper.

Fuel and lighting.—Gasoline rose to $24\frac{1}{2}$ c per gallon in sympathy with the higher market for crude oil, owing to great export to Europe, which was further increased by the difficulty in getting oil from Russia to Western Europe. Coke rose to \$3.00 per ton at the ovens, in sympathy with the demand for steel.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals advanced from \$16.00 to \$21.00 per thousand as supplies were scarce and mills were closed down. Stocks of lumber at Liverpool, however, were reported much larger than a year ago. Prospects for a firm and steady lumber market in the spring in Ontario were reported good. Wholesale trade was quiet owing to stock-taking. The export of lumber from Ottawa to United States was reported to be hindered by the inability of railways to carry the stocks. In Northern Ontario the cut was being reduced seriously by unfavourable weather. Miscellaneous building materials were higher in sympathy with metal markets. Lead pipe rose from 9½c to 10½c per lb., and iron pipe, one inch, from \$4.76 to \$5.10 per 100 ft. Cut nails advanced from \$2.70 per keg to \$2.90 and wire nails from \$2.75 to \$3.05. Hinges, iron wire and barbed wire were also higher. Sash cord advanced from 27½c per lb. to 31c. White lead rose from \$10.05 to \$10.55 per cwt. Turpentine rose 2c per gallon. Glass rose from \$5.20 to \$5.46 per box. Putty was 15c per cwt. higher at \$2.75. Linseed oil rose from 85c to \$1.06 per gallon. White rosin was up from 3¾-5c per lb. to 4-6c. Benzine advanced 2c per gallon in sympathy with gasoline.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Numerous advances continued to occur in many lines as stocks could not be renewed on account of the war conditions. Bleaching powder and soda ash were steeply upward and advances occurred in muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, alum, borax, copperas, baking soda and caustic soda.

Miscellaneous.—Gunpowder advanced again in sympathy with potash. Raw rubber rose to 80-82c per lb. Manilla rope rose from 16c to 17½c per lb. The pulp and paper market continued firm, there being heavy orders for book and writing mills. Prices for some lines of

paper were upward on account of the scarcity of rags and the high price of dye. Newsprint advanced to \$1.95-2.05 in car lots. Sulphite pulp was steadily advancing, bleached reaching \$68.00 per ton. High prices for bleaching powder, sulphur and other chemicals were factors in the rise, as well as the lack of imports from Northern Europe.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying tables show the latest findings of currently published index numbers of prices in other countries.

The *Economist*, London, January 8, 1916, reports on wholesale prices in Great Britain at the end of December as follows:

In the majority of markets two main considerations are responsible for the advance—first, the rise in freights and transport delays and difficulties arising out of the shortage of labour and the commandeering of tonnage; secondly, the abnormal demand for war purposes. Of these two potent causes the first affects practically all markets in varying degrees, while the latter chiefly concerns special commodities, such as minerals, rubber and oils, leather, wool, etc. Among cereals and meats the rise is substantial, foreign wheat, flour, potatoes, mutton and pork being quoted well above November prices. . . . In the subsidiary group of foodstuffs sugar and tea are higher, but their advance is almost counterbalanced by a remarkable fall of 27s. per cwt. in Danish butter, which is now lower than it has been since June. This collapse is due partly to the widespread substitution of margarine both for cooking and for eating purposes, partly to the improvement in the Scandinavian exchanges and partly to the Danish agreement. . . . Textile prices have hardened considerably during the month. . . . Practically all the metal markets have hardened, and coal has advanced. . . . In our last group rubber provides the sensation. . . . In addition, oils and seeds appreciated. . . .

The *Statist*, London, January 8, 1916, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, reports the following:

In December there has been a further advance of 5 per cent in prices and the index number has now risen to 118.4, in comparison with 113.1 at the end of November and 81.2 before the war. Altogether there has been an advance in prices since war began of 46 per cent. Of this rise a large part is due to the abnormally high freight rates now prevailing. But for this rise the advance would probably not exceed 30 per cent. The chief rise has been in vegetable foodstuffs, where there has been an advance of nearly 4 per cent in December and of nearly 77 per cent since the war began. Animal foodstuffs have risen over 6 per cent in December and 31 per cent since

war began. Sugar, coffee and tea were slightly higher in November, and now show an advance of nearly 35 per cent since June, 1914. Minerals have risen nearly 4 per cent, and show an aggregate rise of nearly 41 per cent, while raw textiles in December have risen nearly 7 per cent, showing an aggregate rise of nearly 39 per cent, while sundry materials advanced nearly 4 per cent in value in December, and show an aggregate advance of over 50 per cent. For the whole of 1915 the index number is 108 in comparison with 86 in 1914, thus showing an advance of 25.6 per cent. It was not quite up to the level of 1873, when it touched 111. In 1825, 117 was reached. If prices throughout 1916 are maintained at the December level they will be substantially higher than in 1873 and slightly higher than in 1825.

On retail food prices in the United Kingdom at January 1, the British Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* for January reports:

Retail prices of food on January 1 were higher than on December 1 by less than 1 per cent. Fish showed an advance of about 5 per cent; the prices of flour, cheese and potatoes continued to rise to the extent of about 2 per cent, and bread also increased somewhat. Meat, bacon, tea, sugar, milk and margarine showed practically no change in price, and there was a slight fall in the average prices of butter and eggs.

In Germany the level of food prices at Berlin in November, as shown by returns in the Prussian official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz* was reported in the British *Labour Gazette* as follows:

Allowance being made for the relative consumption of the various articles in working class households in Berlin, the general level of retail food prices would appear to have fallen in November by 6.6 per cent, as compared with the previous month, but to have been 82 per cent above that of July, 1914.

Thus, for the first time since September, 1914, the index number of retail food prices registers a fall between two consecutive months. This is primarily due to the operation of recent Orders of the Federal Council, under which, for such important foods as butter, lard, pork and bacon, maximum retail prices have been fixed in Berlin well below those locally current for these articles in an uncontrolled market. It follows that the drop of about 6½ per cent in the general level of food prices based on the latest Prussian official statistics does not necessarily imply a corresponding relaxation of the strain due to short supplies; the German press, indeed, affords plenty of evidence of the difficulty of purchasing in November the usual supplies of the newly controlled articles at the officially reduced prices.

In Austria the level of food prices at Vienna in October as based on returns published by the Austrian Minis-

tries of Commerce and Agriculture in *Warenpreisberichte* was reported in the British *Labour Gazette* as follows:

October prices, being compared with those for the preceding month, considerable advances are seen to have taken place in the case of lard, bacon, butter, margarine, rice, eggs and onions. Beef, pork and milk were also somewhat dearer than in September. The only article which fell in price was potatoes. The relative consumption of the various foodstuffs being assumed to be the same in Vienna as in Berlin, it is calculated that on the whole the cost of food was between 10 and 11 per cent higher in October than in September.

If the figures for October be compared with those for July, 1914, every article (with the exception of potatoes) is found to have increased in cost, the rise varying from nearly 9.0 per cent for sugar to 342 per cent for lard. The general level of prices showed an advance of over 117 per cent.

Similarly it is found that food prices in October were on the whole about 111 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1914.

In Italy, in the Bulletin of the Labour Office, the prices of seven foods in November were reported 22.2 per cent higher on the average than a year before, the greatest rise being in beef, 41.2 per cent, bread being only 14.4 per cent higher. For the city of Milan the index number of the prices of nine foods, as given in the Bulletin of the Municipal Statistical Office, for December stood at 120.36 as compared with 117.33 for November, 114.38 for October, 94.57 for December, 1914, and 91.87 for July, 1914.

In the Netherlands *Maandschrift*, the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office, the index number of retail prices of 29 foods and groceries stood at 148 for November as compared with 145 for October, 90 for the half year August-December, 1914, and 80 for the half year January-July, 1914. The chief increases for November as compared with October were in beans, green peas, rice, soda and soft soap. Decreases occurred in oats, wheat flour, and granulated sugar. As compared with a year before the chief increases were in buckwheat flour, butter, rape seed oil, rice, soda, starch, syrup, sugar, vermicelli and soap.

For Norway, in *Sociale Meddelelser*, the index number of prices including

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA <i>b</i>	GERMANY <i>b</i>	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY
	29 foods. 60 cities.	21 foods. 600 towns.	46 foods and groceries. 30 towns.	18 foods. Vienna.	19 foods. Berlin.	7 foods. 40 cities.	29 articles. 6 cities.	59 foods. 25 towns.	24 articles. 20 towns.
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991	
1911.....	7.138						115	983	109
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	119	1012	108
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114
1914.....	7.731		942					1068	115
1915.....	7.866								
1914									
January.....	7.729		916a			95.7			112
April.....	7.505					96.2	113c		111
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	103
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115
1915									
January.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134
July.....	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147		140
October.....	7.815	140		217.2	193.2	120.0	145		149
November.....	8.016	141			182.0	121.3	148		
December.....	8.128	144							
1916									
January.....	8.282	145							

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Commodities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist c.	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson c.	New South Wales	Commodities
	271	44	45	25	96	200	22		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56 b	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346 a	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8839	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1052
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	147.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1149
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108		9.8530	124.96	64.0		
1914									
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7592	119.791	57.7	1380	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1225
1915									
January.....	139.3	136.5	96.4		9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6921	125.662	68.0	1392	1199
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2		9.7978	126.649	68.3	1484	1453
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.902	64.3	1624	1534
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1529
September.....	148.4	151.6	107.8	136.64	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1602	
October.....	149.7	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	63.0	1605	
November.....	158.6	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3768	130.467	60.6		
December.....	162.4	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1		
1916									
January.....	172.0				10.9613	137.666	65.6		

a. July of each year. b. At the first of each year. c. Foods.

24 articles of food and coal, coke and coal oil stood at 140 for last October and September, as compared with 115 for October a year before. The chief rises were in meats, dairy products, flour and fuel.

In Sweden prices of thirty foods and five lines of fuel in forty-four towns are reported monthly in *Sociala Meddelanden*. Increases over price level in the corresponding months of 1914 and 1913 are noted. The principal advances by October over the same month in 1913 were in butter, yellow peas, brown beans, flour, oats, rye bread, meat, especially in pork, salt herring, coal and coke.

For the United States *Bradstreet's Journal*, New York, Jan. 15, reported the rise in the index number of whole-sale prices for January 1 to be due to rises in breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, building materials, and chemicals and drugs, while slight declines occurred in fruits, hides, naval stores and in the miscellaneous group.

Dun's Review, New York, Jan. 15, reported rises in breadstuffs, meats and provisions, clothing, metals, leather, and in the miscellaneous group, the only important declines being in butter and eggs.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THE reports of the philanthropic employment bureaus include returns from 12 Young Women's Christian Associations, the Women's Patriotic League of Toronto, and three hostels. These bureaus reported 1,672 vacancies notified and 328 women and girls placed during the month ended December 31, 1915. Ten public employment bureaus co-operating with the Department reported 4,149 vacancies notified and 2,997 individuals placed. Eleven employment bureaus of the Salvation Army reported the distribution of 974 casual jobs to 396 persons. Individual returns are given in the following tables:

REPORTS OF SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

City.	Days open for business.	Individuals given casual employment.				Number of casual jobs supplied.			
		Men	Women	Boys	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Halifax.....	..	35	...	...	35	35	...	...	35
St. John.....	25	12	...	...	12	27	...	...	27
Quebec.....	25	7	...	...	7	10	...	...	10
Montreal.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa.....	26	25	...	...	25	54	...	...	54
Toronto.....	26	115	2	117	399	...	3	402	...
Hamilton.....	26	8	6	...	14	42	6	...	48
London.....	26	24	...	...	24	44	...	...	44
Winnipeg.....	26	78	20	...	98	78	20	...	98
Calgary.....	26	18	2	...	20	23	2	...	25
Edmonton.....	26	21	5	1	27	155	5	1	161
Vancouver.....	26	17	...	...	17	70	...	...	70

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1915.

NAME	Individuals on register at beginning of period.				Individuals registered during period				On register at end of period				Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				In- dividuals placed outside city.			
	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Boys	Girls	Total
Days open for business.																												
Quebec:—																												
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	25	143	11	154	160	15	175	116	14	130	51	4	55	46	1	47	44	1	45	9	44	1	45	9	44	1	45	9
Sherbrooke:—																												
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	25				74	13	87	74	13	87	67	29	96	55	29	84	55	13	68		55	13	68					
Montreal:—																												
Provincial Free Employment Bureau	24				249	15	267				163	23	194								133	20	6	159				
Municipal Employment Bureau	24				310	5	317	247	1	248	679	20	1	701	656	4	1	662			341	5	1	348	10			10
Toronto:—																												
Civic Employment Bureau	25				1503		1503				416		416	404		404	352		352	62	352		352	62				62
Winnipeg:—																												
Free Employment Bureau	25										693	796	1489				611	570	1181	19	611	570	1181	19	7			26
Edmonton:—																												
Municipal Employment Bureau	26						418						433			418				43				43	2			45
New Westminster:—																												
Public Employment Bureau	26				7	9	16				17	7	24	17	7	24	17	7	24	2	17	7	24	2				2
Vancouver:—																												
Free Employment Bureau†	25				189	52	240				220	96	316	220	90	319	189	82	274	4	189	82	274	4				4
Victoria:—																												
Public Employment Bureau	26				55	17	72	605	454	1059	246	179	425	246	142	388	246	142	388		246	142	388					

*Positions filled. †Women's Employment Bureau and City Relief Department.

REPORTS OF PHILANTHROPIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 1915.

CITY	Days open for business.	On register at beginning of period.			In-dividuals registered during period.			On register at end of period.			Vacancies notified.			Vacancies filled.			In-dividuals placed			In-dividuals placed outside city.		
		Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total	Women	Girls	Total
Y.W.C.A.—																						
Ottawa.....	27						60			30			63			33			33			
Toronto.....	26				2	28	30						100	1	17	18			18			
Hamilton.....																						
London.....	26	3	5	8	15	18	33	11	5	16	8	45	53	4	9	13	4	9	13			
Winnipeg.....	26			64			98			47			409			59			54			
Brandon.....	25					7	7					11	11		4	4		4	4			
Regina.....	26				2	7	9					47	47	4		4	4		4			
Saskatoon.....	26						24						70			25			25			8
Edmonton.....	23			16	5		5	11		11			43			4			4			
Calgary.....	26			122	95			82		82	195		195	66		66	13		13	2		2
New Westminster.....	26					7	7					6	6		2	2		2	2			
Vancouver.....	26			37			33						104			21			18			
Victoria.....	26						36			10			71			28			28	1		1
TORONTO—																						
Patriotic League.....	22 1/2				90	7							261	51	4	55	46	4	50	4		4
Hostel.....	26				15		15						163	12		12	12		12			
OTTAWA—																						
Women's Hostel.....	31				12		12				36		36	12		12	12		12			
REGINA—																						
Women's Home of Welcome.....	28				43		43			2	49		40	30		30	22		22	6		6

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1916.

THE Department of Labour received during the month of January for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to eight fair wage contracts. Six of these contracts, one of which contained a fair wages schedule, were awarded by the Department of Public Works, and two, one of which also contained a fair wage schedule, were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals. Five of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works and one awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals contained the general fair wage clauses providing for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of temporary station "A," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. Williamson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, January 26, 1916. Amount, \$21,774, and for any additional work: excavating, 90 cents per cubic yard, and concrete foundations, \$7.75 per cubic yard.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages.			
	Not less than the following:			
Masons.....	55c	per hr.,	8 hrs.	per day
Bricklayers.....	55c	"	8	"
Carpenters.....	45c	"	8	"
Plasterers.....	55c	"	8	"
Electrical workers.....	40c	"	8	"
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	45c	"	8	"
Painters and glaziers.....	35c	"	8	"
Cement finishers.....	45c	"	8	"
Plasterers' labourers.....	35c	"	8	"
Builders' labourers.....	30c	"	8	"
Ordinary labourers.....	25c	"	8	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	45c	"	9	"
Driver, 2 horses and wagon....	60c	"	9	"

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction and completion of two double track transfer bridges, one for Cape Tormentine, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the other for Carleton Point, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, in connection with the car ferry to ply between said places. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Company, Limited. Montreal, Que. Date of contract, January 18, 1916. Amount, \$94,328.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages per day of 10 hours	
Structural steel workers.....	\$0.35	per hour.
Carpenters.....	2.25	per day.
Machinists.....	3.00	"
Hoisting engine drivers.....	2.50	"
Blacksmiths.....	2.50	"
Painters.....	2.00	"
Electrical workers.....	3.00	"
Labourers.....	1.50	"
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50	"
Driver, 2 horses & wagon....	4.00	"

Fair Wages Clauses.

A number of contracts were awarded which did not include a fair wages schedule, but contained the following clauses providing for the payment of wages current in the district where the work was to be carried on:

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

Supply and delivery of 300 metallic four cap drawer vertical filing cabinets,

No. 14 C.V. public buildings-generally.
Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 30, 1915. Schedule of prices.

Alterations and additions to Post Office and Customs interior fittings on the ground and first floors of public building, Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractor, The J. T. Schell Company, Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, January 4, 1916. Amount, \$753.

Post Office fittings in public buildings, Bassano, Alta. Name of contractor, The Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, January 5, 1916. Amount, \$1,097.

Electric light wiring and fittings in public building, Portage la Prairie, Man. Name of contractor, Houston & Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 11, 1916.

Electric light wiring and fittings in Post Office building, Berlin, Ont. Name of contractor, A. Lockhart & Company, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, January 12, 1916. Amount, \$830.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection, complete in place, ready for use, of a radial brick chimney, including a concrete foundation 23 feet square and 12 feet deep, with lightning protection and ladder, for the power house of the Intercolonial Railway shops at Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick. Name of contractors, Custodis Canadian Chimney Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Date of contract, December 21, 1915.
Amount, \$7,657.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of December, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount for Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,048.74
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	116.70
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,409.19
Supplying new mail bags.....	15,960.68
Repairing mail bags.....	2,624.32
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	13,752.53
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	15.45
Repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes.....	25.00
Making and supplying material for letter carriers' uniforms; also articles of official uniform.....	594.50

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JANUARY, 1916.

THERE was one trade dispute recorded as having commenced during January. Three disputes were carried over from December, one of which, however, was settled during the month, making a total of four trade disputes in existence during January, compared with six disputes in existence during January, 1915. In the new dispute, one firm and 27 employees were involved, while in the three disputes carried over from the previous month there were eight firms concerned and 168 employees affected or a total of nine firms and 195 employees involved in the four disputes existing during January. In the six disputes on record during January, 1915, there were six firms and 169 employees concerned.

Duration of trade disputes.—The estimated time losses to the 27 employees affected by the new dispute of the month were 81 working days, and these when added to the working days lost through trade disputes carried over from December give a total of 2,481 working days lost through trade disputes in existence during January, compared with 3,945 working days lost through trade disputes in January, 1915.

Disputes beginning before January.

There were three disputes carried over from December, one of which was settled during the month. These were:

- (1) *Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.* Dispute commenced February 16, 1915.
- (2) *Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.* Dispute commenced August 2, 1915.
- (3) *Iron workers and helpers, Esquimalt, B.C.* On December 21, 1915, 100 iron workers and helpers, employees of the shipbuilding firm of Yarrows, Ltd., Esquimalt, B.C., went on strike to enforce their demand for a fortnightly pay-day and an increase in wages. Negotiations between the parties resulted in the institution of a fortnightly pay-day and also an increase in wages being granted to the helpers and rivet heaters.

Disputes beginning during January.

Machinists, London, Ont.—On January 27, twenty-seven machinists in the employ of the London Machinery Company, London, Ont., went on strike as a protest against a reduction in piece-work rates. The dispute had not been settled at the end of the month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JANUARY, 1916.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Method of settlement.	Result.
				Male.	Female.				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JANUARY, 1916.									
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Reduction in wages.....	5	28		Feb. 16, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of month.....	
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	2	40		Aug. 2, 1915.....	.....	Unsettled at end of month.....	
Ironworkers.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	Demand for an increase in wages and fortnightly pay day.....	1	100		Dec. 21, 1915.....	Jan. 8, 1916.....	Negotiations between parties.....	In favour of employees.
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING JANUARY, 1916.									
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists.....	London, Ont.....	Reduction in piece-work rates....	1	27		.....	Jan. 27, 1916....	Unsettled at end of month.....	

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by male and female workers in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the Dominion or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

THERE were recorded by the Department of Labour as having occurred during the month of January 46 fatal and 289 non-fatal industrial accidents. As a result of these accidents 75 workpeople were killed and 315 injured in the course of their employment. The record for December was 55 workpeople killed and 268 injured, while the record for January, 1915, was 34 killed and 166 injured. It will be seen on comparing the January record with that for December that there were 20 more killed and 47 more injured in January than in the previous month, while there were

42 more killed and 149 more injured in January than in January, 1915.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE
MONTH OF JANUARY, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES
AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	8	11
Lumbering.....	5	3	8
Mining.....	5	16	21
Railway Construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	1	8	9
Metal Trades.....	7	111	118
Woodworking Trades.....		8	8
Clothing.....		1	1
Textile.....		4	4
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....		4	4
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service....	43	99	142
Electric Railway Service..	1	4	5
Navigation.....	1		1
Miscellaneous.....	2	25	27
Public Employees.....		3	3
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	5	14	19
Unskilled Labour.....	2	6	8
Total.....	75	315	390

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JANUARY, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Agriculture:—				
Farmer.....	Fergus, Ont.....	Jan. 5	1	Mangled by machinery.
Farmer.....	Cumnoch, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed by falling windmill.
Farm hand.....	Caesarea, Ont.....	" 13	1	Buried under overturned load of hay.

TABLE OF FATAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JANUARY, 1916—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Great Salmon River, N.B....	Jan. 10	1	Struck by a felling tree.
Sawmill employee.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 18	1	Mangled by machinery.
Chopper.....	Hayesville, N. B.....	" 15	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
Chopper.....	Grand Mère, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
Logger.....	Bellevue, Ont.....	" 20	1	Run over by lumber train.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miners.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 22	3	Crushed by felling mass of rock.
Quarryman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed by falling mass of rock.
Miner..... No. 12 Col.	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 4	1	Struck by a mine cage.
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Workman.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling arm of derrick.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Machinist.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 19	-1	Mangled by machinery.
Machinist.....	Amherst, N. S.....	" 15	1	Crushed by falling part of travelling crane.
Steel bridge worker.....	Eldersbank, N. S.....	" 14	1	Fell from a bridge.
Stationary fireman.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 11	1	Scalded (boiler plug blew out).
Steel worker.....	Ville St. Pierre, Que.....	" 17	1	Run over by a locomotive.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Electrocuted.
Electrical worker.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 14	-1	Struck by chain from crane.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Conductor.....	Thompson, N. S.....	" 3	1	Rear end collision.
Conductor.....	Graham, Ont.....	" 13	1	Derailment of van.
Engineer.....	Port Neville, B. C.....	" 14	1	Derailment of locomotive.
Engineer.....	Nepigon, Ont.....	" 9	1	Rear end collision.
Fireman.....	Port Neville, B. C.....	" 14	1	Derailment of locomotive.
Fireman.....	Nepigon, Ont.....	" 9	1	Rear end collision.
Fireman.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	" 24	1	Head-on collision.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Crushed under falling boiler.
Machinist.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 3	1	Mangled by machinery.
Machinist.....	Graham, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from a locomotive.
Car inspector.....	Moncton, N. B.....	" 3	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	McAdam, N. B.....	" 25	1	Head-on collision.
Brakeman.....	Dorval, Que.....	" 13	1	Derailment of cars.
Brakeman.....	Nipigon, Ont.....	" 9	1	Rear-end collision.
Brakeman.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed between cars.
Yardmen.....	St. Boniface, Man.....	" 24	2	Head-on collision of switching locomotive and freight train.
Yardmen.....	Pasqua, Sask.....	" 25	2	Collision of trains.
Sectionman.....	London, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train.
Employee.....	Capreol, Ont.....	" 23	1	Crushed by falling portable house.
Employee.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 14	1	Scalded.
Pumpman.....	Hanna, Alta.....	" 7	1	Burned to death.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	1	Struck by a train.
Labourers.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 12	19	Collision of snow and freight trains.
<i>Electric Railway Service:</i>				
Employee.....	Preston, Ont.....	" 13	1	Fell from a car.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Quartermaster.....	St. John, N. B.....	" 26	1	Drowned—fell from wharf.
<i>Miscellaneous transport:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 2	1	Kicked by a horse.
Teamster.....	Ahuntsic, Que.....	" 7	1	Sleigh struck by a train.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades:</i>				
Departmental store employees.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 17	4	Burned to death.
Cordage factory employee.....	Welland, Ont.....	" —	1	Crushed between locomotive and wall.
<i>Unskilled labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Renfrew, Ont.....	" 14	1	Crushed under overturned car of gravel.
Labourer.....	Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que.....	" 5	1	Buried under falling mass of coal.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

(1) Movement of British Subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United Kingdom.—Of the 3,122 British subjects previously resident in the United Kingdom who departed during December to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, 713 were destined for British North America as compared with 650 in November and with 906 in December, 1914. The number departing in the twelve months ending December, 1915, was 76,914, and of these 16,765 were destined for British North America as compared with 78,570 destined for British North America in the year 1914.

Emigration from British North America to the United Kingdom.—Of the 5,663 British subjects previously resident in places out of Europe who arrived in December to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom, 4,038 were from British North America as compared with 4,089 in November and with 4,394 in December, 1914. The number arriving in the 12 months ending December, 1915, was 91,960, and of these 38,811 were from British North America as compared with 33,684 for the year 1914.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 3,325 in December as compared with an outward balance of 3,439 in November and an outward balance of 3,488 in December, 1914, and that for the year ending December, 1915, British North America

had an outward balance of 22,046 as compared with an inward balance of 44,886 for the year ending December, 1914.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the December Bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of United States to the number of 1,186 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during December as compared with 1,468 in November and 1,099 in October.

Emigration from British North America to the United States.—During December, 8,209 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 9,938 in November and 7,305 in October.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America the latter had an outward balance of 7,023 in December as compared with an outward balance of 8,470 in November and 6,208 in October. For the year ending December, 1915, 84,886 persons left British North America for the United States and during the same period 16,931 aliens departed from the United States to British North America leaving the latter an outward balance of 67,955 for the year 1915.

Lands patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of December, 1915, the number of patents was 923 and the number of acres 156,704.54. These numbers compared with 1,195 and 199,918.69 respectively in December,

1914. For the calendar year 1915 the number of patents was 19,692 patents and 3,189,335.25 acres, as compared with 29,301 patents and 4,850,559.84 acres in 1914.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the last quarter of the calendar year, 1915, with a comparison of the figures for the same period in the preceding year.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1915.

NATURE OF GRANT.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	No. of patents	No. of acres.	No. of patents	No. of acres.	No. of patents	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....	3	1,316.70	2	632.70	...	...
British Columbia homesteads.....	18	2,289.23	9	1,154.71	18	2,207.44
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	...	...	2	320.00	1	160.00
British Columbia Sales.....	8	601.63	3	...	5	6,814.10
Homesteads.....	1,369	226,065.14	1,477	245,032.042	658	109,613.26
Hudsons Bay Co.....	1	95.50	4	1,620.60	1	160.00
License of occupation.....	5	30.40	3	2.47	2	.712
Military homesteads.....	1	49.26	...	...	...	...
Mining lands sales 49.27 (under rights).....	1	399.50	...	...	...	...
Northwest half breed grants.....	2	...	...	...	1	1,458.00
Parish sales.....	...	9,064.02	104	16,173.53	76	12,025.04
Pre-emption sales.....	57	3,396.87	57	8,872.22	27	4,156.66
Purchased homesteads.....	23	...	...	...	8	...
Out claim special grants.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
RAILWAYS:	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	3	1,606.00	2	322.30	...	...
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	46	487.79	20	236.27	5	3,039.90
Canadian Northern Western Ry. Co.....	...	...	18	289.35	...	...
Canadian Northern Pacific Ry. Co.....	...	...	1	134.80	...	...
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	...	...	3	.68	...	...
Edmonton Dunvegan & British Columbia Ry. Co..	3	10.34	5	13.29	...	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	...	...	1	63.80	...	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	3	11.26	2	6.34	1	8.37
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	10	2,398.00	15	3,675.00	13	2,713.81
Sales.....	22	948.89	43	2,902.55	41	2,739.8915
School lands sales.....	20	2,637.72	62	10,277.62	60	11,311.08
Special grants.....	10	546.246	10	298.40	6	306.28
Yukon Territory Sales.....	2	74.32	...	...	...	...

Total October-December, 1915—4,373 patents; 700,760.02 acres.

Total October-December, 1914—5,662 patents; 968,425.75 acres.

Total for 1915—19,692 patents; 3,189,335.25 acres.

Total for 1914—29,301 patents; 4,850,559.84 acres.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JANUARY, 1916.

THE total value of building permits issued during January in the municipalities shown in the table on the fol-

lowing page was \$754,778, as compared with \$3,667,521 for December and \$775,593 for January, 1915.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING JANUARY, 1916.

	January 1916	December 1915	January 1915	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	3,000	2,580	Nil	+ 3,000
Halifax.....	24,880	127,128	20,000	+ 4,880
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	Nil	22,875	7,500	- 7,500
Moncton.....	3,300	1,800	Nil	+ 3,300
QUEBEC—				
Quebec.....	61,545	97,180	27,905	+ 33,610
Three Rivers.....	9,250	75,550	Nil	- 9,250
Maisonneuve.....	Nil	7,000	18,000	- 18,000
Montreal.....	174,160	2,044,425	203,261	- 29,101
Westmount.....	1,000	300	Nil	+ 1,000
Lachine.....	Nil	10,140		
Outremount.....	Nil		20,000	- 20,000
Longueuil.....	Nil		Nil	Nil
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	44,225	31,450	13,325	+ 30,900
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brockville.....	Nil		160	- 160
Kingston.....	2,700	40,628	1,350	+ 1,350
Belleville.....	Nil	1,000	Nil	Nil
Peterborough.....	Nil	1,620	1,900	- 1,900
Toronto.....	199,590	696,863	235,757	- 36,167
St. Catharines.....	17,073	50,570	4,987	+ 13,086
Niagara Falls.....		14,575		
Welland.....	4,613	19,635	440	+ 4,173
Hamilton.....	43,740	76,470	23,105	+ 20,635
Brantford.....	Nil	11,515	1,420	- 1,420
Paris.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Galt.....	250	Nil	2,645	- 1,795
Guelph.....	Nil		14,000	- 14,000
Berlin.....	5,000	2,500	1,200	+ 3,800
Woodstock.....	1,065	400	2,850	- 1,785
Stratford.....	3,530	4,320	1,275	+ 2,255
London.....	19,230	24,270	11,540	+ 7,690
St. Thomas.....	300	320	1,000	- 700
Chatham.....	9,500	8,521	3,300	+ 6,200
Windsor.....	44,300	126,500	17,775	+ 26,525
Owen Sound.....		Nil		
North Bay.....	350	10,000		
Cobalt.....	15,000	250	750	+ 15,000
Haileybury.....		Nil		
Sudbury.....	1,050	1,950	900	+ 150
Port Arthur.....	700	1,076	1,450	- 750
Fort William.....	Nil	800	2,450	- 2,450
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	19,500	5,800	14,800	+ 1,700
St. Boniface.....		2,600		
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	1,650	400	685	+ 965
Moose Jaw.....	425	10,500	3,250	- 2,825
Swift Current.....	5,500		Nil	+ 5,500
Yorkton.....	Nil	200	Nil	Nil
Estevan.....	500	Nil	500	Nil
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	4,850	Nil	11,300	- 6,450
Calgary.....		7,750		
Medicine Hat.....	Nil		9,225	- 9,225
Lethbridge.....	15,675	1,240	18,530	- 2,855
MacLeod.....	Nil		Nil	Nil
Red Deer.....	Nil	2,450	Nil	Nil
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Nelson.....				
Vernon.....				
Kelowna.....				
Kamloops.....	Nil	500	805	- 805
New Westminster.....	1,555	\$5,130	7,250	- 5,995
Vancouver.....	8,315	27,180	48,525	- 40,210
Kerrisdale.....	2,385		3,315	- 930
North Vancouver.....		350		
South Vancouver.....	2,847	10,235	8,014	- 5,167
Victoria.....	1,825	15,400	5,490	+ 3,965
Nanaimo.....	400		2,600	- 2,200
Oak Bay.....	Nil	Nil	1,550	- 1,550
Prince Rupert.....	Nil	750	Nil	Nil

REVIEWS.

U. S. Labour Report.

United States.—Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Labour, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; 86 pages. Washington, 1915.

IN two particulars—labour distribution and mediation in labour disputes, the work of the Department of Labour was especially important and successful during the fiscal year.

Mediation in Labour Disputes.

Forty requests for mediation came in during the year and two cases were pending in the beginning of the year. Out of these, 26 amicable settlements were effected. In ten cases, settlements proved impossible and six cases came over unfinished into the fourth fiscal year. The forty cases handled during the year were distributed among different industries as follows: railroads, 5; street railways, 2; machinists, 7; textile workers, 6; paper mills, 7; coal mining, 2; miscellaneous, 11.

Labour Distribution.

With a view to the further development of the Department's work of labour distribution a national conference with state and municipal officials engaged in this work was held under the auspices of the Department at San Francisco, August 2, 1915. Following the successful outcome of two experiments, one concerned with the distribution of harvest help and another with the placing of the factory workers thrown out of employment by the disastrous fire on

June 25, 1914, at Salem, Mass., the Department began to organize public employment exchanges upon a national scale. Eighteen employment zones were established, with a public employment branch station in each zone under the charge of an immigrant inspector, and in addition to these sub-branches to the number of 22 were established, and since then others have been added. Through the co-operation of the Post Office Department it became possible to bring to the aid of this labour-distribution service some 60,000 post offices. The Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce have also co-operated. The Secretary of Labour, however, is of the opinion that it will not be enough to hunt "manless jobs" for "jobless men." He states, "the labour-distribution work of this department should extend to some such development of the natural resources of the country as will tend to make opportunities for workers greater than demands for work and to keep them so." To this end it is proposed that the Government should retain public lands it now holds and should acquire privately owned lands which should be made available for settlement for persons of small means. Congress might provide a "rotary fund" for lending purposes, that is a fund to be used over and over again, for making loans and to be maintained by repayments of loans. Out of this fund the Department of Labour would make loans to settlers placed by the Depart-

ment upon the lands set aside for that purpose; the Departments of Interior and Agriculture by their educational purposes could make efficient farmers of inexperienced but otherwise competent workers; and the Department of Agriculture through its marketing plans could guard borrowers from the "rotary fund" against commercial misfortune in disposing of their crops.

Office of the Secretary.

The total appropriations for the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to \$3,940,482. An unexpended balance of \$78,412.05 was reported. The total number of employees of the Department at the beginning of the fiscal year 1916 was 2,126.

Bureau of Labour Statistics.

During the fiscal year this Department published 25 serial bulletins and one non-serial volume. The Bureau has in course of preparation bulletins in continuation of its statistics of prices and wages and hours of labour, but more particular investigations relating to industrial accidents and accident prevention, industrial disputes, hygiene, morbidity and mortality of wage earners, regularity of employment, unemployment, and employment of street railway labour in the United States, profit sharing, foreign labour legislation, administration of labour laws, effects of compensation legislation, etc.

Bureau of Immigration.

Owing to the war immigration is reported as at the lowest level in several

decades. Alien arrivals, both immigrant and non-immigrant, numbered 434,244 during the year, as against 1,403,081 for the previous year, a decrease of 968,837 or 69 per cent.

Children's Bureau.

The Children's Bureau began the third year of its operation July 1, 1914, with a staff increased by Congress from 15 to 76 persons and an appropriation increased from \$25,640 to \$164,640. The investigations of the Bureau during the year dealt with the methods of enforcing street-trades regulations, infant mortality, child hygiene, baby-saving campaigns, birth-registration, the mentally defective and kindred subjects.

Bureau of Naturalization.

Since Federal enforcement of the naturalization law was established in 1906 and down to the close of the fiscal year 1915, the number of foreigners admitted to citizenship was 520,898 and 74,069 petitioners were denied admission out of a total of 594,967 petitions filed.

Departmental Recommendations.

Among the departmental recommendations there are two which aim to improve the Department's work of labour distribution. One of these recommends legislation with reference to the utilization of public lands and community credits and the other that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with authority to authorize exceptional rates of railroad fare for unemployed persons in cases approved by the Department.

Industrial Canteens.

United Kingdom.—Ministry of Munitions. Health of Munit'ion Workers' Committee, Report on Industrial Canteens. 7 pages. London, 1915.

The Health of Munit'ion Workers' Committee, whose report on Sunday Labour in Munit'ion Works was reviewed in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*, has submitted a report on Industrial Canteens. This report emphasizes the importance of proper nutrition in securing the physical fitness of the workers upon which the quantity, amount and speed of the output is largely dependent. The importance is noted of providing the quantity and kind of food best suited to the requirements of the worker in his particular employment whether sedentary or active, and adapted to the worker's age, sex, weight and constitution. The statement is made that "there can be no doubt that 'industrial alcoholism' is in part due to the lack of cheap, good food."

Workers are getting a better type of food than formerly, but large numbers do not obtain such a dietary day by day as will fit them for hard, long or rapid work. At present the prevalence of night labour and the necessity of taking meals away from home have increased the difficulties of securing adequate food. If food is brought from the worker's home it is limited in quantity, cold and liable to be stale. If the worker warm or cooks his food at the factory much valuable time is lost and warmed-up food is generally not so nourishing as freshly cooked food.

There has been a variety of efforts to deal with this problem, but the most hopeful has been the establishment by the employers of industrial canteens or

workpeople's dining rooms, in or near the factory. Generally speaking, the accommodation provided accords with one or other of the following types: (a) an available room for the workers to eat their prepared food; (b) a room furnished with a "hot plate" or "warming cupboard," or provided with hot water; (c) a refreshment barrow to perambulate the workshops at appointed hours (particularly useful for light refreshments during long spells or night shifts); (d) a fixed refreshment bar or buffet; (e) a dining room supplying cheap hot and cold dinners; and (f) such a dining room associated with an institute or club, with facilities for rest and recreation. Some of these types may be suitably combined, and although arrangements indicated in (c) and (d) may prove sufficient and satisfactory in certain circumstances, the provision of proper meals seems obtainable only in the types (e) and (f).

In order to ensure effective results the canteen must be attractive and situated in or near the works; there should be ample dining-room with separate accommodation for men and women; food should be varied, fresh and good and obtainable at low prices; service should be prompt and hours convenient.

As to the benefits of industrial canteens the committee find that they have effected a marked improvement in the health of the workers, less absence and broken time, less tendency to alcoholism and an increased efficiency in output. Further, the committee find that "there is a body of men and women (averaging at least 25 per cent) who in the interest of physical health and vigour need canteen provision at the factory. They are convinced that this group of ill-fed work-

ers accounts in a large degree for such inefficiency as exists and that its energy and output is reduced in the absence of suitable feeding arrangements." The committee understand that the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) appointed under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1915, No. 3, is empowered by the Treasury to make grants in aid of capital expenditure for the erection of canteens approved by the Board, in Controlled Munition Works.

Employment Statistics.

British Columbia.—Annual Report of the Municipal Labour Bureau, Victoria, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915.

The number of men who had registered at the Bureau on July 31, 1915, was 2,639. On November 17, a new registration was begun. During the year 3,891 men were sent to employment, casual and otherwise. The number of women placed in more or less permanent positions was 429, and 443 women were supplied with day work.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Well-digging falls under the Act.

THE plaintiff's husband, on June 24, 1914, was in the employ of the defendant as a labourer and was engaged in digging a well, when he was asphyxiated to death by fumes of natural gas escaping from the sides of the well. His widow took an action for an indemnity amounting to \$2,025, under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Quebec. The defendant pleaded that the Act did not apply to the work in question. The Superior Court, however, held that death brought about under circumstances such as those in the present case constituted an industrial accident within the meaning of the Act, and sentenced the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$2,025, to be divided as follows: \$1,225 to the plaintiff and \$800 to her minor children, said sum to

be paid to her as guardian of said children. (*Larouche v. Jobidon.*)

Workman's lien.—It cannot be enforced against a public road, said road being part of the public domain.

The plaintiff had been engaged, with his team, in macadamizing a public road in the town of Beaconsfield during the months of August and September, 1911. His wages not being paid by the contractor for the building of the road, he immediately notified respondent, the town of Beaconsfield, to that effect, and on October 25 following caused to be filed a statement, according to Article 2013 of the Civil Code, by which he asked that the road in question be affected to the payment of the lien and that the respondent be bound to relinquish said road or pay the debt. In an action against the contractor and the town, the latter denied the existence of the lien and moved the dismissal of the action as far as it was concerned, on the ground that the plaintiff was not entitled to any lien for the kind of work he had been performing. Mr. Justice

Beaudin, who heard the case, "considering that it is admitted by both parties that the road mentioned in the plaintiff's statement is a public road and was such a road on the dates mentioned in the statement; considering that said road was and is part of the public domain, and that consequently the respondent could be bound to relinquish it for the purpose of its being sold at law, as said road is inalienable as long as it is used according to its destination," dismissed the case with costs as far as the respondent was concerned. (*Desrosiers v. Leedham and Town of Beaconsfield*, respondent.)

Workmen's Compensation Act.—City labourer.—Application of the Act.

An action was taken, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, by a joiner who was employed by the City of Montreal in building a shed at the intersection of two streets in the City of Montreal. On April 1, 1915, the shed having collapsed, he suffered thereby a broken leg and was in a hospital for a month. He sued the city for an indemnity. The defendant claimed that the Workmen's Compensation Act did not apply to an employee of the City of Montreal, and this view was upheld by Mr. Justice MacLennan, who dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs. (*Trudeau v. City of Montreal*.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MARCH, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE record of the month with respect to industrial disputes was a little less favourable than during recent months, but most of the disputes reported were arranged within a few days, and the month closed without any evidence of wide industrial unrest. One of the most important disputes reported was that of transport workers in Toronto, where a considerable increase in wages was demanded, about 350 drivers being concerned; the men were out two weeks when a compromise was effected, the terms including a slight wage increase. A dispute affecting steel workers occurred at Hamilton, a wage increase being demanded by nearly 400 employees, not organized; after a strike of two weeks the men returned to work without any change in wages. The only other difficulty of importance was that occurring in one of the shipyards of Canadian Vickers, Limited, at Maisonneuve, where nearly 300 carpenters struck for an increase in wages; other sections of the establishment were not affected by the strike. The dispute was unsettled at the close of the month, but a number of the workmen had returned to work.

* * *

THE conference mentioned last month in these notes as affecting coal miners and railroad employees to the extent of about three-quarters of a million men proceeded during February. At the close of the month the outlook in the case of the coal miners pointed to a

favourable settlement both as to bituminous and anthracite workers; the prospect of an amicable settlement in the case of the railroad workers, where the train operatives are demanding an eight-hour working day, was less promising. In the case of the bituminous or soft coal workers, numbering about two hundred thousand men, wage increases estimated at the heavy figure of eight and one-half million dollars have been conceded, to take effect as from April 1. Among the concessions is that touching the run-of-mine system of wage payment, a demand of many years' standing; this concession will bring part of the wage increase which has been arranged. The miners had urged an eight-hour day from bank to bank, with an "idle day" for every other Saturday, but these demands are said not to have been conceded. At the close of the month negotiations in the case of anthracite workers were continuing and the situation was hopeful.

In the case of the railway workers, where overtime wages are asked for hours worked over eight, the negotiations were at the close of the month continuing, but some of the four organizations involved, including engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, were already proposing to take a strike vote. The leaders of the railways and unions concerned were, however, still in touch and an agreement is not impossible. No public pronouncement has been made with respect to the bearing of the negotiations in this case on the conditions in the Dominion, where the railroad employees concerned are members of the

same trade union organizations, but there is believed to be some ground for the view that the Canadian railroad workers interested have reached an informal understanding that the demands now under consideration between the unions and railroads in the United States will not, during the continuance of the war, be taken up for negotiation on this side of the line.

* * *

THE Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living, which was tabled in the House on February 17, is reviewed in a special article in this issue. The members of the Board were Messrs. John McDougald, C.M.G., (chairman), C. C. James, C.M.G., R. H. Coats, F.S.S., and J. U. Vincent. Mr. Thomas J. Lynton acted as secretary. The report consists of two volumes, which are accompanied by a reprint of the "Summary" with which Volume II is concluded. The report proper, appearing in Volume I, consists of 79 pages, and is signed by Messrs. McDougald, Vincent and James. This volume also contains 43 appendices. Volume II is a supplementary report, being an Exhibit by the Statistical Branch of the Department of Labour prepared under the direction of Mr. R. H. Coats, chief statistician of that Department, and since appointed Dominion statistician and controller of the census. The volume is divided into three parts: (1) "Facts," (2) "Causes," and (3) "Summary." It also contains memoranda on "Fish" and "Dairy Products."

* * *

PART I of the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment, to which reference was made in the February issue of the *Labour Gazette*, is reviewed at length in this number. The review takes the form of a synopsis of each section of the report, and the recommendations under each head are

given, verbatim. Already there is evidence that the Ontario Government intends to take action along the lines recommended by the Commission. A bill entitled "The Trades and Labour Branch Act" has been introduced, which recommends the establishment of a Trades and Labour Branch in connection with one of the Departments of the Public Service. It is proposed that the Branch shall administer the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Buildings Act, the Steam Boilers Act and such other acts as may from time to time be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Among the duties of the Branch are included the collection of statistical and other information respecting trades and industries in the province, the establishment of employment bureaus to assist in the distribution of labour, inquiry as to the advisability of establishing new industries because of the availability of raw material for such industries or the immigration of persons skilled in the same, reporting upon labour laws in other parts of the Empire and foreign countries, the consideration of any suggested changes in the labour laws of the province and the preparation of an annual report. The commissioners, in their report, suggested that these duties be undertaken by a new Department rather than by a branch of one of the existing Departments, and they also favoured the appointment of a Provincial Labour Commission.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT during February continued to be adversely affected in some branches of industry by very cold weather and heavy snowfalls. In outside construction generally, and in lumbering and mining operations in British Columbia, opportunities for employment were less and some men were laid off, but this condition was offset by the addi-

tional work afforded unskilled labour in the clearing of railway tracks and city streets. Ice-cutting also continued to give employment to many men. Employment in factories was well maintained, and in quite a number of manufacturing centres a shortage of labour, both male and female, was reported. A shortage of farm help also existed in practically all agricultural districts.

* * *

PRICES continued to rise in February, but not so steeply as in January, except in potatoes, the higher prices of which had the effect of adding to the cost of the weekly budget of staple commodities. Flour and bread were also higher in some localities, but began to decline with the lower prices of wheat. Rents were lower when compared with the figures for the same month in 1914 and 1915. In wholesale prices the index number stood at 173.7 as compared with 172.0 for January, 142.5 for February, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914.

* * *

AS these pages are going to press, word reaches the Department of the death on Tuesday, March 14, after a short illness, of one of the oldest members of its staff, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, senior Fair Wages Officer. Mr. DuBreuil had been with the Department almost from its inception, having been appointed in February, 1901. His work fell largely within the province of Quebec, but required him also frequently to visit the Maritime Provinces. Mr. DuBreuil had been for many years well and favourably known in industrial circles all over Eastern Canada. During his connection with the Department of Labour his good offices had been used on many occasions in the adjustment of industrial difficulties, his wide experience, courtesy and general tactfulness bringing him many successes in these matters. Mr. Du-

Breuil was popular with his fellow officers and faithful in the performance of his duties.

* * *

TECHNICAL Schools recently formed the subject of questions in the Quebec Legislature, and some interesting information was given by the Provincial Registrar in regard to these schools in Quebec. There are now five technical schools in the province, those found namely at Montreal, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke and Beauceville. At Montreal there are eight professors and eight foremen; at Quebec, five professors and four foremen instructors. Shawinigan Falls has a teaching staff of seven, Sherbrooke three, and Beauceville five religious professors. The number of students attending the various technical schools is as follows: At Montreal, 720; Quebec, 319; Shawinigan Falls, 184; Sherbrooke, 11; and Beauceville, 40. Forty-five students obtained diplomas at Montreal, and in addition 211 certificates of capacity were given to students who followed the night course. At Quebec 19 students obtained diplomas. The Shawinigan Falls school has no graduates as yet as none of the students have been there four years. Thirteen students obtained diplomas at Beauceville. Sherbrooke gives only certificates of capacity. Graduates of the Montreal school are now engaged in industry as machinists, electricians, joiners, blacksmiths, foundrymen and draftsmen, and the statement was made that many already have enviable situations considering their age. It was stated also that as a rule the students are appreciative as may be seen by the many applications for former students sent to the school this year. All those who graduated at Quebec are engaged in industry, either as foundrymen, draftsmen, machinists, etc. Students from the schools at Shawinigan Falls and Beauceville became engaged in industry. After fol-

lowing the course for two years those who obtained certificates of capacity from the Sherbrooke school went to the various technical, polytechnic, surveying or forestry schools or found places in workshops as draftsmen. Five are engineers, four are surveyors, three are assistant bridge engineers, 32 are draftsmen, two are caricaturists, and seven are soldiers. The cost of the building, furnishing and plant at Montreal was \$636,187; at Quebec, \$405,359. A grant of \$10,000 was given the Beauceville school as aid towards the cost of building it. The other schools are private institutions subsidized by the Government. The Government has paid out for the maintenance and other expenses of the Montreal school \$228,000, and for Quebec \$197,411. Expenditures on account of the schools at Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke and Beauceville have been \$12,500, \$8,000 and \$3,000 respectively.

* * *

THE March number of the Canadian Fishermen, the official organ of the Canadian Fisheries Association, contains a number of important references to various phases of the fishing industry in Canada. A full account is given of the annual convention of the Canadian Fisheries Association held at Montreal, January 31. Amongst important questions dealt with by the Association was the sending of samples of fresh frozen, smoked and cured fish to the British fish trade. This action, it was stated, had been accompanied with satisfactory results, and it was expected that considerable shipments of Canadian fish to British markets would result. The action of the Association in taking up the question of supplying fish to the soldiers in training at concentration camps in Canada and to Canadian soldiers in England and France was dealt with, as well as other work of the Association in the way of promoting the interests of the Canadian fisheries. The scale of annual membership fees was re-

duced so as to encourage fishermen and small dealers to become members. A number of addresses were delivered by experts in fishery matters, and at the banquet of the Association the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, gave an address in which he outlined the work of the Fisheries Department and generally what had been done by the Government in aid of the industry.

Another important happening in connection with the fishing industry was the formation of the Lake Erie Fishermen's Association at St. Thomas on February 10, at which addresses were given by the Hon. Finlay G. MacDiarmid, Minister of Public Works, and others interested in or associated with the fishing industry on the Great Lakes. Various questions dealing with better protection to the fishing industry were discussed.

* * *

AT the present session of the Manitoba Legislature quite a number of measures affecting both male and female labour have been introduced, some of which have already passed the third reading of the House. Amongst these may be mentioned an Act to amend "The Bureau of Labour Act"; an Act to amend "The Manitoba Factories Act"; an Act to amend "The Shops Regulation Act," and an Act to amend "The Bake Shops Act." The Act amending "The Bureau of Labour Act" provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Bureau of Labour, and also inspectors and administrative staff. The Act instructs the Bureau of Labour to see that the following Acts are properly observed and enforced: "The Shops Regulation Act," "The Bake Shops Act," "The Public Buildings Act," "The Manitoba Factories Act," and "The Building Trades Protection Act." The Manitoba Factories Act amendment makes the number of employees constituting a factory three instead of

five as formerly, includes laundries owned or operated by Chinese, makes the total hours of labour per week "sixty" instead of "seventy-two and a half," and forbids the operation of factories on statutory or legal holidays without special permission from the inspector. The Shops Regulation Act brings any retail or wholesale shop, store, booth, stall or warehouse under the inspection of the Bureau of Labour. It provides that no girl under 14 years of age and no boy under 13 shall be employed in any shop, and no boys under 14 shall be employed longer than 48 hours. No females of any age, and no

boys over 14 and under 17, shall be employed more than 14 hours in any one day, or 60 hours in any one week. The Act also provides for a full hour to be allowed at noon, sufficient number of separate closets for each sex, sanitary and ventilation requirements, also fire escapes with unencumbered approaches. The Bake Shops Act provides for inspection by the Bureau of Labour, and that no person under the age of 14 shall be employed in a bake shop.

A complete review of labour legislation passed or to be passed by the Manitoba Legislature will be given in a later issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EXCEPTIONALLY severe weather conditions characterized the month of February, and in practically all parts of the country outside building and other construction work was interrupted or impeded, and railway operation rendered very difficult. The effect on employment, however, on the whole was favourable. Large numbers of unskilled labourers were given work in the clearing of streets and railway tracks, and ice-cutting continued to provide employment for many men. In some localities a scarcity of help for this work was reported. Farmers all over the country were snowbound for several days at a time and markets were poorly attended. A scarcity of farm help was reported, though wages offered were considerably higher than for the same period last year. Fishing, owing to cold weather and storms, was quiet throughout practically the whole of the month. Lumbering was fairly active, with some quiet in parts where adverse weather condi-

tions prevailed. Coal and metal mining continued active, though a number of metal mines in British Columbia were obliged to cut down operations for a time owing to heavy snowfalls, frosts and mountain slides. Manufacturing continued fairly active with a scarcity of help reported from several localities. Railway construction was quiet. Railway transportation continued to be interrupted by heavy snowfalls, but work for railway workers was accelerated rather than diminished on this account. Fairly active conditions prevailed at winter ports.

The Department's record of prices showed further advances for February, but not so steep as for the previous month. The weekly family budget of staple foods rose from \$8.28 to \$8.40, chiefly as a result of a rise in potatoes, but flour and bread were higher, while eggs were lower. The same list a year before cost \$7.99. Rent averaged \$3.87 per month in 1915 and \$4.85 in 1914. In wholesale prices the index number

stood at 173.7, as compared with 172.0 for January, 142.5 for February, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914. The chief increases for the month were in animals and meats, metals and implements, but decreases occurred in dairy products, lumber, paints, oils and glass.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Wages changes were not very marked, though some changes went into effect during the month. Printers in Quebec in all offices except one, where the men went on strike, were given an increase of \$1.50 per week in accordance with an agreement entered into in 1914. Fifty teamsters at Hamilton secured an increase of \$2 per month, to date from January 1. The men also receive an extra allowance when required to feed horses on Sundays. Painters and decorators at Regina, as the result of a strike, secured an increase of 5 cents per hour.

In South Vancouver the wages of labourers engaged in laying sewers for the city were reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 per eight hour day. About 150 men were affected by the change. At New Westminster all civic salaries from the mayor down were reduced.

Agriculture.

As is customary at this season of the year agricultural operations were comparatively quiet. Heavy snowfalls in many parts of the country blocked the roads and restricted farm work practically to the feeding of stock. In the West, in the Lethbridge district, fine weather was reported, and farmers were getting ready for spring operations. Some farmers commenced threshing again. In Manitoba it was estimated that 25 per cent of the grain crop was yet to be shipped and that a fairly large amount of that percentage was still to be threshed.

The question of securing farm labourers for spring work was reported from many districts a serious one, and it was

expected there would be difficulty in securing the men required. In the Hamilton, Ont., district, farmers were offering wages far in excess of what had been paid the previous year, but little or no help was available. At Woodstock, also, farmers reported a scarcity of help, with the prospect for spring very poor. At Berlin farmers were ready to sign contracts for six, eight or twelve months at from \$25 to \$30 a month and board, but claimed it was hard to get experienced help. At Belleville, also, the question of farm help was reported a serious problem.

In the West it was reported that a serious shortage of farm labour was expected. Medicine Hat reported farmers planning to seed on a large scale this year, but expecting a shortage of help. Saskatoon reported a heavy demand for agricultural labour, and it was stated that the province was seeking farm help from the relief department of Vancouver. Regina reported farmers already looking for help for the spring, which it was expected would be difficult to secure, although high rates were being offered. The majority of the young men were said to have enlisted and married men were not anxious to leave their families and go to the country, believing there was a prospect of work in the city in the spring at good wages. At Lethbridge, where mild weather prevailed, help was expected to be scarce. Farmers were already seeking men, but very little hiring was done.

Fishing.

Reports from Canso stated that the winter haddocking on account of unusually favourable though somewhat windy weather of the early days of the month, was kept up with fair success considerably later than for many years past, and that high prices were obtained for the fish taken. Lobster fishermen and packers on Prince Edward Island were making preparations for the opening of the season on April 26. Supplies were being procured, traps made and equipment over-hauled. It was expected

there would be an increase in the number of traps this year over last, but that there would be about the same number of canneries in operation. A shortage of male help was reported.

At Digby the fishing industry was reported quiet. Fish had left the shores and boats which were not engaged in lobster fishing were hauled up, to remain so until about the middle of April, when they will start fishing for cod, haddock and pollock. The overhauling of boats and tackle occasioned considerable activity. At Yarmouth adverse weather conditions caused a decline in operation of all branches of the fisheries, especially lobster fishing. The catch, however, was reported fair considering the number of men engaged. Smelt fishing in some parts of New Brunswick was extended for seven days, but was not up to the average.

Fishing was being carried on to some extent in Northern Saskatchewan lakes, though consignments out were reported small. During the month a convention of Lake Erie fishermen was held at St. Thomas, Ont., at which methods to protect fish spawn and other means of increasing the fish supply were discussed.

On the Pacific Coast cold weather with high gales interfered with fishing and vessels had to remain in port or seek shelter for many days at a time. At New Westminster there was very little fishing on the Fraser River. At Nanaimo but little fishing was done outside of herring fishing, most of which is in the hands of Japanese. At Prince Rupert the industry was reported quiet owing to cold and rough weather. The whaling season on the Pacific Coast was expected to commence earlier this season than was the case last year. Whaling vessels were being made ready for the season's work, which is expected to commence about April 1.

Lumbering.

Lumbering in Nova Scotia showed more active conditions than were reported last month and heavy shipments of deals were made from many points.

A greater amount of snow enabled lumbermen to proceed more expeditiously with the hauling of logs. At Newcastle, N.B., operations in the woods continued busy and large crews of men were employed. Heavy snows helped the work of hauling to the landings. In Charlotte county a firm which has secured a contract to supply five thousand cords of pit props for an English firm had a number of men in the woods getting these into shape. At Woodstock, N.B., one company started its mill, giving employment to 25 men.

Logging operations in Quebec districts also continued active. In districts adjacent to Quebec City conditions continued good with enough and not too much snow for hauling purposes. While the number of men employed in the woods this winter has not been so great as last year, conditions have been better and the output, it is expected, will be up to a good average. In the Sherbrooks district lumbering conditions were not so good on account of rains taking away the snow. In the Three Rivers district lumbermen were busy and expected to turn out more logs than for some years past.

Ontario districts also showed activity. From Peterborough lumbering was reported active and sawmills were being overhauled and put in shape for the coming season. In the Port Arthur district a good number of men were employed in lumber, tie and pulp wood camps. In this district reports were conflicting as to the number of men open for employment. Lumber merchants claimed the supply was limited, but employment agencies stated they could get plenty of men provided the wages were right.

In Northern Saskatchewan lumbering operations continued to be carried on, though it was expected these camps would soon be closed with a consequent release of large numbers of men.

Conditions in British Columbia were active. In the Fernie district activity was confined to logging operations, but

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers.	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
4—Truro.			Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
5—Westville.	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	
8—Moncton.			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	Fair	
9—Newcastle.			V quiet	V quiet	V active			
10—St. John.			V quiet	V quiet	Active	V active	Quiet	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
13—Quebec.			Quiet	V active	V active	V active	V active	
14—Sherbrooke.		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active
15—Sorel.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	
16—St. Hyacinthe.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet
17—St. Johns & Iberville.			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	
18—Three Rivers.			Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Bellefleur.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
21—Brantford.			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
22—Brockville.			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
23—Chatham.			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Chubb.		Active						
25—Galt.			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
27—Hamilton.			Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	
28—Kingston.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
29—London.			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	Quiet	Active
30—Niagara Falls.			Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.			V quiet	Active	V active		Fair	
32—Oshawa.			V quiet	V quiet	V active		Fair	
33—Owen Sound.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
34—Peterborough.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.			Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.			V quiet	V quiet	Active			
37—Stratford.			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.			Quiet	Active	Active		Active	
39—St. Thomas.			Quiet	Quiet	Active			
40—Toronto.			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.			V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	
42—Woodstock.			Quiet	Active	V active		Active	
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.			Fair	Fair	Fair		V active	
44—Winnipeg.			V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	
47—Regina.			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	
48—Saskatoon.			V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.			Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
54—Nanaimo.	Active		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
55—Nelson.	Fair		V quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	
56—New Westminster.		active	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
57—Prince Rupert.			V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Active		Fair	Active
2— Fair	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
3— Active	V active	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active		Fair	Fair
4— V active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
5— Fair										
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7— Fair	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	V active			Active	Active
8— V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair				V active	V active
9— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active	V active			Fair	Fair
10— Active			V active	V active	V active				Active	
11—			V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
12— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active	Active		Fair	Fair
13— V active			V active	V active	V active	V active	Active		Active	Active
14—			Fair	Fair		Active			Fair	Fair
15— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
16— Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
17— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
18— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active			V active	V active
19—										
20— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	Fair			V quiet	V active
21— Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active		Quiet	Fair
22— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
23— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		V active		Fair	Fair
24— Active	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
25—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active		Active	Active
26— Active	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
27— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
28— Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29— Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active				Active	Active
30— V active		V active					Active		Fair	Fair
31—			Fair	Fair					V active	V active
32— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	V quiet				Quiet	Quiet
33— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active		Fair	Fair
34— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
35— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
36— Quiet			V active	V active	V active					
37—			Active	Active	Active					
38— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Active	Active
39—							V active		Active	Active
40— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Quiet	Quiet
41—			Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
42— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	Active
43—										
44— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
45—										
46— Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
47—			V quiet	Fair					V quiet	
48—			Fair	Active	Fair				Quiet	
49—			Active							
50— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
51— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
52— Fair	Quiet		Fair	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Fair
53—										
54— V quiet			Fair	Fair	Active				V quiet	
55—			Quiet	Quiet						
56— Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet	Fair				V quiet	
57—			Fair	Fair	Fair					
58—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
59—			V quiet	V quiet					V quiet	V quiet
60— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Active	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....		V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
4—Truro.....		V active	V active				Quiet	Fair	Fair
5—Westville.....	Quiet					Quiet			
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....		V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
10—St. John.....		Active		Active			Fair	V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair	Active	Fair				V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	Active	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
17—St. John and Ierville.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active
20—Berlin.....		Fair	Fair	Fair		V active	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
22—Brookville.....		Active	Active	Fair			Fair	V active	V active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair			Quiet	Fair	Fair
24—Cobalt.....		Fair	Fair				Quiet	Fair	Quiet
25—Galt.....	V active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active
26—Cudph.....		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
27—Hamilton.....		Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	V active	Fair	Fair		V active	Active	V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....		Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
31—Orillia.....						Active			
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active	V quiet	V quiet
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Active	Fair			Fair	Active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....									
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active			V active	V active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
41—Windsor.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active		Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....				Fair	Fair		V active	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Quiet	Quiet
46—Prince Albert.....		Quiet	Quiet					Quiet	Quiet
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair			V active	V active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Active	Fair				Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Active	V active	V quiet	V quiet	Active		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous						Unskilled labour
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Expressmen, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks		
1—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	
3—			V active	V active	Fair	V active		V active	Active	
4—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active	
5—										
6—		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
7—				Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	
8—				Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	
9—				Active	Quiet	V active	Active	V active	Fair	
10—	V active	V active	V active	Active					Active	
11—	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	
12—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V active	Quiet	V quiet	
13—	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	
14—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
15—				Quiet	Active	Quiet	V active	Active	Quiet	
16—				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—				Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	
18—		Quiet		Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
19—				V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	Fair	
20—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	
21—	Active			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
22—		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
23—	Active			Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	
24—	Fair			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	
25—	Active			Active	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Fair	
26—	Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
27—	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	
28—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	
29—	V active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	
30—	Active			Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
31—								Active	Fair	
32—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
33—		Quiet		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	
34—									Quiet	
35—		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	
36—									V quiet	
37—				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet		
39—	Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active	
40—	Fair			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet	
41—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
42—				V active	V active			V active	Active	
43—	V quiet							V active	Fair	
44—	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
45—										
46—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
47—	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Active		Active	V quiet	
48—	Active			Fair	Fair			Active	Active	
49—										
50—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
51—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair	
52—				Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	
53—										
54—				Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
55—				Quiet					V quiet	
56—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
57—	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	
58—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
60—		Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	

at New Westminster and Nanaimo saw-mills were working steadily. At New Westminster the prices of all grades of lumber were reported to have increased by at least \$1 a thousand. The big mills near Vancouver were reported to have orders enough to keep the mills running all summer, the demand being chiefly from the Prairie Provinces. Orders from foreign countries were also reported brisk, but lumbermen found it difficult to take advantage of these owing to lack of tonnage. In this connection the question of building ships for the lumber trade in British Columbia received considerable attention.

Mining.

Coal mining continued busy in practically all coal producing districts in the country. In the Sydney district the industry was very busy and less coal, it was expected, would be placed in the heaps this winter than for many years past. Some doubt was expressed as to the ability of the larger companies to maintain their shipments during the coming season on account of lack of tonnage. A considerable shortage of labour for the coal mines was reported. At Westville the Intercolonial Mining Company operated steadily and increased its output to nearly 600 tons per day. The Acadia Coal Company plants worked full time and averaged about 2,000 tons a day during February. From Amherst, coal mining was reported active with a shortage of labour. Coal cutters were reported to be making as high as \$150 a month.

Western coal mines also were busy. Active conditions were reported from Nanaimo, the exceptionally cold weather having created an increased demand for household coal. Mines at Cumberland, however, were not so busy, and were shut down for some time, owing to heavy snowfalls, which blocked the railroad line for some days between Union Bay and Cumberland. Activity in metal mining was fairly well maintained,

though unusually severe winter conditions somewhat hampered mining operations in British Columbia districts situated at elevations where snow falls freely.

In the Sherbrooke district asbestos mines were running full time. Both at Thetford and Black Lake considerable chrome iron mining was also being done with good results. At Cobalt up to the end of the month there had been no signs of any slackening in the production of silver and gold mines. Shipments were lighter but this was due to the mines holding bullion for higher prices. No trouble was expected this year, there being good heads of water in all streams supplying power plants. A number of prospectors and miners left Cobalt during the month for Le Pas, Man.

In East Kootenay, the various mining divisions of West Kootenay, and the copper mining camps of the boundary district, were all affected by heavy snowfalls and very sharp frosts, and difficulty was experienced in keeping some of the mines in operation. The interruption of railway transportation, owing to mountain slides, also had an effect in reducing operations at some mines. The mines of the Canadian Consolidated Company at Rossland were well employed and recent development work has disclosed large ore bodies which will increase very considerably the ore reserves of these properties. The smelter at Trail was running steadily and handling a considerable quantity of zinc ore in its new zinc smelter. In mining districts north of Prince Rupert operations were comparatively quiet although preparations were under way for considerable development work in the spring.

During the month correspondence was tabled in the House of Commons between the Prime Minister of Canada and the International Nickel Company, in which the statement is made that the International Nickel Company will erect in Canada a plant for the refining of nickel, such plant to be designed in units in order that the plant may be added to as future requirements may determine.

Manufacturing.

There was little change from the active conditions which existed in manufacturing industries during February, although there was in a number of cases a noticeable shortage of factory help. The Sydney and Sydney Mines steel plants were running to capacity, and at Truro all industries were reported busy. At Newcastle, N.B., local industries were working steadily with full staffs, and at Moncton and Fredericton most of the factories reported business active or fairly so. At Sorel and Three Rivers manufacturing establishments were busy and in some cases adding to the number of their hands. At Sherbrooke woollen and cotton mills were busy. At Montreal textile trades reported the demand increasing, with difficulty, however, in getting raw materials and labour. Several important orders were almost completed, but orders for spring delivery were expected to keep plants operating at full time. Woollen mills were fairly busy, although suffering somewhat from lack of material. Most of the boot and shoe factories were well employed. With tanners, also, business was steady. Manufacturers of agricultural implements reported business good. Paper mills reported a good demand for all lines of output and were working at capacity with the prospect in some instances of additions to plants.

In Ontario activity continued in most manufacturing districts. At Toronto furniture and piano factories were fairly active and leather manufacturers had a good month. Textile factories were generally active. At Berlin several furniture factories were working overtime, as well as shirt factories. Button factories, foundries, trunk and bag factories, rubber and clothing factories, whitewear and felt factories were all busy. Planing mills were working full time. A shortage of female labour was reported in whitewear, shirt and rubber factories. There was also a shortage of experienced shirt ironers and pressers and of hand stitchers on trunk and bag

work. Rubber factories were busy and shoe factories were working full time. At Niagara Falls manufacturing conditions were reported excellent and some of the factories were advertising for help. At Welland a large steel and foundry company re-opened its plant and was engaged in making large additions. The payroll, it was announced, would be increased from 300 to 700 men. At Woodstock a serious scarcity of labour was reported, and some factory managers were looking for women to take the places of men who had enlisted. At Brantford manufacturers were reported in a far better condition than they were a year ago, and a lack of men rather than of orders was feared. There was a shortage of skilled men in some branches of industry. Textile factories were busy and constantly advertising for help, both skilled and unskilled. At Guelph foundries and textile factories were very busy. At Galt knitting mills and some departments of shoe factories were working overtime. Other industries were fairly active. At Peterborough foundries and machine shops, flour and woollen mills were active. A good demand was reported for machinists and iron workers, also for female help. Windsor reported the automobile industry very active, although difficulty was experienced in shipping owing to a shortage of cars. At Chatham foundries, machine shops, flour mills and woollen and textile factories were all very active. At Hamilton, Stratford, Owen Sound, St. Thomas, Brockville and Ottawa, manufacturing establishments on the whole were busy.

At Calgary flour mills and harness and saddlery firms were busy, and at Medicine Hat foundries, rolling mills and flour mills were active.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was comparatively quiet throughout Canada during February. On railways being constructed in Northern Alberta and in British Columbia bridge building and some

track-laying was carried on. In most other parts, however, railway construction was confined to maintenance work. On the Lake Erie and Northern Railway some work was continued in the neighbourhood of Brantford, but little will be done until spring. On this line, between Brantford and Galt, a two-hour service went into effect during the month.

On the Central Canada Railway, being constructed in Northern Alberta, surveys have been made for an extension to the main line from Peace River Crossing to the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, distance of ten miles, and a branch line is under construction from mileage 101 on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway easterly for ten miles. Surveys are also being made for an extension of this branch from mileage 10 to the Alberta-British Columbia boundary.

During February some statistics in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway being constructed by the Dominion Government were given in the House of Commons. Statements showed there had been expended on account of this railway to January 6, \$15,465,304.70. Of this amount \$10,446,592.90 was expended upon the railway proper, including \$683,166.75 on bridges, trestles and culverts, while there had been expended on harbours and approaches \$5,018,711.74, including \$163,012.30 expended upon bridges. There were 378 miles of grading completed and steel had been laid to mileage 242. It is expected that steel will be laid to Port Nelson early in 1917, and that the harbour will be ready for traffic, though incomplete, about the time the railway will be ready for operation. The Marine Department had expended \$21,293.96 on the project.

Delivery was commenced of 10,000 tons of 80 lbs. steel rails ordered for this time last year from the Algoma Steel Corporation and was expected to be completed by the end of March. The rails are being shipped by rail from Sault Ste. Marie to Le Pas, Man.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons February 17, the Minister of Railways said the cost of the new ocean terminals at Halifax, N.S., to December 31, 1915, was \$4,745,632.56.

The Kootenay and Alberta Railway, which runs from the Canadian Pacific Railway Crow's Nest branch, about a mile west of Pincher, to the coal mines of the Western Coal and Coke Company, Beaver Creek, Alta., about 13 miles, formed part of the Canadian Coal and Coke Company's property sold at auction at Calgary recently for \$3,000,000, the purchaser being the Northern American Collieries, Limited. The line was built in 1911-12 and was operated solely for coal traffic.

General Transport.

Exceptionally heavy snowstorms in the early part of the month in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia seriously interfered with steam and electric railway traffic. On many lines trains were stalled and others were badly delayed. In parts of Eastern Canada, also heavy snowfalls which occurred at times throughout the month badly disorganized railway traffic, and it was not until the close of the month in many parts that normal conditions began to be restored. The work of shovelling out yards and tracks occasioned a heavy demand for unskilled labour and large numbers of men secured employment over a large part of the month.

At Westville, N.S., railroad traffic was busy during the whole month. Truro reported conditions exceptionally busy, with a shortage of trainmen. At St. Thomas, Ont., railroad traffic was reported busy. The weather being colder had a tendency to reduce the number of cars making up trains and this, together with the fact that two or three trains were added to the service, made an increase in the number of men employed. The Michigan Central advertised for trainmen and the locomotive department was short of firemen. Railway shopmen were busy. At a number of

other railroad centres in Ontario activity was reported, with a shortage of help in some instances.

Winnipeg reported that the severity of the weather early in the month impeded transportation, but that the difficulties in this regard were overcome and large quantity of grain and merchandise was shipped during the latter part of the month. At Brandon there was a big demand for all kinds of labour for the railways, and every available man was pressed into service to assist in operating and keeping the lines clear. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining coal, though no real hardship was caused. For three weeks the Great Northern Railway was unable to operate either passenger or freight trains from Brandon to St. John, N.D. The Brandon street railway was obliged to discontinue its service for several weeks. At Calgary also the severity of the weather delayed trains and interfered with the transport of coal. The Canadian Pacific Shops again resumed full time. From Vancouver it was reported that melting snow and rains caused considerable trouble on the Great Northern Railway lines south of the city and the service was handicapped for several days.

Conditions at the winter ports continued fair, and there was considerable activity at points on the St. Lawrence in getting ready for the opening of navigation. At Quebec between 300 and 400 men were employed in overhauling boats and vessels and at Sorel active conditions prevailed in the shipyards.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades, both outside and inside, in practically all parts of Canada remained quiet. Plumbers and steamfitters, however in some parts were fairly busy.

Metal.—Machinists continued active in practically all parts of Eastern Canada, though quiet was noticeable in many parts of the West.

Woodworking.—Woodworking trades were reported fair to active in most cities of the East, but quiet and very quiet in the West.

Printing.—Printers for the most part were actively engaged, though quiet in some parts of the West.

Textile.—Textile trades in practically all localities where this branch of manufacturing is carried on were very active.

Clothing.—Tailors on the whole were quiet. Garment workers enjoyed a fair amount of activity.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Trades engaged in food preparation were on the whole busy. Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were usually quiet, with some special activity noticeable in a few Quebec and Ontario cities.

Leather.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Transport.—Activity continued in railway work. Heavy snowfalls during the month interfered with the operation of trains in many parts, but in these districts a great deal of employment was given to railway workers in clearing the line and keeping trains moving. In other parts where weather conditions were favourable freight traffic was usually good and passenger traffic fair.

Unskilled.—The severe weather noticeable in January was continued in February, and several very heavy falls of snow furnished considerable employment to unskilled workers, particularly in the cities, in clearing street railway tracks and streets. Ice-cutting also continued to furnish employment in many parts of the country.

Canadian Trade.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada during January, 1916, amounted to \$61,887,513, compared with \$30,938,331 in January, 1915, an increase of \$30,949,182. Domestic exports of merchandise for January, 1916, amounted to \$83,731,184, as compared with \$28,595,598 for January, 1915, an increase of \$55,135,586. Increases in the exports of the products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise, are shown.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY, 1916.

Imports entered for consumption.	January.		Exports. (Domestic.)	January.	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Dutiable goods.....	\$18,183,179	\$27,504,149	Mines.....	\$3,508,769	\$4,654,815
Free Goods.....	12,116,978	22,666,516	The Fisheries.....	1,703,443	2,437,715
			The Forest.....	1,811,049	3,243,360
			Animals and their products...	5,661,172	10,203,827
			Agriculture.....	8,082,571	15,402,976
			Manufactures.....	7,769,146	47,015,283
			Miscellaneous.....	59,449	773,208
Total.....	\$30,300,157	\$50,170,665	Total Merchandise.....	\$28,595,598	\$83,731,184
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 638,174	11,716,848	Coin and bullion.....	123	200
Grand Total.....	\$30,938,331	\$61,887,513	Grand Total Exports....	\$28,595,721	\$83,731,384
Duty collected.....	\$5,125,009	\$9,962,556			

The following are the returns of the Canadian bank clearing houses for February, 1916, with increase or decrease over February, 1915:

	February, 1916.	February, 1915.	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$233,208,669	\$153,499,912	+ \$ 74,708,757
Toronto.....	175,366,901	125,550,919	+ 49,815,982
Winnipeg.....	122,832,955	89,877,318	+ 32,955,637
Vancouver.....	21,002,208	19,489,666	+ 1,512,542
Ottawa.....	16,529,849	15,040,081	+ 1,489,768
Calgary.....	14,969,045	10,970,041	+ 3,999,004
Quebec.....	12,004,916	10,285,824	+ 1,719,092
Hamilton.....	13,788,455	9,763,668	+ 4,024,787
Edmonton.....	8,202,342	8,322,480	- 120,138
Halifax.....	8,884,825	6,695,377	+ 2,189,448
London.....	6,925,362	6,521,750	+ 403,612
Regina.....	6,572,600	4,424,297	+ 2,148,303
St. John.....	6,188,026	5,422,158	+ 765,868
Victoria.....	5,209,323	5,998,874	- 789,551
Saskatoon.....	4,163,761	2,830,671	+ 1,333,090
Moose Jaw.....	3,377,220	2,377,649	+ 999,571
Brandon.....	1,898,712	1,607,722	+ 290,990
Brantford.....	2,519,061	1,837,122	+ 681,939
Fort William.....	1,692,064	1,558,750	+ 133,314
Lethbridge.....	1,611,981	1,123,192	+ 488,789
Medicine Hat.....	1,176,089	760,431	+ 415,658
New Westminster.....	771,176	1,048,074	- 276,898
Peterborough.....	1,861,847	1,414,762	+ 447,085
Totals.....	\$675,757,387	\$496,420,738	+ \$179,336,649

Canadian revenue for January, 1916, amounted to \$17,522,091.40, as compared with \$9,897,664.18 for January, 1915, an increase of \$7,624,427.22. The expenditure on capital account for January, 1916, was \$14,220,856.78, compared with \$12,672,158.34 for January, 1915. The expenditure for January, 1916, comprised \$12,237,788.24 for war purposes and \$1,983,068.54 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for January, 1916, showed the paid-up capital stock

of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,989,854, as compared with \$113,987,577 for the month of December, 1915. Deposits payable on demand for January amounted to \$387,002,926, compared with \$423,690,384 for December, 1915. Notes in circulation for January amounted to \$110,029,572, as compared with \$112,199,582 in December. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during January amounted to \$32,015,371, as compared with \$30,878,028 during December, 1915.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

The condition of the labour market for February was very satisfactory and was better than for the same month of the previous year. This was largely due to enlistments and to activity in special lines of manufacture.

The snow, although not very heavy, has enabled the lumbermen to get well along with the hauling of their logs.

Coal mining was very active, with still a shortage in help. Coal cutters were making as high as \$150 per month.

Halifax.

Conditions generally were very fair in industrial and commercial circles. Building operations fell off somewhat, but were fully up to an average February. Cold weather and shortage of material resulted in practically no work for bricklayers. Other crafts in the building trades were fairly well employed, in fact more so than in the past two years.

Longshoremen had some very active as well as quiet periods, and on the whole enjoyed a good month. Freight handlers were also actively employed.

The demand for labourers has been

good. In addition to the needs for help in the ordinary channels, heavy snowfalls kept a large force at work clearing the snow from the streets. Ice cutters were hard at work harvesting the crop, the cold weather during the month assuring a plentiful supply of a good thickness.

Sydney.

General conditions of employment continued active over the entire district, and all classes of workmen with the exception of carpenters and allied trades were well employed. All the larger industries were busy, while the smaller works, the foundries and the railways, shared in the general prosperity. Heavy snowfalls occurred in the early part of the month, making good sleighing, which greatly helped the farmers, and increased the volume of business done in the different towns. To all appearances, prospects are bright in all industries. The coal trade was still suffering from a lack of labour.

The Sydney and Sydney Mines steel plants were running to capacity.

Transportation by rail was fairly heavy.

A large volume of business was done by the wholesale and retail trades.

Truro.

Every person wanting work was quite well employed. Carpenters were busy, and painters, too. There was a good demand for unskilled labour and men to work in the lumber woods.

There was the usual winter quietness among bricklayers and stone cutters.

The Truro Steel Company, Limited, advertised for 100 skilled men, lathe hands.

Railway employees were exceptionally busy. There was a shortage of brakemen.

All industries worked full time.

Printers were very well employed, as were garment workers, electricians, blacksmiths, iron and sheet metal workers.

Business, both retail and wholesale, was reported satisfactory.

Westville.

Labour conditions continued the same as last month and there was an over-demand for all classes of labour.

Railway traffic was very busy during the whole month.

Wholesale and retail trades reported one of the largest month's business for many years.

Lumbering was decidedly more active than last month, and heavy shipments of deals were made from all parts of the district.

Conditions in the coal industry improved somewhat.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

Labour conditions in general were fairly well up to those of former years, and all classes were well employed. Carpenters, machinists and other indoor trades were busy. One feature of importance to labour has been the fact that the new car ferry steamer, the "Prince Edward Island," has up to the end of the month made almost continuous con-

nections with this port, thereby giving the men employment which in former years they did not receive.

A public meeting—called by the Government—is to be held on March 7 to discuss means for the promotion of agriculture, the fisheries, transportation, immigration, technical education and kindred subjects.

A new lobster factory will be established at Maximville shore to be run by a company of five boats which will contribute proportionately to expenses.

Lumber mills were all busy and the outlook is bright in all industries for a brisk spring business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Fredericton.**

There was a slight improvement in labour conditions during February in comparison with the preceding month, and there were fewer unemployed than during the similar period of 1915. Most of the factories reported business fairly good, and all were looking forward to a good spring trade. The men unemployed were mostly labourers or those engaged in the building trades, and even in these branches of industry the conditions were as satisfactory as in previous winter seasons.

Moncton.

Labour and commercial conditions in February were on the whole very satisfactory and up to the average standard of activity for this season of the year. Building trades were naturally quiet, but considerable interior work upon several large contracts was in progress and quite a large number of mechanics found steady employment.

Manufacturing industries were for the most part very active.

A very disastrous fire occurred here February 20, when the main building of the Record Foundry and Machine Company, containing the company's offices, the fitting department and a moulding

shop, together with contents, were destroyed. The loss was over \$100,000. About 40 hands were at the time employed in the building, but as the company was operating a duplicate plant the larger number of these men were still continued at work.

The customs collections for the Port of Moncton for January shows duty \$10,334 as against \$6,770 for January, 1915.

Newcastle

The labour market remained firm during the past month. There was no exceptional demand for any particular class of labour, but all were busy, and there was practically no unemployment. This is partially due to heavy enlistment for overseas service, and particularly due to the heavy demand for railway workers owing to heavy traffic over the Canadian Government Railways and business of local industries.

The lumber workers were still busy in the woods, large crews of men being employed in hauling off the yards to the landings. The heavy snows of the past month have helped the work considerably.

The smelt fishing season, which closed on the twenty-second inst., after an extension of seven days, was not up to the average, due largely to the lateness of the river freezing, which prevented the early setting of nets. Bass fishermen have been very successful.

The figures for the lumber shipments for the past year, just published, show a large increase in shipments from the north shore over those of 1914.

All local industries were working steadily and full crews employed.

St. John.

There was little work for building trades during February, but other branches of industry were well employed.

The season of 1915-16, up to February 19, has been the best since the

opening of the winter port. The amount of freight delivered by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the transatlantic steamers at West St. John has totalled 473,027 tons, against 284,086 tons last year. The grain shipments this year show an increase also, the exports being 4,100,295 bushels, as compared with 3,608,475 bushels last year.

Hard coal was scarce in St. John during February owing to the scarcity of coastwise vessels to bring coal forward from New York and Philadelphia. Freight from New York to St. John are \$3 per ton.

Rates on lumber to New York are reported to be steady at \$4, an increase of \$1 over the quotations of last year, and laths are carried for 80 cents, an increase of 20 cents.

The inland revenue receipts for January were \$20,496.44, and for the corresponding period last year \$19,054.51, an increase of \$1,441.93.

The savings bank transactions for January were: deposits, \$43,334.78; withdrawals, \$100,749.29.

The total number of animals killed at the public slaughter house during 1915 was 10,588, made up of 4,526 cattle, 686 calves, 5,376 sheep and lambs.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is announcing a competition for boys and girls in swine raising and in poultry raising. Certain cash prizes are to be given in each county in the province in both of these contests. Particulars concerning this competition may be had on application to the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions showed some improvement. A number of unskilled labourers were employed in removing snow from the streets and in ice-cutting. Wages in several cases were much lower than before the war, but all indications point to a gradual increase until a normal level has been reached, as the de-

mand for help is likely to be much greater than the supply next summer.

Trade in general was as good as during last month and the bank reports were satisfactory.

The cost of living has increased, especially as far as meats of good quality were concerned. Flour and hay also were higher.

Montreal.

The general situation in February remained unchanged. The larger steel plants have orders on hand that will keep them fully employed until February, 1917. Other forms of manufacture required of steel working plants, and at present on order, will sustain the general activity until autumn.

In the textile trades the domestic demand is increasing, but increased difficulty exists in getting raw materials and labour. Some important orders are almost completed, but the mills handling them find that bookings for spring delivery will keep their plants moving at full time.

Large manufacturers of dyed cotton goods advanced prices during the month. Cotton mills were working to capacity. The Montreal Cotton Company reports for 1915 an improvement of more than 30 per cent in sales and profits. The directors pointed out that the company manufactures almost exclusively cotton fabrics in solid colours requiring aniline dyes and chemicals extensively. As the price of these supplies had been raised enormously by the war, and the company had not been able to advance its price sufficiently to meet the increased cost and at the same time to consider its trade, the directors considered the showing satisfactory. They expect a very active manufacturing year as large orders for dyed goods are being received by large wholesalers, who are not so dependant on imported goods as they were through the fact that Canadian manufacturers are increasing their output.

Some woollen mills are short of material, and as a result delivery of manu-

factured articles is very uncertain. Some mills claim that the season's output is already contracted for at good prices, with higher prices looked for. Advanced quotations are reported by some knitting mills and glove factories. In the annual statement of the Belding-Paul Corticelli Silk Company it was stated that they had very poor business in the first half of last year, but an entirely different showing was made in the second half.

Most of the boot and shoe factories were well employed, and they expect to get a share of the new Government contracts being given out for 200,000 pairs of ankle boots and about 150,000 pairs of rest shoes. Tanners claim that business was steady.

The three plants of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company were operating to capacity, and the local plants have worked overtime. Most of the business being handled is for domestic use, and with Canadian orders and contracts for army shoes, capacity operations are assured for four months. The company would operate the plants on two shifts but for the scarcity of suitable labour.

Manufacturers of agricultural tools reported good business, and there were increased orders for both light and heavy hardware. There was an increased demand for paints and oils for spring delivery at high prices. On account of the inactivity in structural operations wholesale hardware houses report city trade in tools and builders' hardware, etc., as poor. The stove and furnace industries were more active at high prices.

According to their city offices Canadian paper mills are having a very strong demand for all lines of their output. They are working at capacity, and a number of them announce that there will be considerable immediate increase of capacity for production in their mills.

At the fourth annual meeting of the Imperial Home Reunion of Montreal on February 16, it was stated that 470 families, composed of 1,768 persons, had been brought to Montreal since the or-

ganization was started in 1912. During the past year \$2,397.85 had been repaid by the families brought over.

The Charity Organization Society report shows fewer people on its books in need of assistance than there were for December, and the situation in February was infinitely better than it was a year ago, according to a statement made at the February meeting. Their labour bureau also reports that there is less unemployment in the city.

At the annual meeting of the General Hospital it was shown that there had been an increase of 33 per cent in the number of patients treated, and an increase of 23 per cent in the cost of provisions, drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and salaries.

The lake steamship companies look forward, according to statements made, to very good business in the carrying of grain on the Great Lakes during 1916. The Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, has also made a number of bookings at satisfactory prices.

The city has opened two new anti-tuberculosis dispensaries where medical consultations will be given free by a physician connected with the civic Board of Health, and a third dispensary will be opened shortly.

At the annual meeting of Carriage Factories, Limited, on February 10, the directors report that the carriage business was smaller than in the previous year, but sales of harness, saddlery and blankets are considerably larger. Further improvement is expected this year.

Annual reports of companies given during February, with very few exceptions, show increases in net receipts with decreases in operating expenses, and in many cases increases in gross earnings as well. The railways maintain their record of good business. The customs receipts during January and February exceed those for the same two months in 1915 by \$1,368,584.58. The February bank clearings for Montreal totalled \$238,208,669, or 45.7 per cent, above the same month last year.

Quebec.

The month has been a fairly good one. Quite a large number of building permits were issued and preparations were being made to re-start working upon buildings that were shut down when the bad weather started. The severe cold and snowstorms of the early part and middle of the month retarded building operations, but as soon as fine weather sets in there will be a very marked activity in the building trades.

Work was also started at the refitting of boats and vessels for the navigation season and was affording employment to between 300 and 400 men.

In the lumbering industry conditions have continued good, with enough and not too much snow for hauling purposes.

The destruction of the Landry biscuit factory by fire threw out of employment some 74 hands.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market has not changed since last month. Mechanics of all kinds were in fair demand. Machine shops were busy, not only on special work but in regular lines as well. Woollen and cotton mills were busy.

Asbestos miners were running full time as last month both at Thetford and Black Lake. Considerable chrome iron mining was being done by small companies with good results.

Railroads are drawing considerable freight.

Sorel.

There has been no particular change in the condition of labour and the labouring classes during the month. Most of the industrial and manufacturing establishments in the district, especially in the city of Sorel, were active, and the number of hands employed has been somewhat increased. The same thing may be said of the various shipyards in Sorel, where hundreds of men have

been working at building new boats or repairing old ones.

Trade was generally satisfactory in spite of the bad weather prevailing during many days in the month.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during February was as good as during the previous month and better than during the corresponding month of last year.

There was not much to do for the building trades, but most of the men had found work in the various factories. Much activity is expected to prevail in building operations next spring, as houses are very scarce. Industrial conditions were good, all factories working full time and some working overtime.

Business, wholesale and retail, was very good, and banks reported an active month and satisfactory collections.

The cost of several necessities of life has been reduced during the month, but rents have been raised \$1 or \$2 per month on account of the scarcity of houses and the number of new arrivals each week.

St. John's and Iberville.

Industrial conditions remained about the same as during January. There was no unemployment in any of the factories. Building operations were practically at a standstill. Benevolent societies still helped a few families, but there is less poverty in St. Johns this year than last winter.

Retail business was fairly active. Dealers reported more trade than during the corresponding month last year. Banks reported a good month.

Customs receipts for January amounted to \$26,559.70, as compared with \$14,555.87 for January, 1915, or an increase of \$12,003.83.

Three Rivers.

The general condition of the labour market during February remained about the same as during the previous month.

Boot and shoe factories, cotton factories and pulp and paper mills were very busy.

Merchants generally reported a quiet trade. Railway traffic was also small.

Lumber firms have been very busy and expect to turn out a greater number of logs than the previous few years.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

There was little change to note in the labour situation over the preceding month. In some branches there was beginning to be felt a scarcity of labourers owing to the fact that many from factories, shops and other avenues of trade are enlisting. In the farming community in this district it has already become a serious problem to farmers to secure necessary help to do the spring work.

The prospects are that this season will not be very busy in regard to municipal work. There is some uncompleted work from last fall upon some new sewer construction which will of necessity have to be completed, but there will not be any extensive additional work undertaken.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and Waterloo for February were practically the same as the previous month and far better than the same month last year. Several furniture factories have been working overtime as well as shirt factories, and a couple of establishments were working double-shift. Button factories, foundries, trunk and bag factories, robe and clothing factory, white-wear and felt factories were all busy. Planing mills were working full time.

The only ones that were not employed were bricklayers, masons, building labourers and other outside unskilled labour. There was quite a shortage of female labour in whitewear factories, shirt factories and rubber factories. There was also a shortage of upholsterers in Waterloo, and of experienced shirt ironers and pressers in Berlin; also of hand stitchers for trunk and bag factory. Rubber factories were busy and boot and shoe factories were working full time.

Wholesale and retail trade was fair. Customs returns for January, 1916, were \$79,066.53; for January, 1915, they were \$30,749.00, an increase of \$48,317.53.

Brantford.

As far as employment is concerned, labour conditions were good. There was a shortage of skilled men in some branches of industry, and to make good the loss extra time was being worked.

The conditions existing are not due altogether to the volume of trade, although that is far superior to last year, but rather to the thinning of the ranks of labour by military service.

The textile trades were busy and constantly advertising for help, both skilled and unskilled, and also for homes in which the women workers could be boarded under good conditions.

The Lake Erie and Northern Railway ran a two-hour service during the month on its new line between Brantford and Galt.

Manufacturers were in a far better position than they were a year ago; some of them, instead of fearing dearth of orders, fear a lack of skilled men.

Building was practically at a standstill, with but little prospects for the year.

People were busy storing ice, but difficulty was found in securing men to do the work when there were so many opportunities in the factories.

Brockville.

There was unusual activity in labour circles, there being a greater demand for men than in the same month for many years. The supply has not been equal to the demand in some instances. All men wishing work were able to find employment readily.

There has been a demand for men harvesting ice.

Unusual activity prevailed in the steel, iron and brass trades.

Railway traffic has been very active, the railroads finding it difficult to secure help.

There were signs of trade expansion in Brockville during the present month as evidenced by the collections at the local customs port. There was an increase over the corresponding month last year of \$9,107.52.

Manufacturing establishments were busy, and in some instances were working overtime.

Chatham.

Labour of all kinds was fairly well employed. Some branches of manufacture were very active. Foundries, machine shops, flour mills and woollen and textile factories being the most active.

The building trades were showing some activity, a number of firms requiring skilled carpenters and machine hands.

All the city's unskilled labourers found ample employment at the Dominion sugar factory and the ice company's plants.

Dry goods merchants reported an increase of 25 per cent in sales over the same period of 1915.

Railway passenger traffic was not as good as in the previous month.

Customs returns for January amounted to \$75,589.73, being \$56,738.79 over January, 1915.

Rentals remained firm, although real estate deals in the city were few.

Cobalt.

Up to the end of the month there had been no signs of any slackening off in production of the silver or gold mines. The mines producing bullion have not been shipping as heavily as usual, but this cannot be taken as an indication that production is falling off. The reason is that many of the mines are storing bullion for higher prices. The power question which had the effect of curtailing mills and mining operations in the camp last year will not give trouble this year for the reason that there are good heads of water in all rivers supplying power plants serving the mines both in Cobalt and Porcupine camps.

The labour market was good throughout the entire month. There were very few idle miners and the demand for unskilled help showed an improvement, although at no time during the winter were there many idle men, and in cases where men had no work the reason was as a rule that they could not obtain the wages desired. A number of prospectors and miners left Cobalt for the Le Pas district for work there.

Galt.

General labour conditions remained the same as in last month—everybody working.

Knitting mills were still working overtime. Shoe factories were also working overtime in some departments; in others, however, they were not so busy.

The Lake Erie & Northern commenced making regular two-hour trips between Galt and Brantford during the month.

All minor industries were fairly active and there were very few, if any, out of employment.

Guelph.

Industrial conditions during February continued satisfactory, labour on the whole being well employed.

Foundries, textile factories and sewing machine factories were very busy.

Building trades were quiet, with the outlook for the coming season not encouraging, but there were few building tradesmen idle as a considerable number have enlisted for overseas service, and the balance have obtained employment in the factories.

The City Relief Department reported that the amount of relief dispensed was 50 per cent less than it was for the corresponding month of last year.

The Guelph Co-operative Association held their half-yearly meeting, and the committee presented their report, which shows a net profit of \$1,984.48 for disbursement. A dividend of three per cent was declared to shareholders.

Customs receipts for January were \$29,460.59, an increase of \$18,187.65 over the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions generally were satisfactory during February, there being less idleness than has been customary in February for many years, due largely to a great number of workers enlisting for overseas service. Skilled machinists were scarce, the demand being far in excess of the supply. Conditions in job printing offices showed a marked improvement over the previous month.

Considerable difficulty was being experienced by team owners in securing teamsters, and as a result much work which has heretofore been carried on by contractors at this season of the year preparatory to spring building, such as the hauling of sand and other supplies, has not been done.

The committee of the Hamilton Recruiting League, which is looking after the returned soldiers, has been successful in placing in positions all returned soldiers who have made application for employment. In all more than 100 men have been placed.

Customs collections for the port of Hamilton continue to show large increases over those for corresponding periods a year ago. In January of this year the collections amounted to \$382,954.59, as compared with \$220,608.90 for the corresponding month a year ago.

Ice cutting operations were under way towards the end of the month. The ice this year is not as thick as usual, but the quality is fair. Some dealers found it hard to get sufficient men to carry on ice-cutting operations.

Manufacturing, like the previous month, was far better than during the corresponding period a year ago.

Kingston.

There was very little change in labour conditions during February. If anything, labour was more in demand than in the previous month, owing to the ice harvest and snow shovelling. In many cases it has been hard to get labour for this work owing to the fact that there were very few idle men. All factories were working full time and in some cases overtime.

Exports to the United States from Kingston for January totalled \$139,226.48.

London.

Industrial conditions, except in regard to outdoor trades, were good. Factories and foundries were all rushed with orders. On the railroads freight traffic was exceptionally heavy, with some congestion of traffic in the district. Commercial travellers reported business good, and retail business was active.

The number of those out of work was far less than last winter, and there were very few people asking for work or relief. About the only ones out of employment are building tradesmen, who never expect to work much at this time of the year.

Two mills are to be put on the city taxes to raise money for Patriotic Fund

purposes, instead of raising it by voluntary subscriptions as formerly.

A large force of men and teams were engaged in the ice harvest, and a good supply has been secured.

Niagara Falls.

Industrial conditions during February were excellent. There was an improvement over January as well as over February of last year, and the outlook for the remainder of the winter and for spring was good.

Financial, commercial and transportation conditions were generally good.

Manufacturing conditions were excellent and some factories advertised for labour.

The Pollard Manufacturing Company has united with the Dominion Safe and Vault Company of Farnham, Que. The plant of the latter concern is being brought here and the Pollard works will add safes, vaults and milling machinery to its products. The buildings will be enlarged.

Welland.—Canadian Steel Foundries Company announced an enlargement of its plant here to cost \$100,000, and work was commenced. The rolling mills were re-opened, a third open-hearth furnace commenced and other extensions undertaken. All the work is to be done in four months. The pay-roll will be increased from 300 to 700 men. The company has several years' work in sight.

Port Colborne.—The Maple Leaf Milling Company had to shut down its mill temporarily owing to a car shortage.

Orillia.

There was a steady tightening of the labour market as the result of the growing number of men who have enlisted. All industries and commercial enterprises are affected, none more, perhaps, than the stores, from which a number of clerks have gone into the ranks. Their places have largely been taken by girls, wherever this is possible.

Retail business is as good as is usual at this season of the year. There have not, however, been the usual stocktaking sales.

Ottawa.

Some improvement was marked in the local labour situation during February, though for the most part it was of a temporary nature. The decision to promptly clear up the ruins of the Parliament Buildings resulted in many men thus securing employment, while particularly heavy snowfalls also considerably relieved the situation among the unskilled unemployed.

The annual ice harvest also demanded workers, and on the whole the situation was considerably better than in the preceding month.

The printing trades were busy with the exception of the bookbinders. Pulp and paper makers were fully employed. The building trades were again reported dull.

Through the representations of local unions, the hours worked by men engaged in clearing up of the Parliament Buildings' fire debris, have been reduced from ten hours a day to nine,—the same period worked by the employees of the Public Works Department.

A renewal of the agreement between local plumbers and employees was effected during the month. The renewal is for a period of a year and no changes in hours, wages or conditions are included. The agreement is to extend for another year (1917) if notice of intention to secure a new arrangement is not served by either party before the last three months of the year. The old agreement expired at the end of 1915, and the plumbers have since been working without any general agreement.

Local lumbermen are in demand for a forestry battalion, requested by the British War Office, to fell trees in Great Britain.

Public school teachers, despite opposition on the grounds of war conditions,

have been granted the annual scheduled salary increases.

The local Federal Union of Bank Note Employees (female) increased its membership by 30 during the month.

Owen Sound.

Supply and demand in the labour market were fairly well balanced. One factory report a shortage of skilled labour owing to enlistments for overseas service. Factories generally reported business as good.

The Northern Bolt and Screw Works report that owing to a shortage of raw material they were prevented from running night and day as they otherwise would.

The Union Cement Works has secured the contract for 100,000 barrels of cement from the city of Toronto.

Owen Sound will be the terminus of the Steamer Manitoba (Canadian Pacific Railway line) for the coming season. A parlour car will be run over the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Toronto to connect with the steamer.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions during February were fairly good in most branches of industry.

Foundries and machine shops were particularly active; also flour mills and woollen mills.

There was a good demand for machinists and iron workers, also for female help.

The building trades were quiet, but men who work at these trades find employment in the factories or at other work.

A good number of unskilled labourers find work at cutting ice and sewerage construction. The city is building an outfall sewer, and with other civic work most of those who want work have no trouble in getting it.

The Waterworks Department, which is owned by the city, show a profit for

last year of \$6,535.45. The revenue amounted to \$58,547.60.

The Hydro Electric Department report for the first year shows a surplus of \$3,718.30. Total earnings were \$98,042.12.

Retail merchants report business fairly good.

Lumbering was active, the sawmills were being overhauled, and put in shape for the coming season.

Cobourg.—A new company has purchased the Cobourg felt mills and are putting it in shape to manufacture felt shoes.

Lindsay.—A large chemical plant is being constructed for the manufacture of wood alcohol and by-products.

Campbellford.—The Northumberland Paper and Electric Company will put up a new up-to-date mill to replace the one lost by fire last month.

Port Arthur and Fort William

There has been practically no change from last month in labour conditions, but the general situation was more normal than in the corresponding month of last year. The opportunities of employment are very scarce.

During January the Fort William City Council distributed \$480 worth of groceries to necessitous cases and Port Arthur about \$350 worth, in addition to distribution of clothes and rent free houses for the winter months.

In the lumber, tie and pulp wood camps there was a good number of men employed, though there were conflicting reports as to the number of men open to employment of this character. The lumber merchants claim that the supply of men is limited, while at last one employment agent stated he could get all the experienced men needed provided the wages were all right.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Industrial conditions in Sault Ste. Marie remained quiet, activity being noted only in the case of a few fac-

tories engaged on special orders. No building was going on, and there was no demand for mechanics. Recruiting has drawn off most of the idle men, and calls for municipal and other assistance have been reduced in consequence.

Stratford.

During the month labour of all kinds continued to be fully employed.

The Grand Trunk Railway shops, the foundries and the woollen and knitting factories were running night and day shifts working on special orders.

There was no particular activity in building trades, though the majority of men following these trades were employed.

A number of men and teams were engaged in cutting, hauling and storing ice, which is from 10 to 12 inches in thickness and of good quality.

Wholesale and retail trade was very good.

The customs returns for January amounted to \$20,686.85, compared with \$10,416.99 in January, 1915.

The excise returns for January totalled \$5,041.02.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions showed but little change from those of the previous month. There were very few unemployed in the city owing to the many vacancies left by men who have enlisted and the rush in the factories.

The ice harvest was very good, and icemen were busy filling their houses.

St. Thomas.

The labour situation in February was very satisfactory. Labour was in good demand, especially unskilled labour. In a general way the month was better than the previous one and decidedly better than the corresponding month of last year.

Railway traffic employees were busy throughout the month.

A convention of Lake Erie fishermen was held in St. Thomas, at which methods of protecting fish spawn and other means of increasing the fish supply were discussed.

Local industries were well employed.

Toronto.

Labour conditions during February showed little change as compared with the preceding month. Both skilled and unskilled workers were well employed, excepting in the building trades, which continued quiet. Owing to the large number of enlistments there was a shortage of skilled workers in some lines, more especially in the metal trades and those engaged on war orders. Several firms have been employing women in the manufacture of special lines with satisfactory results. Structural steel workers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers and brass workers were active. Jewellers and silversmiths were well employed. Furniture workers, upholsterers and piano makers were fair. Box makers were active. Harness and leather workers had a good month. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers had steady work. Custom tailors, garment workers and boot and shoe workers were active. Textile workers were generally well employed. Hotel and restaurant help had rather a quiet month. Railway employees and others engaged in transportation were fair.

At the annual meeting of the Labour Temple, Limited, on the twelfth, the financial report showed receipts of \$11,508 and expenses \$9,772, leaving a balance of \$1,816. The assets were given as \$49,829, and the surplus of assets over liabilities at \$32,384. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared. D. A. Carey was elected president, Ald. Joseph Gibbons vice-president, and James Simpson secretary-treasurer.

Representatives of the labour unions, on February 25, organized the committee to receive and entertain the delegates to the convention of the Labour Congress of Canada to be held here in

September. The following were elected officers of the committee: chairman, Walter Brown; vice-chairman, F. C. Cribben; secretary, T. A. Stevenson; and treasurer, James Ralph.

On February 7, the City Council awarded a contract for the supply of cement at \$1.38 per barrel to the Union Cement Works, of Owen Sound. The Canada Cement Company had put in a lower bid, but as the fair wage clause had been omitted in their tender the contract, after much discussion, was given to the company which had complied with the regulations specifying that fair wages should be paid.

The earnings of the Toronto Railway for January amounted to \$474,784, as compared with earnings of \$471,226 for January, 1915.

The outdoor relief branch of the House of Industry showed a decrease in work of 79 per cent during the month, as compared with February, 1915. Only 152 persons were sheltered in the casual ward, a decrease of 74 per cent from last year.

Windsor.

Labour conditions during February remained about the same as in the previous month. There was practically no unemployment.

The customs receipts for January amounted to \$100,972.35, an increase of \$5,068.27 over December.

There has been a good demand for factory and shop labour of all kinds. Skilled and unskilled labour has been very active along these lines.

The automobile industry has been very active, but companies were having difficulty with shipping facilities and car shortages.

The building trades have been kept active. Although there has been plenty of work in and about Windsor it has been confined mostly to small buildings such as houses, etc., and the surplus in these trades have found employment in Detroit. This city being in a very flourishing condition at the present

time adds considerable to the activity on the Canadian side of the river.

Woodstock.

Everywhere the need has been for men. The scarcity of labour has become a serious problem with many employers. Some factory managers have been looking for women to take the place of men who have already enlisted, and there has been at least an attempt to organize the women of the community for the purpose of filling vacancies and releasing other men for military service.

There was a demand for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Farmers were becoming very much worried about the scarcity of farm help. Though in no great distress at the end of the month they said they were at a loss to know what to do when the spring work opened.

Business conditions were reported fair in ordinary lines of industry. Most factory managers stated that while they were not doing all they would like to do they were doing about all they were able to do with the available supply of labour.

Shopkeepers reported business fairly good.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During February there was a considerable demand for all kinds of outdoor labour. The extremely cold weather and heavy snowfall made the operation of the railroads exceptionally difficult. Every available man was pressed into service to assist in operating and keeping clear the road. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining coal, though no real hardship was caused. For three weeks the Great Northern was unable to operate either passenger or freight trains from Brandon to St. John, N.D.

The street railway had to cease running cars the last week in January and at the end of the month had been unable to resume service.

Winnipeg.

Labour generally was employed to about the same extent as in January. Building trades continued to be slack, though prospects for a fairly good season this year in the building trades were bright. Engineering trades were well employed, and a very large majority of machinists in the district were working full time. Printing, clothing, leather and miscellaneous trades were steadily employed. The severity of the weather early in the month impeded transportation, but the difficulties in that regard were overcome, and a large quantity of grain and merchandise was shipped during the latter part of the month.

Unskilled labour was well engaged during February, and in some instances difficulty was experienced in obtaining help.

The number of positions filled by the Civic Free Employment Bureau were: in the city, 526 males, and out of the city, 11 males.

The amount of grain shipped through Winnipeg during the month was (in bushels): wheat, 9,225,600; oats, 3,639,000; barley, 334,800; flax, 151,800. It is stated on the authority of an official of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Grain Company that 25 per cent of the 1915 crop is yet to be shipped and a fairly good amount of that percentage of grain has to be threshed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There was practically no demand for labour during February. Some work was necessary on the street car tracks and city streets to clear away the snow. Otherwise the weather has been too cold for outdoor work of any kind. Nothing

was done on farms outside of looking after stock.

Prince Albert.

There was little change to report in the general conditions of the labour market. All available spare labour was being absorbed by the numerous military units being recruited in the district.

Fishing was being carried on in the northern lakes, but consignments to the city were small.

Lumber camps were expected to close down soon and large numbers of men released.

Regina.

Labour conditions have been very quiet during February, and a large number of men were out of employment, especially unskilled labour.

About 25 steel workers arrived from the Pacific coast to work upon the construction of a new plant for the Imperial Oil Company.

Factories, implement warehouses and wholesale houses were quiet, the spring business not having fully commenced.

Farmers were looking for their spring help, which according to reports is going to be very hard to secure, although wages never heard of before were being offered. A majority of the young men have enlisted and married men are not very anxious to leave their families and go to the country, especially when the prospects are so bright for lots of work in the city at good wages in the near future.

Saskatoon.

There was a demand for farm labour, although the building trades were quiet there could not be said to be any unemployment problem. The city has taken on a large number of men to remove snow and ice from the streets.

The coal business has experienced a winter of steady activity on account of the cold weather.

Retail business has been very steady compared with a year ago.

There was considerable activity on some of the farms getting grain cleaned and getting ready for spring work.

There have been some fishing operations carried on in the northern lakes. Lumbering in Northern Saskatchewan was active.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

Conditions in the labour market were much the same as the preceding month. Compared with the same month of last year a decided improvement is noticed. There were still quite a number of unemployed and very little demand for labour, skilled or unskilled. Owing to the severity of the weather last month the demand for coal exceeded the supply. Lack of coal was due entirely to inadequate transportation facilities and not to a shortage of labour as reported in the press.

Flour mills, also harness and saddlery firms, were active. A general improvement was also reported in wholesale and retail trades.

A list of the membership of the local Trades and Labour Council, recently compiled, who had volunteered for active service, shows that over 500 members are now in uniform.

The Associated Charities reported relieving 101 British families and 19 foreign families to date this month.

The Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden have again resumed full time work.

Edmonton.

There was very little change in labour conditions. There was no local demand for labour. A number of carpenters were employed, but other building trades' mechanics found very little work at their respective trades. At the close of the month there was an increase in

the demand for farm help and wages offered were slightly higher.

Very warm weather during the month lessened the demand for coal, also putting a stop to ice cutting, which threw a considerable number of men and teams out of employment.

On the fourth of the month fire destroyed the plant of the Emery Manufacturing Company at a loss of about \$30,000. About 50 girls engaged in the manufacture of ladies' wear were thrown out of employment. Work on the reconstruction of the building was going on and the factory will be reopened at the earliest possible date.

Retail stores reported satisfactory sales of winter merchandise and wholesale trade was fair.

Coal miners had a fair month.

Lethbridge.

With the exception of coal mining, which was very active, conditions remained as during January. The winter has apparently broken up and farmers were looking out for help for seed time, but little hiring was being done.

There was no word of any building being done this coming season. Building tradesmen were all idle or engaged in employment outside their trade.

Customs returns for January were \$13,647.91, compared with \$6,805.67 for the same month in 1915.

Farmers were getting busy preparing for spring work. The snow is all gone and the frost will soon be out of the ground when seeding will commence. Some farmers were commencing threshing again as the weather has been very fine. Farm help was expected to be very scarce. Market gardeners were very busy.

Coal mining was very active and was expected to continue so for some time.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions continued favourable. A shortage of men for seeding purposes in the surrounding district was

expected as most farmers plan to seed on a large scale this year.

Flour mills, foundries and rolling mills were all busy.

Building prospects looked fairly bright considering the conditions. Two business blocks were in prospect and several smaller buildings and residences were also under consideration.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

The month of February, in relation to the general extent to which labour has been employed, remained about the same as during January. The principal industries gave steady employment and operations were not handicapped to the same extent owing to climatic conditions as during the preceding month.

The gradual improvement in commercial activity, which has been noticeable for the past few months, continued during February.

Activities in lumbering continued to be confined to logging operations, which have been carried on this season under extreme difficulties. It is evident, however, that activity in this industry will be considerably stimulated with the advent of spring when the mills commence operations.

The condition of the coal mining industry throughout the district remained equally active as during January, the demand for both coal and coke being exceptionally brisk.

Nanaimo.

Labour conditions during February have shown a slight improvement over the previous month, there being fewer men around looking for work in the mines, but other branches of labour have not shown much improvement.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business very quiet.

Sawmills were working steadily preparing for an expected demand for ship-

ments. The logging camps were not very active.

The coal mines of the district, with the exception of those in Cumberland, worked steadily, the exceptionally cold weather having created an active demand for household coal.

Nelson.

Industrial conditions in February were about normal. There was a slight increase in unemployment over the preceding month, owing to the closing down of some small mines, also to the great amount of snow and cold weather, but the prospects were that these mines would be opened again very soon.

The Rosebery mill, which was compelled to shut down, has opened again, as the railway line has been opened up.

Conditions look better at the Lucky Jim mine since the fall of snow. The continuous cold weather, together with the slides of several weeks ago, and the heavy fall of snow, has made the shipment of ore in large quantities a difficult matter. Conditions are improving and the mill will soon be running full capacity. A large quantity of ore was ready for shipment at this mine, and it was expected shipments would go out regularly.

Underground development in the group of mines owned by the Canadian Consolidated Company, which include the Centre Star, Se, Ray and the War Eagle groups, has located new ore shoots and the ore reserves of the camp have been increased very considerably.

The smelter at Trail was running to its full capacity.

The Hudson Bay mine at Salmo employed 60 men and was shipping 50 tons of zinc ore daily.

If there were any facilities at hand for smelting zinc ores the Hudson Bay could ship 500 tons each day for an indefinite period. Most of the ore goes to Oklahoma, but the Trail smelter is tak-

ing some since they got their zinc smelter plant in operation.

New Westminster.

The severe weather and deep snow which began early in January prevailed during the greater part of February, causing the mills to remain closed and keeping the fishermen off the river. During the last ten days of the month the weather moderated and the snow was practically gone, the water, increased by heavy rains, causing flood conditions for a few days throughout the valley. The ensuing bright spring weather has restored everything to normal conditions, and the mills have again begun operations and timber camps were opening up again.

Outside of this there was no renewed activity along industrial lines, and business on the whole was quiet.

A general cut in wages of all the civic employees from the mayor down was inaugurated by the new City Council. The wages of city labourers were fixed at \$2.50 per day of eight hours.

There was very little fishing on the river during February.

Prince Rupert.

Labour conditions during February showed less activity than ever before. Practically no work of any kind was under way. The dry dock was completely closed down. Business men throughout the city were discharging employees for want of trade. The City Council has reduced its working staff and also the wages of a few of the remaining employees. The mayor's salary has been reduced \$500 per annum and the aldermen \$100. The city market has been put on a commission instead of a salary basis.

Fishing was quiet owing to cold and rough weather.

Mining also was quiet, but preparations were under way for large development work in the spring.

Vancouver.

Industrial conditions in general were still very quiet. The unemployed were not so numerous as at the same time last year, but there were still far more men available than there was a demand for. Recruiting has of late been carried on more energetically, and the number of men out of work has been substantially reduced as a result.

Relief is being given by the city to 594 families and 143 single men. The cost of relieving the former from February 5 to 18 was \$1,531.40. The single men are all either aged or physically infirm. Meals and beds are provided them. These cost \$711.95 for the same period.

For the current year the estimate for relief as adopted by the civic authorities is \$40,000. Through the relief department applications have been received for farm help from Saskatchewan.

Very severe weather, with unusually deep snow, prevailed at the end of January and the beginning of February, causing a temporary stoppage in some industries. Many men were hired by the city to handle the snow.

Coal went up in price \$1.00 per ton on January 26. The reason given by the dealers was the heavy weather, which it was stated had increased the cost of haulage and of bringing the coal to the mainland from Vancouver Island. The price of lump coal is now \$7.50 to \$8.00 per ton according to the distance it has to be hauled.

The total expenditure of the city for fire protection last year was \$245,017.

Building during January was very quiet. Very few building tradesmen were employed.

Owing to bad weather fishing has been greatly handicapped. Vessels have had to remain in port or seek shelter for many days at a time, and one has been so long overdue that it is given up as lost.

In South Vancouver the wages of

men working on sewer building have been reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 per eight hour day. About 150 men are affected by this reduction.

The arrears of taxes owing to the city now total \$3,137,423. Of that amount \$1,771,247 represents unpaid taxes for 1915. In view of this civic expenditures are being kept as low as possible.

A new bread by-law is being considered by the City Council. Its main features are: registration and inspection of all bakeshops making bread for sale in the city, whether the bakeshop be situated within the city or not; the labelling of all bread with the maker's name and the weight of the loaf, and the prevention of the practice of dealers exchanging old bread for new.

A general revival in the logging industry is predicted for the coming summer. Mills have been shut down during the winter, and logging camps closed, with the result that the supply of manufactured lumber is very low. Lumbermen state that they have orders enough to keep the mills running all summer. The increased demand is chiefly from the prairies; due, it is stated, to the big harvest of last year. Mill owners also report that they could book very large orders for foreign countries, but are not in a position to do so owing to lack of ships to take it away. This condition has become a very serious one of late, and steps are being taken for the building of ships. The Provincial Government has promised assistance at the coming session of the Legislature, which opens March 2.

It is stated in shipping circles that the operation of the new Seamen's Act in the United States may cause some British shipping companies whose boats now call at Pacific coast ports in the States to cease doing so, and that they will only touch here instead. If that course is taken it is believed it will greatly increase business on the waterfront and the railways going south from here.

Victoria.

Labour conditions continued dull in most occupations, due chiefly to the continued cold weather which prevailed, especially during the first half of the month.

The Provincial Government has commenced work again on the old Indian Reserve, about 125 men being employed, this work being carried on as relief work.

The Victoria Soldiers' Aid Employment Office has succeeded in getting employment for 40 returned soldiers. At all the local bureaus in the province (26) 114 men have applied for work, employment being found for 79.

Owing to the constantly increasing demand for boxes and shooks of all kinds, one of the lumber firms in this city has been working 24 hours a day,

turning out from 9,000 to 10,000 boxes daily, which are exported to various parts of the world.

Owing to the rush of work in the ship-building yards of Great Britain, Yarrow, Limited, of Esquimalt, have received an order to build a steel river steamer for use in India. Work will be commenced at once, and will give employment to a number of extra men.

The whaling season will start much earlier this season than was the case last year. The whaling vessels are now being made ready for the season's work, which it is expected will commence by April 1.

Owing to stormy weather, work on the Ogden Point breakwater has been retarded during the past month or two.

During the year 1915 the City Works Department expended \$987,074 on various public works.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.**Montreal.**

Conditions affecting female labour remained unchanged during February and compared favourably with those of the corresponding month of 1915.

Business experts state that, considering war times, conditions are sufficiently satisfactory to create confidence.

Unemployment is lessening according to the experience of the Charity Organization Society. During the month of January 662 families were aided as against 696 in December. The report of the labour bureau of the society shows that in December there has been 223 out of work, and in January the number had been reduced to 205. Women had found 24 permanent positions through this bureau and 766 temporary ones.

The fact that the city authorities are not overwhelmed with demands for work at the time of snow removing is further proof of the reduction in the number of idle hands.

Women on School Boards.—In the report of its Committee on Education, the Montreal Synod recommended that women be given the right to sit on school boards; this principle was also agreed to by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction during its session held recently in Quebec. The initial step in this matter was taken by the Protestant Teachers' Association at its annual convention in October last, and was supported at the time by the Local Council of Women, who approached the School Board on the subject. It is hoped that the special bill necessary to make this measure final will soon be presented before the Legislature.

Milk Inspection.—The municipal inspection of the milk brought into Montreal is seen to at the railway stations. In order to increase the efficacy of the work the Department has installed tabulated forms of instructions to milkmen as to the care and handling of milk. These forms are hung in railway sta-

tions, hotels, public halls and places most frequented by the dealers when in the city.

Child Welfare.—To the regular medical school inspection established in Montreal has been added the services of an oculist to whose special care all children with defective sight will be placed. With the aid of the card system each case will be followed up. After a time interesting statistics will be obtainable as to the progress made by each child since wearing glasses and as to the effect of the treatment on the eyes.

The Health Department in its last annual report gave a detailed account of conditions found in the various schools of the city as regards ventilation, lighting, cleanliness, etc. The figures given in the table showing the work done by trained nurses in the treatment of scholars at their homes and at school show the importance of this branch of inspection. 30,306 children were treated during the year, many of course for minor ailments. Attendance figured 94,706 pupils: 48,218 boys and 46,488 girls.

During the summer the nurses of the staff visit the homes of the scholars; the result showed that only 43 homes were pronounced "dirty."

Playgrounds.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association showed that \$17,543 had been spent for the upkeep and superintending of the playgrounds. These were frequented by 43,000 children. Owing to the present financial conditions it was thought that vacant lots could be bought at a very reasonable figure; a resolution was therefore taken to the effect that the city be requested to purchase two or three such spaces where new playgrounds were most needed.

Infant Mortality.—The improved hygienic conditions existing in Montreal have had a direct effect upon reducing the death rate among children; thus in 1913 the figures were 21.52 per 1,000; in 1914, 19.78, and in 1915, 17.95.

Ste. Justine Hospital.—At the annual meeting held on February 21 the committee of management of this hospital gave an account of its year's work; over 10,000 prescriptions were filled during 1915; there were 840 admissions; 586 children returned home cured, and 8,000 were treated at the dispensary; 800 operations were performed.

Social Service Workers.—An active worker on the staff of the Juvenile Court stated recently that juvenile crime could be as a rule attributed to poverty and squalor. At least 75 per cent of the children brought before the Juvenile Court, it is said, are children of men earning less than \$9 a week, while many were those of women who had to be away from home working all day.

Nurses.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Local Association of Greater Montreal of the Victorian Order of Nurses took place on February 25.

The report showed that during 1915 there was an increase of 663 over the number of cases nursed in 1914. The total number of visits paid was 14,906; of these 4,816 were night cases; 4,628 maternity cases, and 1,307 surgical ones.

The number of nurses working last year was 103. Those who enlisted for service abroad numbered 22, of whom eight went with the Laval Hospital.

Local Council of Women.—Readers wishing to obtain a complete idea of the organization and scope of work undertaken and accomplished by the Montreal Local Council of Women can have no better opportunity than by perusing the booklet published of late by the Council to commemorate its "coming of age."

This pamphlet contains an interesting sketch by Prof. C. M. Derick, past president, which is an historical account of the work done by the Council, especially in regard to public health and laws affecting women and children.

Reports read at the various annual meetings and addresses given upon these occasions offer instructive reading. The

work done by the special committees such as the Reformatory Committee, the Milk Station Committee, etc., is clearly stated. A short account is given of the 47 societies affiliated to the Local Council. The spirit of co-operation which has always animated the Council is specially exemplified in its relations with la Fédération Nat. St. Jean Baptiste. These two bodies, upon many occasions, have used their joint efforts in bringing about some necessary change in municipal or provincial legislation.

Women and the Practice of Law.—The decision of the Quebec Legislature, given on February 29, proved adverse to the admission of women to the practice of law in the province. A delegation from Montreal representing the Local Council of Women and La Fédération Nationale St. Jean Baptiste pleaded before the Legislation Committee in favour of the principle in question. Upholders of the bill intend to renew their appeal, hoping eventually for success. (See for reference *Labour Gazette*, June, 1914, page 1408, and March, 1915, page 1059.)

Toronto.

Telephone girls and stenographers were regularly employed, and milliners were busy in preparation for the spring season.

Women teachers are being taken from the occasional to the permanent staff to fill the positions of men who have leave of absence to go overseas.

Trained nurses had a busy month during February. Only 12 were registered in at the end of the month. Twenty-two Toronto nurses were sent to Parry Sound because of a typhoid epidemic there.

The Women's Emergency Corps has already a registration of about 90 women who are prepared to take men's work for the duration of the war, in order to leave men free to enlist.

Among women garment workers a general cut in wages still exists. After continued unemployment many have taken work in the knitting mills and other factories, where there is extra work, chiefly military. Trade is dull in the shops having civilian orders only, but at present six firms were busy with Government orders.

No factories were reported slack. Knitting mills, biscuit and bag factories, and the William Davies Company were working two and three nights a week. All operators were busy, the whitewear firms were advertising for more, and the Dominion Paper Box Factory needed inexperienced girls.

Winnipeg.

Demand for female labour continued good, very much better than a year ago, and female labour was more extensively employed during February than in January, particularly hotel help, store and office staffs.

Domestic work offers so many openings that women are beginning to feel exceedingly fortunate if they can secure competent help. The young nurse girl is difficult to secure, but this class of girl is applying at the stores for work, and is apparently anxious to avoid domestic service. The great difficulty is the long hours of labour and inability to have evenings off. Because of this it has not been difficult to secure girls for factory employment, as the latter at least provides time for recreation and sociability.

Factory help has been well employed. There has not been much fluctuation in laundries and small concerns, but from the garment makers' union comes the report of full staff, working full time, and frequently increased staffs and overtime necessary. Bookbinders were busy, working overtime.

Women are beginning to take the place of men in the stores more than at any time since the tide turned in the

question of employment. In fact, some of the stores find it necessary to commence training women as saleswomen and office clerks in entirely new lines, in anticipation of further enlistments and dearth of male applicants. Milliners and dressmakers were quite well employed.

Telephone girls have been increased in number.

Stenographers were finding employment easily. One employment office stated that it was next to impossible to secure them. Temporary stenographic work is proving more remunerative than the \$50 and \$60 positions frequently offered, which the agencies have been unable to fill.

Nurses have been so busy that on several days there have been absolutely none on the registry, while six or three or thereabouts is the usual number.

Advertisements for school teachers have appeared frequently and long lists still appear in the papers. The Department of Education stated it could place 15.

Vancouver.

General labour conditions for women remained very similar to last month, but comparison with conditions during February, 1915, shows a decided improvement for the past month.

Whilst the demand for domestic help showed an increase, with a decrease in the supply available, this was balanced by the unemployment among many working in seasonal occupations, and who were not active during the past month, the spring season not having yet commenced in such occupations as dressmaking, tailoring and millinery.

A conference was held during the month between representatives of the City Council, Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association and the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, the object being to make a united effort to

obtain more "war" contracts for British Columbia, particularly for Vancouver, such as uniforms, sweaters, shirts and boots. The meeting, however, was adjourned for a few days to allow of more information to be obtained before taking action.

The report of the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association just received shows: "That the association residence has been the home of about 40 girls and women during the past year and has also accommodated 1,606 transient guests. Room and board have been given free for different periods of time, totalling in all some 60 weeks, a great many meals having also been served free of charge. The summer camp was visited by 216 women and girls for varying periods of time, some one, some two, and some three or four weeks' vacation. The report of the Travellers' Aid branch of the association shows that 1,866 trains and 926 boats have been met during the year and 1,400 travellers been assisted.

"Through the employment bureau positions have been found for 510 women and girls, 1,716 have been advised and helped in the employment office, and 333 letters relative to this department have been received and answered."

An increasing demand for domestic help was reported during the month, which a somewhat inadequate supply made difficult to meet. A slight increase in wages offered was also noted, amounts ranging from \$15 to \$25 per month, a decided increase to the amount offered during February of 1915, which ranged around \$8 to \$15 per month. The most frequent demand was for general domestic help, there being very few calls for cooks, housemaids or housekeepers.

Tailoresses, dressmakers and milliners were unemployed or working on short time during the month, it being between seasons in those trades. Garment workers were fully occupied, the spring trade for the manufacture of ladies'

suits and garments having commenced, the Government order of one firm employing all the overall and shirt workers not regularly working previously.

Boot and shoe workers were fully occupied, and working overtime on Saturdays, on a war order; laundry workers, candy workers and waitresses, while not fully occupied, were not to a great extent unemployed.

Sales clerks and telephone operators were active, and workers in knitting factories were fully occupied.

Stenographers were seeking employment, also bookkeepers and office assistants, the demand for help in these lines of work increasing very slowly. The number of stenographers seeking employment was considerably less than during the early months of 1915, many having left the city, the decrease in the number of women seeking employment during the past year, being due not so much to increased business absorbing them as to the unemployed women leaving the city.

A number of married women, with husbands out of work, were reported as seeking "day" work during the past month.

The report of the Free City Employment Bureau for Women shows:

	Registered.	Placed.
General servants	14	30
Housekeepers	5	10
Nursemaids	4	4
Cooks	3	1
Chambermaids	1	..
Waitresses	1	1
Companion help .....	..	2
Nurses	3	2
Office assistant	1	..
Day work	6	25
Total	38	75

No record is kept of the positions which could not be filled through lack of applicants for work.

All employment bureaus reported a slight difficulty in filling domestic positions with skilled help.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

ON February 28 an application was received in the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the purpose of dealing with a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and its employees in the locomotive and car department, being members of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo System, Federation No. 36, International Association of Machinists and Helpers, No. 414, International

Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, No. 421, and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, No. 94. The application stated that the dispute affected 105 employees directly and 12 indirectly, and grew out of the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement, providing for increased wages, reduction of working hours, and improved conditions of employment.

At the time of writing the application was under consideration by the Minister.

ANNUAL CONVENTION DISTRICT No. 18, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Convention of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, opened at Fernie, B.C., on February 21, and continued in session until February 26. Every local union in the district was represented, together with the resident officers and members of the Executive Board, making a total of about 30 representatives of the coal miners' organization present.

There was no working agreement to be negotiated at the convention, but the delegation, in anticipation of what will be required when the next annual convention convenes, passed several resolutions dealing with scale matters, with a view to preparing the way to have incorporated or deleted such clauses as will be beneficial or otherwise to the mine-workers.

One feature of the present working agreement, which was unanimously declared unsatisfactory in its present form, was the method of settling disputes by an independent chairman, whose deci-

sions are final and in this connection the recent incumbent of this office was subjected to some criticism.

The importance of having more equitable compensation enacted was taken up and the convention went on record as being satisfied with the action taken in this respect by the provincial government of British Columbia. The desire was also expressed that the Provincial Government of Alberta should adopt improved legislation in this connection and authority was granted the Executive Board to urge that this matter be given early consideration by the Alberta Government.

Certain constitutional amendments, and a programme of more effective organization methods in new fields, as well as maintaining the same in those already organized were duly acted upon, the purport of all of which was for the advancement of the mineworkers' interest, and after six days' deliberation the convention concluded to re-convene in Fernie during February, 1917.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA.—REVIEW OF REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

THE report of the Board appointed in December, 1913, to make an investigation into the increase in the Cost of Living in Canada and into the causes occasioning or contributing to the increase, was tabled in the House of Commons on February 16. The Board, commonly known as the Cost of Living Commission, consisted of permanent officials of the Government: Mr. John McDougald, Commissioner of Customs, chairman; Mr. C. C. James, Agricultural Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Coats, Chief Statistician of the Department of

Labour, and Mr. J. U. Vincent, Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

The report consists of two volumes of 951 and 1,108 pages. The first volume contains the digest of the evidence and material collected by the Board or presented to it with memoranda on conditions affecting the cost of living included in the form of 43 appendixes. Volume II consists of a supplementary report by Mr. R. H. Coats on the Rise in Prices and the Cost of Living in Canada from 1900 to 1914, "a statistical examination of economic causes."

In making the investigation the Board availed itself of materials collected by the various departments of the Government as well as of other material presented or available. Meetings were held and data and information obtained in the following cities: Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia; St. John, in the province of New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal, in the province of Quebec; Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto and Port Arthur, in the province of Ontario; Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba; Regina and Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan; Calgary and Edmonton, in the province of Alberta; Vancouver and Victoria, in the province of British Columbia. It is noted that the report deals with conditions only up to the outbreak of war, August 1, 1914.

REVIEW OF VOLUME I.

It is pointed out that the term "cost of living" involves not only the prices of commodities but the relation to incomes and standards of living but that it is the advance in commodity prices and in cost of service in recent years which has chiefly attracted attention in Canada and in all countries, the advance in prices being world wide. Tables giving expenditures and incomes of 13 families in Winnipeg, receiving from \$50 to \$114 per month, including in some cases income from lodgers and children's earnings, show that in only three cases were substantial savings effected, and in two of these the income from lodgers practically equalled the rent. A deficit of \$10.75 appeared for the family with an income of \$50 per month, although no rent was paid, there being \$3 per month for taxes.

The more important of the conditions affecting prices and cost of living analysed were as follows:

Movement of Population from the Land.—It is pointed out that farm products and foods have advanced more than manufactured goods, probably due to the fact that the demand for food has increased relatively faster than pro-

duction as urban population has increased in greater proportion than rural, while exclusive wheat growers on the prairies are to be classed in this respect as consumers of foods rather than as producers.

Standards of Living—Necessities and Luxuries.—"The demand for better conditions and the general advance of the standard of living throughout all the ranks of the population are manifestly most potent causes of the increase of the demand for commodities, and therefore of the advances of prices.

"The wants of the people have been multiplied and diversified on every side. They demand more and better things. Their requirements are larger, more varied and more exacting.

"In itself the improvement in the standard of living is a sign of progress, but if not rationally guided and safeguarded the advance threatens to bring about a decline of the standard to a lower level.

"Reasonable creation and reasonable luxury may be necessary for modern progress, but the price has to be paid and the bill is found in our high cost of living."

The expenditure of \$12,000,000 a year on automobiles in Canada is given as an illustration of great expenditure on and the increased cost of luxuries.

Industrial Efficiency—Service, Production.—"The opinion is widely shared throughout this Dominion that inefficient service through lack of vocational training is one of the notable causes which have brought about the recent advance in prices of commodities, and that the teaching in the public schools should be supplemented by courses in vocational training, in order to promote and maintain industrial efficiency.

"The cost of production is affected by the supply and efficiency of service.

"With equal efficiency, no standard of living made possible by the wealth produced by ten hours of labour in the factory or on the farm could be main-

tained with fewer hours, unless wages or the value of the product be increased.

"In this Dominion we are proportionately working fewer hours than ever before, and we have a greater number of the inefficient and the idle in our midst.

"The result of proportionately fewer men working shorter hours with more valuable land has been an increased cost for which labour-saving devices have not compensated. These are underlying economic conditions which through the law of supply and demand have contributed to the increased cost of the necessities of life.

"Under-production in many lines of agricultural products in Canada appears to be an important cause in the rise of prices."

Adulteration and Inspection of Staple Commodities.—It is stated that adulteration has been conspicuously prevalent during the recent period of advancing prices, as in many instances the quality has been lowered or the quantity of goods reduced instead of the price being raised, but that this adulteration has probably affected the community more by reason of illness and disease than in direct addition to the cost of living. Also pure food laws have added unquestionably to the cost of commodities, but that the money spent in the prevention of disease is doubtless saved in other ways.

Waste and Extravagance.—Food waste through inefficient marketing, poor cooking and waste of supplies is analyzed; education in food values and better cooking of standard foods are mentioned as possible remedies. Advertising designed to exploit the public rather than to make known the merits of commodities is mentioned as one of the many forms of waste in the distributive process. Fire waste is stated to be disproportionately larger and an item in the increase in the cost of living through insurance rates, rent, taxes, additional cost of keeping up fire departments, waterworks systems, etc. The appendix on fire waste suggests legislation requir-

ing better building and involving the responsibility for fires.

Uneconomical Household Expenditures.—The increased use of package goods instead of food bought in bulk is given as an item of increased expense, particularly as the fancy package and advertising must be paid for by the consumer while the net contents are often less than supposed.

"It is desirable, in the opinion of this Board, that packages containing food products should be required by law to be labelled distinctly with a statement giving the net contents, in terms of weight, measure or numerical count of goods, when they were packed."

The greater cost of frequent delivery and of small packages, increased by the growing use of the telephone in ordering supplies, is regarded as uneconomical expenditure. A memorandum by Mr. E. O. Way, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures in the Department of Inland Revenue, recommends that deception in the net weight of package goods and as to the prices per pound or other unit of goods should be prevented by laws providing that "all commodities other than liquids shall be sold by weight." It is also pointed out that milk bottles inspected are usually too small, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 per cent. It is stated that strict laws and their enforcement would probably raise the cost of the bottles, owing to the difficulty of making bottles of exact size, and finally of the milk to the consumer more than the increased cost at present owing to short measure.

Rents.—"Rent is one of the large factors in the cost of living. The classes having the smallest incomes have the largest proportional expenditure for rents. Thus rent is not only one of the largest items in the family budget, but its weight falls heaviest on those whose incomes are least able to bear this burden."

"The increase in rents is due largely to the following causes (apart from over-speculation in real estate): 1. The increased cost of building material. 2. The

increased cost of labour. 3. Higher standards of construction fixed by more stringent building laws. 4. General demand for conveniences which a few years ago were luxuries.

"The opinion was very generally expressed by representative workmen that in the cities the organized efforts to provide comfortable homes for workingmen at low rentals were progressing at a very slow rate.

"The working people of to-day demand and are justified in demanding better habitation than they had 20 or 30 years ago."

A memorandum by Mr. G. Frank Beer, of Toronto, gives the following causes for the advance in rents: increase in the price of land, due to the cost of local improvements as well as to the growth of the city; the construction of small houses being less profitable than formerly owing to the high price of land; lack of rapid transportation facilities; more severe housing by-law restrictions, thus putting a premium on existing cheap houses; cost of material and labour; absence of wise city planning, involving undue and wasted expense for ill planned works. City planning, including the provision for rapid transportation and the proper laying out of the surrounding country, is the chief remedy suggested by Mr. Beer. Tax reform, involving the partial exemption of improvements from taxation, in order to affect the cost of land, is also suggested. The report of the Toronto Housing Company for 1913 is included with illustrations of houses designed for workingmen at low rates with grass courts and all conveniences and with arrangements for the sale of houses on easy terms. The bonds of the company were guaranteed by the city under provincial legislation providing for and facilitating such projects in the province.

Cold Storage.—"The use of cold storage in the preservation of food products, which has been developed greatly in recent years, has been connected in the

popular mind with the recent advance in prices.

"Impartial inquiry into the methods of cold storage leads, however, to the conclusion that the general principle is sound and beneficial.

"It is a great advantage to be able to purchase perishable products when they are low and place them in cold storage where they will keep. If we had no cold storage and could not keep meat at all in that way, it would tend to raise the price, because there would be no way of doing it, except keeping the animals alive.

"The cold storage process is simply the application on a large scale of the principle of food preservation, as used in the cellar of the farm, or the ice-chest of the home. The principle is the storing of food in the time of plenty for its later use in time of scarcity.

"The supply is reduced by the storing of products in time of plenty, and the price consequently does not fall so low. The supply is increased by the marketing of storage products in time of scarcity, and the price consequently does not rise so high."

Statistics of supplies of food in cold storage are given and it is pointed out that the quantities were comparatively small and not in excess of the reasonable requirements of the people. It is recommended that cold storage warehouses should be subject to Federal inspection and also to inspection by health officers. The text of the Cold Storage Warehouse Act, passed in 1914, which provides authority for the supervision of all cold storage warehouses (including the requirement of returns showing quantities) is given in an appendix.

Monopolies, Industrial Combinations, Mergers and Trusts.—"It is impossible from the information acquired by the Board to measure the extent, as expressed in percentages, to which trusts, monopolies and combines have raised prices in Canada, but there is no doubt that some prices have been appreciably raised

at times through the operations of these bodies.

"During the last few years more, perhaps, has been said regarding the increased cost of living from the increased price of meat than about any other cause.

"It has been popularly supposed that for a number of years the large packing houses in Canada have controlled the price of meats and likewise the price of cattle and hogs.

"We do not find that there has existed any combination in restraint of or affecting trade in cattle, sheep or meat in Canada, such as would infringe on the laws of the Dominion.

"The conditions, however, seem to have developed in some respects to a semi-monopoly, semi-trust condition, with competition largely eliminated as a regulating principle.

"The causes contributing to the increased prices of meats are dealt with in the chapter on live stock, meats and dairy products. We do not find that in the past the causes are chargeable to the operations of the large packing houses."

A memorandum on industrial amalgamation and capitalization by Mr. Fred. W. Field, Editor of the Monetary Times, included in the report, points out that the numerous amalgamations in Canada in recent years have been characterized by the issues of watered stock of doubtful value with profit to the promoters and loss to the purchasers and investing public rather than by the direct effect of such mergers in raising prices, as most of these mergers experienced financial difficulties and had to be reorganized and that there was no likelihood of any of them securing a monopoly in any field so as to enable it to raise prices.

Leather and Boots.—Among the comments on rises in the prices of different commodities the causes assigned to the rise in the prices of leather and boots by Mr. S. Morley Wickett, Toronto, are interesting: increased demand for war,

automobiles, and other new uses as well as a general growth of demand; destruction of cattle and hides in Russo-Japanese war; decrease in cattle following two bad seasons and the increased cost of fodder; advance in labour and tanning materials from 30 to 75 per cent; manipulation by packers in the United States who control important tanneries there.

Cereals, Flour and Bread.—From evidence it appeared that whereas the western farmer received only 65c per bushel for wheat on the average in recent years and it cost 60c to produce it so that it did not pay the farmer an adequate profit on his investment and labour nor make any return for the loss of fertility to the land nor to the country for the costly development of the West. In reference to the complaints that flour is dearer in Canada than in the United Kingdom, evidence was given that only the highest grades can be sold in Canada and the balance must be sold abroad and that in England blends and inferior flours were more readily used. The bread in England was also reported to be of different quality from that in Canada.

Fish.—The possibilities of fish as a cheap and valuable food are emphasized in view of the great resources of Canada in this respect. Greater demand and consumption would make possible better facilities for transportation and distribution, causing better quality and lower prices.

Live Stock, Meats, Dairy Products, Etc.—"It is in the cost of farm products that the source of the higher level of prices is to be found.

"The increase in prices being much greater on products coming directly or indirectly from the farm than on any other products, with the exception of forest products, it seems obvious that the main cause of the high price of food will be found by a study of agricultural conditions.

"The price of manufactured articles does not show the same ratio of in-

crease, new equipments having met the strain of higher wages.

"Agricultural development has lagged behind industrial—science having been apparently less helpful, or less applied, on the farm than in the factory.

"A feature of this situation is that the vast sums that have been paid on better communications and improved machinery are not always showing the expected result of an increased production at lower cost. The improvements in transport have been enormous, but they have had to be paid for heavily, and wherever they have been made the price of land has gone up.

"The increased cost of live stock is due to under-production. The increase in cattle has not kept pace with the increase in population in the principal cattle raising countries, except Australia.

"Farmers tell us they have found dairy work and some other productions of the farm more remunerative than raising live stock, and that these conditions have tended to a falling off in the supply of cattle.

"The high cost of fresh meats by retail in cities is attributed in a large measure to the general demand for the 'best cuts,' heavy charge for delivery, telephone and other services, including the expense of 'attractive' meat stores."

A statement by Mr. J. W. Flavelle of the William Davies Company, Ltd., Toronto, on prices of bacon in England and Toronto is quoted to show that the cheaper cuts are not in demand in Canada and the prices quoted in England are for different bacon and on a different basis from quotations in Canada.

For the high prices of milk a dealer suggested cheaper distribution through a clearing house or by the municipality.

In eggs, statistics show greater consumption due to the larger supplies throughout the year as a result of cold storage. A memorandum by Mr. W. A. Brown of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture emphasizes

more efficient marketing, speedy gathering and marketing by the farmer, grading and payment according to quality so as to eliminate the great divergences in prices due to the uncertainty of quality at every stage, causing excessive prices for good eggs and the waste of many eggs through improper handling.

The decline in sheep raising was found to be principally due to lack of marketing facilities and standardization for wool and mutton. The high prices recently prevailing were found to be offsetting this, there being a considerable increase in the western provinces in sheep raising.

Co-operation in marketing and in distribution of farm products is recommended as an important remedy. Memoranda on this movement in Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, France and California are given in the appendices.

Markets.— "Markets regulate and tend to make fair and reasonable prices.

"The lack of a comprehensive and aggressive policy for the development of the market along modern methods constitutes a considerable factor in the needless expense of the necessities of life to consumers in the cities and towns of Canada.

"Modern appliances with terminal and other facilities are required for the prompt and economical handling of incoming and outgoing commodities and to enable merchants and traders to render satisfactory and efficient service to the consuming public."

A pamphlet by Mr. John Wanless of Toronto on the provision of market facilities is included and commended. Attention is also directed to the need of educating women in marketing and economic housekeeping and of encouraging the householder to cultivate a garden plot.

Stock Yards, Abattoirs, Packing Plants, Refrigerator Cars and Refrigeration on Steamers were recommended as necessary for the livestock industry.

Land Settlement and Mixed Farming.

—It is recommended that farming be made more attractive that the country may keep pace with the city growth. An "agricultural survey" is suggested as one means, to show by maps, charts and other information the characteristics of the soil and climate of the various localities and the kind of farming most suitable.

Agricultural credit is recommended as a factor in greater production, especially in the West. Various articles on methods of providing finances for farmers are given in appendixes.

Customs Tariff.—"One of the objects of a protective tariff system on this continent is to maintain a wage scale and standard of living above that found in other continents. This element in the system tends to increase the selling price for commodities in the home market, subject to modification in prices according to extent of production. By securing a remunerative home market, Canadian producers expect to sell a portion of their products abroad, although at a lower rate than they otherwise could, and so increase their output to its highest economic capacity.

"It is undeniable that protection with its corollaries does give the protected competitors a great immediate economic advantage over unprotected ones. Whether this pays or does not pay a protecting country as a whole or in the end is a question which we leave to the controversialists."

Gold Production.—It is held that the increased production of gold has been to some degree responsible for the rise in prices.

Conclusion.

The chief causes mentioned are: increased gold supply, the great expenditure on railways, public works and non-productive lines, the extravagance and wastage, increasing expenditures on luxuries, the withdrawal of population from the land, and uneconomic meth-

ods of distribution. The chief remedies are land settlement, more mixed farming, increased production, standardization and improvement of quality in farm products, together with co-operation in their distribution. The furtherance of these objects through the educational campaigns now carried on by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and through teaching in agricultural schools and colleges is confidently hoped. Extension of the parcel post and good roads and the satisfaction of the demand for "working capital" in the West particularly are also recommended as remedies, together with vocational training to supplement public school instruction to promote and maintain industrial efficiency.

Included in the appendixes of Volume I are the sections from the Department of Labour Exhibit in Volume II on Prices, Wholesale and Retail in Canada and Other Countries, Prices of Services, Rents, Wages and Salaries in Canada.

REVIEW OF VOLUME II.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR EXHIBIT.

The supplementary report was in the form of an exhibit, prepared in the Statistical Branch of the Department of Labour, under the direction of Mr. R. H. Coats, Chief Statistician, on the "Rise in Prices and the Cost of Living in Canada." Mr. Coats has since been appointed Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census in the Department of Trade and Commerce. The exhibit is divided into three parts with an introduction and two additional memoranda on Fish and Dairy Products.

Part I gives the "Facts" in the form of statistics of Prices of Commodities, Wholesale and Retail in Canada, and in Other Countries, Prices of Services, including Water, Electric Light and Power, Gas, Municipal Tax Rates, Freight Rates, Hospital Costs, Rents in Canada and in Other Countries, Wages and Hours of Labour and Salaries in Canada, 1900-1913, Prices of Securities, Stocks, common and preferred, and

Bonds, industrial and government, and Interest.

Part II treats of the "Causes," Section (1) covering Monetary Conditions in General and in Canada, including Gold and Prices, The Quantity Theory of Money, Historical Sketch of Prices, Stocks of Gold, Currency, Credit, Circulation and the Control of Prices by Currency Devices. Section (2) on General Economic Conditions in Canada from 1900-1913, deals first with Growth and Distribution of Capital, including a treatment of the Balance of Trade, Distribution of New Capital, Growth of Capital in other Countries. Then follow The Growth and Distribution of Labour Force, Production in the Principal Industries, World Production of the Principal Commodities, Distribution, Internal and External Trade, Consumption and the Standard of Living.

Part III is a summary on the Rise in the Cost of Living and its Economic Causes, co-relating the findings of Part I and Part II.

In the introduction the term "Cost of Living" is analyzed, the relations of prices, wages, and standards of living being shown. It is then pointed out that in investigating the rise in prices by separate groups the field is so vast and the factors to be dealt with so intricate that confusion is apt to be engendered. The method chosen is therefore that of proceeding from the general to the particular, beginning with the fact that the recent rise in prices has been world wide, has been greater in some countries than in others, and greater in some commodities than in others, so that the general tendencies and essential characteristics of the situation may be discovered and answers found to the questions: (1) what has been the world rise in prices and its causes? (2) wherein is the rise which has taken place in Canada peculiar in its nature and extent and to what may we attribute this peculiarity?

PART I.—"THE FACTS"

Prices in Canada.—In wholesale prices tables give the yearly averages from 1890-1913 for the 272 commodities included in the index number of the Department of Labour, and of several additional commodities not yet included in the index number. In retail prices the prices of the 30 foods and starch, coal, wood and coal oil, published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* since January, 1910, were given for December, 1900 and 1905, and also 1909-1913. From these quotations index numbers and family budgets were calculated to show the rise in retail prices of food and fuel. The average cost of a family supply of 30 staple foods for a week showed a rise from \$5.48 in 1900 to \$7.75 in 1913, an advance of 38 per cent. The rise was least in Nova Scotia, where prices remained on lower levels than in most of the other provinces, and in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, where prices continued relatively higher than in the other provinces.

Prices in Other Countries.—Statistics of prices, wholesale and retail, from 1900 to 1913 are given, with index numbers for the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Argentina and Japan. The rise in each country is compared with that in Canada in the same commodities. The index numbers of prices of 145 commodities for the twelve countries are combined to form a world index number of prices, the rise for 1900 to 1913 being 21.2 per cent. In Canada these 145 commodities rise 28.7 per cent. The greatest rise in the world index numbers appeared in animals and meats, 55.5 per cent., the next in hides, leather, boots and shoes, 40.4 per cent. Metals and implements and drugs and chemicals were up the least, 4.3 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. It is interesting to note here that these two groups have advanced most

WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE

1910-1913.

Commodity.	Quantity.	1900	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	33.6	36.4	36.8	43.0	46.6
Beef, chuck, roast.....	2 "	19.6	24.6	23.6	25.6	26.8	29.4	31.6
Veal, forequarter.....	1 "	10.0	11.3	11.6	12.7	13.8	15.3	16.7
Mutton, roast, hindquarter.....	1 "	11.8	12.2	14.6	16.8	16.7	18.1	19.4
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	12.3	13.1	16.4	17.2	16.8	18.6	20.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	32.2	32.6	31.4	33.4	36.6
Bacon, best smoked.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	22.0	24.3	22.6	21.4	26.0
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	38.4	39.0	33.8	37.8	36.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	25.7	30.0	36.5	44.7	45.7	47.0	49.4
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	20.2	23.4	31.8	32.0	33.0	35.4	37.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	45.6	48.6	46.8	54.0	54.6
Butter, dairy tub.....	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	53.8	54.0	58.4	64.0	60.0
Butter, creamery prints.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	32.0	32.0	34.9	37.0	35.4
Cheese, Canadian, old.....	1 "	16.1	17.6	17.8	18.2	20.0	21.1	20.1
Cheese, Canadian, new.....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.0	17.1	19.1	19.5	19.4
Bread, plain white.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	64.5	66.0	64.5	64.5
Flour, ordinary family.....	10 "	25.0	28.0	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.0	33.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.5	20.5	22.0	22.5	21.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.6	11.0	11.6	12.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	11.0	10.8	12.2	11.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.4	12.1	13.4	13.0	12.4
Prunes, medium quality.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.8	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	22.8	24.4	27.6	25.2	22.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.0	10.6	12.4	11.8	10.8
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.6	8.8	7.9	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.4
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	27.4	29.5	47.2	36.8	36.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1-8 pt.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Food.....		548.0	595.6	675.6	706.1	741.5	767.6	775.7
Coal, anthracite.....	1-16 ton	39.5	45.2	47.7	47.0	45.7	55.6	53.2
Coal, bituminous.....	"	31.1	32.3	36.7	38.2	36.4	40.3	38.0
Wood, hard.....	1-16 cord	32.5	35.3	42.8	43.8	40.2	42.4	41.1
Wood, soft.....	"	22.6	25.5	27.3	29.8	31.1	32.0	31.7
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.1	23.8	23.2	23.8	23.8
Fuel and lighting.....		149.7	162.8	178.6	182.6	176.6	194.1	187.8
Grand total.....		697.7	738.4	854.2	888.7	918.1	961.7	963.5

WEEKLY EXPENDITURES ON STAPLE FOODS, BY PROVINCES, 1900-1913

	1900	1905	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Nova Scotia.....	5.611	5.833	6.820	6.892	7.186	7.353	7.337
New Brunswick.....	5.383	5.828	6.514	6.863	7.624	7.458	7.587
Prince Edward Island.....	4.812	5.264	5.899	5.953	6.120	6.247	6.887
Quebec.....	5.147	5.640	6.588	6.592	6.896	7.285	7.423
Ontario.....	5.012	5.598	6.472	6.747	6.665	6.930	7.040
Manitoba.....	5.851	6.194	7.481	7.787	8.001	8.033	8.161
Saskatchewan.....	6.864	6.920	6.935	7.634	8.819	8.814	8.882
Alberta.....	6.024	6.502	7.711	8.010	8.190	8.633	9.563
British Columbia.....	6.899	7.741	8.166	9.055	9.307	9.460	9.122
 Dominion of Canada.....	5.480	5.956	6.756	7.061	7.415	7.676	7.757

steeply in all markets since the war began. A similar world index number for retail prices of 24 commodities, including 21 foods, rose 40.5 per cent, while in Canada the same articles rose 31 per cent. A table, originally published by the British Board of Trade in 1912, showing the rise in food prices in fifteen countries for 1900 to 1911 and 1912, showed that the greatest advances had occurred in the United States, Japan, Hungary and Canada, with a rise in Germany a little less steep, the least advances appearing in the United Kingdom, Norway and Australia.

A comparison of the rises by classes of commodities shows a world rise in foods of 34 per cent by 1912, as compared with 14.7 per cent in materials, and 25.8 per cent by 1913, as compared with 17.8 per cent in materials, since foods had declined in 1913. Comparing raw materials with manufactured products, by 1913 the former had advanced 30.4 per cent, and the latter 18.3 per cent. "The above bears out the conclusion already fairly apparent that the rise of the past few years has been half again as great in food as in materials, and more than half again as great in raw products as in manufactured articles. It is clearly in food production and in the primary processes of production generally that the chief factors causing the rise have been at work."

Prices of Services.—Tables are given showing the cost from year to year during the period 1900 to 1913 for cities in Canada of a population of 10,000 and upward for water, gas, electricity, municipal taxes, etc. Index numbers were calculated to show the changes by percentages. Water rates in Canada averaged 4.4 per cent lower in 1913 than in 1900, having risen only in Alberta and Manitoba. Electric light averaged 29.3 per cent lower, illuminating gas averaged 23 per cent and fuel gas 18 per cent lower. Index numbers of tax rates showed an average rise of 21.6 per cent, the greatest rise appearing in Nova Scotia, 39.3 per cent, and the least in

Saskatchewan, 2.8 per cent. In a subsequent chapter a table of assessed values for municipal purposes showed an average rise for the Dominion of nearly 500 per cent, 46.5 per cent in Nova Scotia, 31.1 per cent in New Brunswick, 20 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 316.5 per cent in Quebec, 215.5 per cent in Ontario, nearly 1,000 per cent in Manitoba, nearly 6,000 per cent in Saskatchewan, and nearly 8,000 per cent in Alberta. In British Columbia on real property only the rise was 737.2 per cent. It is noted that the figures are considerably affected by increases in city areas as well as by growth in population and valuation, while in the western provinces there are few small towns included in the computation, as compared with the provinces east of Winnipeg.

Freight rates show a decline of 4.8 per cent in certain commodities and 6.4 per cent in class rates. Increase of railway lines, improvements in grades, equipment, capacity of cars, engines, etc., account for the decreases.

Hospital charges in nearly all the hospitals in Canada are shown in tables, each institution being given a number instead of its name. The charges for public ward patients averaged 54.9 per cent higher in 1913 than in 1900, semi-private wards 60 per cent, private wards 50.7 per cent, operating room charges 30.9 per cent. The average cost per patient daily averaged 44.7 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1900, the greatest rise appearing in Ontario 50.8 per cent, and the least in British Columbia, 14.7 per cent.

Rents in Canada.—Tables showing rates for typical stores in first and second business sections, down town offices, and six-roomed dwellings in workmen's sections with and without sanitary conveniences in some 60 cities in Canada are given for the years 1900, 1905 and 1913. Tables of index numbers of these rates show considerable advances in each province, the least rise being 25 per cent in Prince Edward

Island for first class stores, the greatest average increase appearing in the province of Quebec for second class stores. The causes of higher rents in Canada mentioned are: 1. The enhanced cost of building due to (a) the rise in prices of materials; (b) the rise in the wages of building mechanics; (c) the increasing stringency of building and sanitary regulations. 2. Increasing taxation due to the extensive scale of local improvements. 3. The demand for additional conveniences. 4. The enhanced demand due to increase in population. 5. Speculation in vacant suburban properties. A reference to the tables of prices and wages shows that lumber advanced 55 per cent since 1900, birch 80 per cent, paints 15 per cent, and wages in the building trades about 50 per cent. It is pointed out, however, that rents do not rise where population is stagnant or declining, but that when there is a rapid growth in population, as in many Canadian cities, rents are directly influenced by the cost of building as well as by the speculative value of land which is then peculiarly liable to inflation. It is further pointed out that rent fell during 1913 in certain localities as a result of the check to speculation, though materials, labour and contractors' rates were as high as ever.

Rents in Other Countries.—A special investigation in the United Kingdom by the Board of Trade showed that between 1905 and 1912 rents for workmen's houses were practically stationary. In the United States the Massachusetts Cost of Living Commission in 1910 found rents had advanced about 12 per cent in the average throughout the state. In Australia the index number of rents computed by the Commonwealth statistician showed a rise of 40 per cent from 1901 to 1912. The Cost of Living Commission in New Zealand in 1912 found a rise of 20 per cent in the preceding 15 years. The Economic Commission of South Africa, reported in January, 1914, that rent was the chief factor in the high cost of living, costing about half as much for a

family as food. In France working class rentals went up about 8 per cent between 1900 and 1910. Norway experienced a rise of 5 per cent in rent between 1901 and 1912. In Argentina workmen's rent increased between 1904 and 1912 by 86.1 per cent.

Wages in Canada.—From tables of changes of wages published quarterly in the *Labour Gazette* since 1902 and from selections from unpublished statistics collected by the Department of Labour, the rise in wages in Canada since 1900 is shown. Rates of wages and hours for certain classes of labour are given for 1900 to 1913 and index numbers showing the rises by percentages since 1900. The average thus ascertained was 42.9 per cent, the greatest advances being in domestic service 71.9 per cent, agriculture and the printing, clothing and building trades having advanced about 50 per cent.

Hours of Labour.—Out of 712 series of returns, 461 showed no change in the number of working hours per day or per week, 239 showed shorter hours and only two showed increases. There were 55 changes from 60 to 54 hours per week, 52 from 52 to 48 hours per week, 21 from 60 to 48, 17 from 60 to 55, 13 from 52 to 49, 9 from 52 to 48, and 19 involving the 44 hour week. The tables of changes in wages compiled from the *Labour Gazette* also indicated that the decline in hours was strongest between 1903 and 1907 and again from 1910 to 1913. The securing of the eight hour day was particularly noticeable among printers in 1906 and at different times among the building trades, especially in western cities and in some of the large eastern cities. In mining also the eight hour day had been brought about to a considerable extent by legislation in several provinces. Hours for women and children in various trades have also been restricted by law. "Fair wage" policies in Government contracts have been adopted by the Dominion Government, by eight of the provinces, and by over 40 municipalities since 1900.

Wages and Cost of Living.—As statistics of unemployment were not available no calculation of changes in actual earnings was possible, but it was estimated from the figures on retail prices and rents, and on rates of wages that on the average the rise in the latter had only kept pace with the former, while in many unskilled trades this would not be so, and owing to the prevalence of unemployment in 1908 the average fall in earnings would probably be greater than the fall in prices, while for 1913 and 1914 a somewhat pronounced drop in earnings as compared with the high prices would be expected. In taking up the question of *Wages and Prices in Cost of Production* the question of how much labour organizations by securing advances in wages have caused prices to rise is taken up. It is then shown that wages follow rather than lead prices in the upward trend and also tend to remain up in time of trade depression and falling prices. In the opening years of the present century the trade and industrial boom was well under way before labour could get wages advanced materially, the pleas of good times being gradually followed by that of increased "cost of living" in the demands for higher wages recorded in the *Labour Gazette*, "though the two were intermingled from the outset by the fact that the lead in the price rise was taken by the common foods."

Wages in Other Countries.—The upward tendency in wages was most pronounced in Canada and the United States. In the United Kingdom the index number of wages computed by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade showed a rise of 2.98 per cent from 1900 to 1912, including agriculture, and 2.46 per cent, excluding agriculture. Textile workers, however, had wages advanced by 10.67 per cent, engineering trades by 4.24 per cent, building trades by 1.11 per cent, agriculture by 5.08 per cent, while miners' wages had declined by 6.2 per cent. For the United States, index numbers of wages constructed by Mr. I. M. Rubinow from

the records of the Federal Department of Labour showed a general rise from 1900 to 1912 of 27.5 per cent in full time weekly earnings, wages per hour having risen 35.1 per cent. For Australia the index number of wages computed by the Commonwealth showed wages in 1912, 23.9 per cent higher than in 1900. For Argentina a rise of 24.3 per cent occurred from 1904 to 1911.

Salaries in Canada.—Statistics of the salaries of school teachers and of the clergy in certain religious denominations indicated an average rise of 46.7 per cent in the former and 30.3 per cent in the latter. It is pointed out, however, that customs and individual qualifications determine salaries to a large extent so that tendencies are difficult to measure with accuracy.

Prices of Securities.—The significance of the prices of stocks and bonds is that changes indicate commercial and industrial conditions, the supply of money, rates of interest, the state of credit, etc. When industry and trade are flourishing prices are high, but there is a good demand for money, and interest rates advance. Prices of bonds, therefore, fall as they have a fixed rate of interest. Common stocks, however, which reap higher dividends from the commercial prosperity tend to rise. Preferred stocks, which have a limited dividend rate but not a guaranteed rate of interest like the bonds, tend to rise, but not so steeply as the common stocks, and when depression appears fall considerably. A considerable influence was exerted on the prices of bonds since 1900 by the increase in the cost of living as bondholders found it necessary to sell their bonds and invest the money in securities paying higher rates of interest in order to get an increased income. The chief example of this is the fall in prices of British Consols from 99 in 1900 to 72 in 1913, 2½ per cent being the rate of interest. The rise in common stocks during a period of expanding trade is illustrated by the course of prices of the stocks of the Canadian

INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES, CANADA, 1900-1913.
(1900=100.)

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
AGRICULTURE—													
(a) Grain, stock, etc.....	101.6	102.0	105.0	106.4	111.2	115.7	118.0	122.7	127.5	133.1	138.5	148.0	152.5
(b) Fruit Farming.....	103.3	103.3	104.8	109.7	113.8	114.8	118.7	123.8	127.2	134.0	138.9	141.0	144.8
All.....	102.0	102.6	105.0	107.1	111.8	115.5	118.2	122.9	127.4	133.3	138.6	146.4	150.7
FISHING AND FISH CANNING.....	100.7	101.5	101.5	104.8	108.3	108.3	109.5	112.6	115.7	124.0	126.0	131.6	136.0
LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING—													
(a) Camps.....	100.6	101.7	104.0	104.5	106.9	107.3	111.5	115.6	120.3	123.2	125.5	132.8	134.2
(b) Drives.....	101.0	101.3	102.2	104.7	108.2	109.3	115.5	135.6	122.4	128.6	132.1	132.1	152.1
(c) Sawmills.....	100.0	100.0	102.0	98.8	100.3	107.6	109.3	111.5	114.9	120.0	120.1	119.5	119.6
(d) Shingle mills.....	100.0	104.5	106.1	106.1	107.1	113.2	113.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.2	132.2
All.....	100.4	101.6	103.6	103.4	105.3	107.6	111.5	114.8	118.9	122.5	124.2	128.3	129.2
MINES, QUARRIES AND SMELTERS—													
(a) Coal mines.....	108.7	109.3	109.1	109.8	110.8	107.3	117.0	117.4	118.0	122.6	124.3	126.5	127.0
(b) Metal.....	100.9	100.0	103.9	105.7	105.7	109.0	118.2	118.5	118.9	118.4	119.2	121.2	123.6
(c) Quarries.....	100.0	103.9	110.2	111.6	113.1	119.1	120.8	125.3	126.4	127.7	130.2	133.3	137.7
(d) Smelters.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.0	106.0	106.0	110.8	113.9	117.6	117.6	117.6
All.....	105.2	106.2	107.2	108.2	109.0	108.5	117.2	117.8	118.1	121.0	122.6	125.0	123.8
BUILDING.....	103.5	108.0	109.0	113.9	117.8	123.5	128.7	131.6	134.7	136.8	137.9	145.4	150.0
METAL.....	101.6	103.7	104.9	108.5	110.1	112.6	115.8	118.4	121.8	123.3	128.0	131.9	133.3
WOODWORKING—													
(a) Planing, sash and door.....	101.8	103.1	104.6	106.6	110.1	111.6	112.5	117.8	118.2	121.6	125.4	131.8	134.1
(b) Furniture.....	102.2	106.2	110.9	113.8	115.3	116.9	126.1	126.1	126.3	129.2	133.9	140.0	148.4
(c) Carriage and wagon.....	100.0	100.0	106.8	109.4	111.4	113.4	119.2	122.1	122.5	124.2	126.9	133.2	137.8
All.....	101.3	104.1	107.4	110.0	112.3	114.0	119.4	122.1	122.6	125.0	128.7	135.0	139.2
PRINTING—													
(a) Compositors.....	104.7	105.4	103.3	112.4	114.6	119.3	123.9	126.8	134.0	137.6	143.7	152.3	158.9
(b) Pressmen and stereotypers.....	100.3	101.2	104.1	110.4	112.1	113.2	122.3	128.8	127.4	135.0	138.5	144.2	150.2
(c) Binderies.....	100.7	103.9	108.4	112.4	115.1	116.4	118.1	125.9	127.1	130.1	138.4	145.3	146.3
All.....	102.0	103.5	106.9	111.7	113.9	117.0	121.7	127.2	129.8	134.6	140.5	147.6	152.4
CLOTHING—													
(a) Tailors.....	101.9	103.9	105.7	107.9	115.8	116.6	118.5	118.9	126.0	130.6	135.3	138.1	141.5
(b) Ready-made clothing.....	100.5	103.4	105.5	108.8	110.2	135.0	138.1	141.2	144.9	149.2	152.0	176.0	179.9
(c) Whitewear.....	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	112.2	121.6	121.6	121.6	128.7	129.9	129.9	129.9	129.9
(d) Shirts.....	101.9	101.9	101.9	101.9	103.1	103.1	104.3	109.0	114.2	120.5	125.9	132.9	134.4
(e) Furs.....	104.8	109.6	117.4	122.7	126.9	132.3	139.3	147.0	158.7	161.6	168.3	174.3	178.1
(f) Boots and shoes.....	102.4	105.5	109.2	110.3	113.0	109.9	114.9	117.6	119.2	121.3	121.7	131.9	134.5
All.....	102.8	105.1	107.6	110.0	114.6	120.7	127.7	126.1	131.8	136.2	140.0	148.5	151.5
TEXTILE—													
(a) Cotton.....	98.8	98.7	109.1	112.9	108.1	111.8	121.2	166.7	114.8	112.8	115.9	124.3	130.2
(b) Woollen and knitting.....	100.0	101.6	102.3	109.3	110.2	110.2	111.0	111.7	115.1	116.3	119.7	130.6	132.5
All.....	99.4	100.3	105.4	110.9	109.2	110.9	115.6	114.0	115.0	114.7	118.0	127.7	131.5
LEATHER (tanneries, horse goods).....	100.0	100.0	101.0	102.7	103.3	105.7	106.3	108.4	112.4	120.7	122.9	127.9	130.0
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.....	100.4	100.9	103.7	104.4	108.8	109.5	111.4	111.8	116.2	120.6	122.6	126.8	128.2
TRANSPORTATION—													
(a) Steam railways.....	100.2	102.9	107.3	107.6	110.5	112.4	118.4	119.4	119.4	134.6	135.6	140.8	146.6
(b) Electric railways.....	102.5	104.3	107.6	113.8	114.0	118.6	123.0	128.0	129.2	131.2	141.1	145.1	161.9
(c) Longshoremen.....	100.2	101.0	101.3	102.3	103.1	104.6	113.6	115.3	115.6	116.5	116.5	123.0	127.7
All.....	100.6	102.3	104.4	105.8	107.4	109.5	116.8	118.6	118.9	125.3	127.1	132.7	139.7
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—													
(a) Police.....	101.8	102.5	108.0	107.3	107.8	109.5	113.2	118.9	119.2	121.6	125.2	129.3	133.8
(b) Fire department.....	102.9	104.6	110.5	112.2	112.4	114.1	125.4	131.8	135.2	135.2	141.9	141.9	149.4
(c) General.....	100.0	103.1	104.6	108.7	110.9	113.4	118.3	119.2	121.4	124.9	130.6	134.7	142.3
All.....	100.9	103.2	104.6	108.8	110.4	112.6	118.0	121.0	122.7	125.6	130.8	134.4	141.1
DOMESTIC SERVICE.....	100.0	104.3	108.3	111.4	117.6	122.4	127.3	134.1	142.4	149.9	155.8	166.4	171.9
All.....	102.0	104.3	106.1	108.8	111.6	114.5	119.2	121.1		129.7	133.1	139.3	142.9

Pacific Railway from 86 in 1900 to 277 in 1912, falling, however, in 1913 to 217 when depression was experienced and the earnings of the company were expected to fall appreciably.

Interest.—The rise in the rate of interest, "the price of money," as differentiated from the profits on investments, is shown by tables of rates on farm mortgages and city mortgages, yields to loan companies, rates paid by governments on loans, and rates charged by banks. The increases in such rates add to the cost of buying, building, and carrying on business, thus affecting the prices of commodities. Rates on city house mortgages were higher by 17 to 21 per cent and on farm mortgages by 12 per cent. Bank interest on loans rose by nearly 10 per cent, and call money at New York cost 20 per cent more in 1913 than in 1900.

PART II.—"CAUSES."

Monetary Conditions.

Gold and Prices.—The relation of the supply of gold to prices is taken up in an elaborate note on the "Quantity Theory of Money" in its recent phases, with extracts from economic writers showing the recent trend of opinion on the subject. It is pointed out that, while the brief statement of the theory is simple, namely, that prices rise when the supply of money increases faster than the supply of goods, "other things being equal" and vice versa, the consideration of what is involved in "other things," which affect the supply of money or of goods, or are in turn affected by either or both, becomes involved in intricacies. In addition the term "supply of money" includes credit paper, bills of exchange, etc., as well as gold and other coin, and is affected by the rapidity with which the money is passed from hand to hand. The effect of the increased supply of gold in raising prices is therefore probably not as important as the expansion of credit which marked trade and industrial conditions since 1900 and other commercial

conditions which exerted a similar influence.

Historical Sketch of Prices.—This section describes the rises in prices of goods: 1, following the discovery of America and the consequent increase in the supply of gold and silver in Europe; 2, later during the Napoleonic wars; 3, after the great gold discoveries about 1850; 4, after the discovery of the cyanide process and the great South African production on from the latter part of the nineteenth century. A table showing the rises in prices of certain commodities in Canada from 1848 to 1858 when there was a development in Ontario similar to that in Western Canada in recent years is also given.

Monetary Conditions. — This section gives statistics of the production and stocks of gold and silver from 1492 to 1913, the uses of the metal in industry and for currency, issues of paper money and banking statistics for many countries. Similar statistics for Canada are given with figures as to the operations of financial institutions, failures, clearing houses, etc.

General Economic Conditions in Canada, 1900-1914.

The Growth and Distribution of Capital, 1900-1914.—The amounts of capital invested in Canada by capitalists in the United Kingdom, the United States and in Canada, as recorded and estimated by financial authorities, are given and calculations made to show interest payments abroad, involving trade balances, how the new capital comes in among imports and how the payments are made among the exports or out of the new capital borrowed. It is ascertained that, allowing for remittances abroad by immigrants, for the spending abroad of Canadian tourists, for ocean freights, earnings of Canadian ships, etc., the balance of trade from year to year accounts for the great import of capital for investment recorded as loans by financiers. The distribution of this capital among the industries of the Do-

minion, agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, transportation, etc., is shown, as well as the estimated expenditures on buildings, city streets, public works, etc.

The Growth and Distribution of Labour Force in Canada.—The increases in population, urban and rural, immigration, destination by provinces and distribution by occupations are shown by tables and diagrams. It is found that the population of Canada increased in greater proportion than of most countries and the urban population showed an increase from 14 per cent of the whole in 1871 to 45.5 per cent in 1911, the increase in the urban population from 1901 to 1911 being 1,258,645, and in the rural population only 574,878.

Production.—Quantities and values of products in the principal industries are shown so far as available. A calculation is also made to ascertain the extent to which the increases in value were due to advances in prices, not to increases in quantity, and to estimate the value of the 1911 production at 1901 prices. In the five primary industries, farming, mining, lumbering, fishing and hunting, the increase in the value of production was from \$479,613,328 in 1901 to \$850,796,888 in 1911, but the value of the latter at 1901 prices was estimated to be \$668,410,440, the increase in prices thus accounting for a great part of the increase in value. Figures as to the world's production of cereals show increases in production since 1901 of 48 per cent in wheat, 49 per cent in barley, 55 per cent in oats, and 80.50 per cent in corn. In livestock, horses increased by 6 per cent, pigs by 3.7 per cent, sheep by 6 per cent, but cattle decreased 2.2 per cent. The world production of sugar increased by 35 per cent; wool, 50 per cent; silk, 35 per cent; coal, over 60 per cent; iron, 70 per cent; copper, over 100 per cent.

Distribution.—Tables of exports and imports of Canada show that the proportion of food to total imports rose from 18.7 per cent to 27.2 per cent between 1905 and 1913, while the propor-

tion of materials rose from 14.2 per cent to 20.2 per cent, and that the exports of many foods fell, especially in cattle, beef, eggs and butter. The great rise in food prices is therefore accounted for by this change from a food exporting basis to a food importing basis in many important commodities, owing to the development of the country, great immigration and expenditure of labour on construction instead of food production.

The Standard of Living.

"In dealing with the standard of living in its bearing upon the price level, it is particularly difficult to distinguish between cause and effect. A rise in the standard of living may without doubt be responsible for an increase in prices; on the other hand a rise of prices, by increasing profits and wages, plays an important part in raising the standard of living and thus increasing consumption.

"The 'extravagance of the age' is a common subject of popular discussion, and it is important for this reason as well as others to set forth briefly a few of the evidences of the standard which Canadian life has attained since the opening of the century."

Increases in the per capita consumption of wheat, butter, milk and eggs are shown, but there was a decrease in that of cheese and apples. In meats an increase was estimated in beef and a greater increase in pork, with a decrease in mutton. Increases in per capita consumption also were indicated in tea (slight), coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, dates, figs, prunes, raisins, bananas, oranges, pineapples, spices, etc. In apples a decrease from three bushels to two bushels appeared. In housing the number of families living in one room increased by 74 per cent, and the number in over 11 rooms by 60 per cent between 1901 and 1911, while in three and four roomed houses the percentage was almost unchanged. The percentage of population in five roomed houses increased by 18 per cent.

"Summing up, it would seem that while there has been a strong tendency at work in the direction of greater comfort in housing for the mass of the people, there has been at the bottom of the scale a movement towards very undesirable conditions. Speaking in terms of the working class; while the skilled mechanic has perhaps improved his standard, the unskilled and immigrant class in the larger cities are crowded together to a degree that is new in the experience of the country."

In luxuries the consumption of liquors and tobacco increased by over 50 per cent, and imports of jewellery, perfumery, furs, etc., increased from 200 to 700 per cent. Per capita expenditure on education also increased in every province. A calculation of the proportionate advances in wages and prices of food and rent in Canada indicates that rents rose so greatly as to compel a lowering of the standard of living for the poorer families, either in housing, diet, clothing or by increasing the family income from earnings of the children or mother. The general conclusion drawn is that a greater per capita consumption appears in necessities as well as in luxuries, while expenditure on education, for churches, and other aspects of the higher life, has also increased.

"The final criterion of economic change is in the lives of the people. Has the standard of living risen or fallen since 1900? The common impression is that it has risen, so greatly as to make it a primary factor in the advance of prices. That the true key of economic progress is the development of new activities, rather than of new wants, as Alfred Marshall states, and that, in the words of the same authority, 'it is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between a rise in the standard of life, which implies an increase in general efficiency, and a rise in the standard of comfort which may suggest a mere increase of artificial wants among which the grosser wants predominate even though it does to some extent imply a

rise in the standard of life,' makes the subject of first importance.

"It (the change in living standards) is primarily a reflection of an era of boom and of the fact that the distribution of the resulting prosperity has not been uniform. . . . In this margin of great profits in the operations of the financial and commercial classes—including real estate dealers, promoters, bankers, brokers, agents, . . . is to be found the root of the 'extravagance of the age'—in that and in the fact that the individual's standard is to a degree determined by that of the community in which he lives."

SUMMARY.

The Rise in the Cost of Living in Canada and its Economic Causes.

"During the past fifteen years there has been a rise in the cost of living in Canada that may be set down approximately as 50 per cent. The prices at wholesale of 272 representative articles, selected over the entire field of production and consumption, have risen 48 per cent since 1900. The retail prices of over 30 articles which enter chiefly into domestic consumption have advanced, say, 40 per cent. Rents are up 60 to 70 per cent. The main purpose of the present investigation has been to explain from an economic standpoint the conditions which have produced a change so revolutionary in its effect upon the individual and the community.

"At bottom, the phenomenon we have to examine is the drawing of Canada at an exceedingly rapid pace into the world-trade scheme as a source of supply for raw materials, particularly cereals. This is the economic impulse underlying what is popularly called the Discovery of the Last Best West. Around this hinges the general scheme of economic progress in Canada during the last twelve years, and in its various manifestations are to be sought perhaps three-fourths of the explanation of the course that has been followed by prices.

"The superficial phenomena are familiar enough. A spirited immigration policy drew thousands of people to the country, primarily to occupy the new lands. An immense railway and town-building programme was begun, also for the service of the West. The work of locating settlers, providing lumber for their houses, agricultural machinery for their fields, elevators for their crops, drew the entire economic life of Canada out of its accustomed orbit to a greater or less degree. The East in particular turned to industrialism, the people flocking from the farms to the centres of secondary production and distribution, whither also a considerable portion even of the immigrant tide was diverted. In earlier times, before western wheat growing had assumed the lead in Canadian agriculture, the smaller Canadian towns and cities were supplied from the adjacent country. Once, however, the above change took place,—and while it was taking place—they were compelled to go further afield for their supplies. New freights and the various other expenses incidental to distribution over a wide area accordingly began to appear as charges in the food bill, at the same time that Canada began to be drawn upon more and more by world markets as a source of supply. Concurrently the familiar features of an intense speculative boom, especially in land, added their demoralizing influence. . . .

Conclusion.

"The great rise in prices that has taken place in Canada is accordingly found to centre largely in the new distribution problem which has been created by the lessening of local food supply during an era of heavy expenditures on capital account. The incident is not new to Canadian history; almost an exact counterpart is to be found in the experiences of the provinces during the 1850's while the original railway and canal systems of the country were under construction. That the tendency recently has been the same in several other

'new' countries has intensified the Canadian situation. 'The rise in the cost of living,' says Sir George Paish, 'came from the remarkable credit the world enjoyed in the past ten years and the greatly increased consumption of the nations that were able to borrow.' In the manifestation of this to a very pronounced degree in Canada is to be sought the explanation of the rapidity of the Canadian price-list. . . .

"The Order-in-Council appointing the Board does not call for suggestions as to remedies, but it may be stated that the remedial lines which this inquiry indicates are the encouragement of food production and the removal of every possible economic weight in the distribution process. Many concrete suggestions have been made having reference to particular phases of the problem, such as industrial education, co-operation, the amelioration of labour conditions on the farm, the expansion of rural credit, etc., etc., and though the excellence of these does not depend on the price level, and though they will not prevent the pendulum of prices from swinging in obedience to economic attraction, their introduction as *new* influences would undoubtedly mitigate the effects of the high prices. . . . The reorganization of Canadian official statistics may perhaps be mentioned in this connection, for without comprehensive and up-to-date measurements of the kind it is impossible to grasp the significance of current phenomena. That the process of development which has created the great rise has been over-rapid is frequently stated, but when it is remembered that all such developments are necessarily against the future, it will be seen that the answer depends on what is made of the future. The situation has been pronounced sound by Sir George Paish, one of the most practical of observers, and speaking from the quarter from which most of the outside capital now invested in Canada has come,—provided the country turn its energies to production, against which the great outlays of the past ten years have been made."

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

IN the following pages the *Labour Gazette* aims to give its readers a convenient resumé of Part I of the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment, which was issued late in January. It is understood that Part II—Data Regarding Unemployment in Ontario, Part III—Studies of Representative Women's Employments, and Part IV, consisting of evidence taken before the Commission and appendices, are not yet ready for distribution. (For personnel of the Commission see *Labour Gazette*, February 1916, page 854.)

Introduction.

In dealing generally with the findings the Report states that the Commission was appointed "not to consider conditions arising out of the war, or even of the passing season of commercial depression, but to examine into the permanent causes of recurring unemployment in Ontario, and to recommend measures to mitigate or abolish the evil." The Commissioners were impressed with the fact that the depression of 1914 and 1915 was "but a phase of the movement alternating between inflation and depression, which is a characteristic feature of modern industry," and they point out that widespread unemployment is likely to recur in future. Young countries such as Canada depend for their continued development on imported capital, and they must always suffer when events in Europe check investment. As their growth is rapid in times of prosperity they are subject to depressions more violent than those of older countries. We should, therefore, be careful to make preparation during good times for periods of depression although in spite of preventive measures, there will at all times be some unemployment, and

to meet such, a scientific system of organized relief should be adopted. Attention is drawn to the fact that the common interest of consumer and producer, employer and employed has sometimes been obscured by consideration of the needs of special classes. "Yet the welfare of each depends on the general well-being; and whatever does not make for general well-being, reacts on other classes in the community. The greater the general well-being the greater the demand for commodities and so for labour."

The conclusions in this connection are as follows: (1) that the cutting down of production, which means the power to purchase, is detrimental both to capital and labour; (2) that the larger the power to purchase possessed by labour, the greater will be the ultimate advantage of the manufacturer who caters to his wants; (3) that the greater the prosperity of the labourer, the less necessity will there be for him to overwork and, consequently, the greater will become the demand for the labour of others.

In giving an outline of its proposals the Commission states that since the problem of unemployment arises from so many and such varied causes a remedy must be sought in many lines of action. Heretofore, personal causes of unemployment have received a disproportionate amount of attention. The causes are economic and industrial as well as personal and the general problem of Proportionate National Development is deserving of greater recognition than it has yet received. Then follows a summarized statement of the Commission's recommendations. In this connection the reader is referred to the closing paragraphs of each of the following sections in which the recommendations are given verbatim.

I.—Provisions Dealing with the Prevention of Unemployment.

Section 1. — *Proportionate National Development as a Means of Securing Stability of Labour Conditions.* — Obviously the one genuine remedy for unemployment is a proper adjustment between work and the number and qualification of the workers. The Commission's investigation proved that in Ontario there is room for such adjustment. Returns of employment from Ontario manufacturers show that during 1915 the decrease in the volume of employment was equal to the full working time of, at least, 30,000 persons. Moreover, industrial plant in many lines has outgrown normal requirements and many factories would be closed down but for the war orders. Since Canada had in 1914 large unoccupied areas of accessible agricultural land and a considerable accumulation of idle capital while its industrial plant and working force were underemployed it would seem evident that the governing factors on the unemployment problem were somewhere within the field of organization or of markets. The importance of organizing our industrial forces has been overlooked and a study of our imports and exports shows a lack of adjustment in Canadian production. The importation of food products since 1900 has increased from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per capita. If a foreign market could be found for a larger proportion of our industrial products many industries would have opportunity to overcome seasonal fluctuations and secure capacity output and the reserve of skilled labour would soon be absorbed.

"By overcoming seasonal fluctuations and securing capacity output, the unit cost of production would practically, in all cases, be lowered. The additional cost would be represented by additional raw materials, additional labour and slightly increased depreciation, due to making greater use of the plants. Overhead expenses and charges on capital invested would remain practically the same. The saving would be so consider-

able that an export market for the surplus could be reasonably assured."

It is urged that united action on the part of the Government, the Manufacturers' Association, Labour Organizations, Bankers, Transportation Managers and Educational Authorities along these lines should be taken immediately in order that Canadian industry may more readily reabsorb the thousands of industrial workers who will return at the close of the war. One of Canada's greatest needs is that of proportionate development — that there should be a proper balance between the portion of national income devoted to the production of commodities whose production occupies a long time and whose utilities are yielded very gradually over a long period and the portion of the national income expended upon the kind of production which yields more or less immediately realizable utilities. A well adjusted system of proportionate production for home consumption is the only natural economic equivalent for export trade as an agent in stabilizing the demand for labour.

It is recommended:—

1. That, during a period of great national activity, problems of proportionate development, as they relate to production and markets, call for continued study with a view to safeguarding labour from violent fluctuations of demand;

2. That much unemployment has resulted from the cessation of expenditure upon the building of railways, the creation of industrial plants and other secondary industries, without provision being made for equal employment upon works of a speedily productive character, and that, at least for the immediate future, our borrowings should be confined, apart from war expenditures, to money for purposes immediately productive;

3. That since a demand for skilled labour must precede any large increase in the demand for unskilled labour, ad-

ditional markets should be obtained for the product of Canadian factories, along with an increased use of existing transportation facilities in order to employ profitably the capital locked up in such plants. These objects will be obtained not only by increasing the proportion of population engaged in primary industries—and so lessening the pressure upon the labour markets in our cities—but, also, and possibly more rapidly, by creating an efficient national organization for the express purpose of developing foreign trade.

4. That a system of national statistics designed to form the basis for a comprehensive study of Canadian economic and social problems is indispensable to wise guidance in matters which, like unemployment, are of wider than provincial or local scope.

Section 2. *The Effect of Public Spending upon Unemployment.*—The Commissioners here recommend that the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Authorities should co-operate in dealing with unemployment resulting from general business depression. Public works and expenditures should be planned for such periods in order that public employment may compensate as far as possible for a lessened private demand for labour. As public authorities control a very large expenditure of capital they could, in this way, prevent unemployment on a large scale. This policy would prevent the creation of an excessive and artificial demand for labour in times of great business activity and would have the effect of storing a demand for the periods of lessening industrial activity. It would involve no expenditure save of thought and forethought and in proportion as the scale of its operation was sufficient, would remove the principal legitimate cause of dissatisfaction of the genuine workman with industrial conditions.

Sections 3. *The Regularization of Employment by Employers.*—Irregularity of employment is perhaps not so great in Canada as in the United States. Nevertheless, it exists and different Can-

adian industries are attempting to overcome seasonal work in as far as possible. Few firms, however, realize the extent of their own turnover of labour and there is all too little effort directed to its reduction. There follows an outline of evidence given before the Commission by Mr. J. H. Willits of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, as to employment conditions in the United States and the efforts made by individual firms to regularize employment through studying the facts of lost time in each plant, endeavouring to reduce the high labour turnover, striving to co-ordinate the manufacturing and selling departments and through various ways of reducing the burden of unemployment, such as giving advance notice of lay-off and by distributing work in times of depression among as many individuals as possible.

Recommendations:—That the Provincial Labour Commission confer with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, with a view to its co-operation in impressing upon all employers of labour, their share of the responsibility for lessening the extent and burden of unemployment. It is believed that employers of labour in every department would more fully recognize the division of responsibility for the evils of unemployment if they were pointed out by industrial leaders who command the confidence of employers, and your Commissioners have reason to believe that in this way the objects desired would be measurably procured.

Section 4. *Land Settlement in connection with Unemployment.*—Under this head the Commissioners recommend community and assisted settlement with Provincial Farms and Agricultural Training Schools at selected points as the basis of Provincial Land Settlement.

The Provincial Farms are designed (a) to carry on the Settlement Policy to be adopted; (b) to supply agricultural guidance and supervision to the districts in which they are located; (c) to conduct Training Schools for farm labour; (d) to serve as centres for public

services which otherwise are necessarily confined to towns and cities; (e) to raise live stock for settlers as a part of Settlers' Loans.

It is recommended that the Government should assist immigrants and others having small capital, but with satisfactory experience in agriculture, to settle in Ontario. Some form of loan should be adopted. Security covering the entire holdings should be taken and interest should be charged to return to the Government one per cent. in excess of the cost of the bond issues covering the advances. Necessary public works should be planned to provide part-time employment for settlers in order to tide them over the period of waiting for the first returns from their farms.

To make these plans effective the Government might set aside certain sections of the Crown lands which seem best suited for intensive settlement and it might be possible to expropriate dormant or abandoned farms and to re-grant the same to settlers who will develop the land and remain in the district. The Commission recommends that the responsibility for the work outlined should be placed under the control of a small non-partisan Board who, from their personal character, would be likely to carry out the plans and policies adopted by the Government under a strong sense of honourable responsibility.

II.—Provisions Dealing with the Mobility of Labour.

Section 1. Public Employment Bureaus.—The Commissioners unanimously favour some form of public employment office. With the recent development of Canada and the large volume of immigration, thousands of workers are engaged and discharged in the Province every week. Labour has not been guided direct to employment. Private employment agencies have made it their business to bring workmen and employers together. These have been a heavy charge on industry and they have gained much through fraud. They deal for the most part with the immigrant whose

need of help is greatest, and who can least afford to pay for assistance. The Public Employment agencies of Ontario have been ineffective. Undoubtedly, a centralized system of Public Employment Bureaus is most advantageous. The success of any Provincial System would depend to some degree on the development of similar systems in other Provinces. The Federal Government might subsidize Provincial systems as has been suggested in the United States or substantial help could be given by granting franking privileges for the correspondence of employment bureaus. Any such Federal assistance, however, should be given only to those Provincial bureaus which observe certain definite conditions. In this way the Dominion Government could co-ordinate the Provincial Systems and secure uniform statistical returns from every Province. The supervision and encouragement of Provincial Bureaus might enable the Federal Authorities at some time to help guide the movement of labour within the British Empire through the Labour Exchanges in Great Britain. Until a National System can be established a Provincial System of Employment Bureaus must be created in Ontario as an isolated unit.

Recommendations:—

1. That a Provincial Department of Labour be created, either as a separate Department or in connection with an existing Department of the Government.
2. That a Provincial Labour Commission be appointed composed of not more than eight (8) members, of whom two (2) shall be women; and upon which workmen and employers shall be fairly represented; that the members be paid their travelling expenses, and work without salary.
3. That this Commission shall organize and administer a Provincial System of Free Employment Bureaus; determine the test through which those to be appointed to positions in connection with the Employment Bureaus must pass; select those to be appointed and determine their promotion; control and

inspect all Private Employment Agencies under the Laws of the Province of Ontario; secure from employers and workmen such reports as may be thought necessary for the better understanding and treatment of employment problems; appoint Advisory Committees in connection with the Public Employment Bureaus to be established, with such powers and duties as may be determined from time to time by the Commission; and perform such other duties, recommended elsewhere in this Report, as the Legislature shall assign to it.

4. That Employment Bureaus be established first in the following seven urban centres: Ottawa, Belleville or Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, North Bay, Port Arthur or Fort William, and that this system be extended subsequently, as required, to include other important industrial centres.

5. That the system of Employment Bureaus be managed by the Provincial Labour Commission through a Director with practical knowledge and understanding of employment, whose chief duty shall be to supervise the work of his staff and deal constantly with all matters related to the solution of employment problems.

6. That the Director shall have associated with him as Assistant, a woman of training and ability whose chief duties shall be the inspection of the Women's Department of the Employment Bureaus, and the study of employment for women.

7. That representation be given to women on the Local Advisory Committees.

8. That in such Employment Bureaus as the Provincial Labour Commission shall decide, separate departments for men, women and juvenile workers be maintained.

9. That the Employment Bureaus, in all cases of strikes or lockouts, remain neutral and notify applicants for work at the Employment Bureaus when such strikes and lockouts are in progress.

Section 2. *Transportation, Access to Land and Tax Reform.*—The Commissioners here record their opinion that special provision should be made to enable workpeople in the cities to engage in some form of rural occupation. The Homestead Commission of Massachusetts, has recently prepared an Act the object of which is to "establish and maintain schools for teaching to families and to individuals in day, part time and evening classes, gardening, fruit growing, floriculture, poultry keeping, animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture and horticulture, subject to approval by the State Board of Education." When industrial workmen are able to live in the country although continuing to work in the towns they can frequently tide over periods of unemployment through working on the land attached to their houses. Belgium has not been seriously troubled with unemployment mainly for this reason. Through its wonderful system of cheap and rapid transit facilities great numbers of city workers live in the country; but in Ontario the cost of transportation, the lack of facilities of transit and the freedom of speculation in suburban land stand in the way of such a movement. Ontario, however, has cheap electric power and it should be possible for the State to insure the needed cheap and rapid transit facilities. As to tax reform the Commissioners hold that it is both just and desirable that values resulting from the growth of communities should be available for community responsibilities.

Conclusions:—

1. That valuable alternative occupations in time of unemployment can be secured for urban workers by a system of cheap and rapid suburban transportation.

2. That a reform of the present system of taxing vacant lands appears indispensable to lessen the evils arising from speculation and which makes more difficult any satisfactory dealing with unemployment in industrial centres.

3. That the establishment of Agricultural Classes in urban centres is worthy of consideration by the proper authorities so that city children may have the advantages of rural occupations brought to their attention as well as the economic value and pleasure to be derived from the cultivation of small gardens.

III.—Provisions Dealing with Personal Causes of Unemployment.

Section 1. *Immigration.*—The Commissioners state that in the problem of immigration is involved that of unemployment and that the one cannot be solved apart from the other. The influx of artisans and labourers must be regulated during periods of industrial expansion and must be checked when a redundancy of labour exists. Many agricultural immigrants have come to Canada expecting to go on the land but have been diverted to employment in railroad construction and public works. Canada needs machinery whereby agricultural immigrants may be taken to the land on arrival and maintained there if necessary with the aid of agricultural credits extended by the public treasury. After the conclusion of peace, a proportion of the disbanded armies of Great Britain and her allies should be available for settlement on the land in Canada. If each Province would specialize in a particular kind of colonization, the newcomers would be attracted to those Provinces best adapted to their special needs and capabilities and the problem might in this way become easier of solution. It is held that defects in the immigration system have resulted in the admission of undesirables many of whom have become a permanent burden on the country. Experts are needed in the Immigration Service and the inspection of immigrants should be brought to a standard of modern efficiency. Information as to emigration is also required. As we have no statistics in this connection we cannot tell the number who drift to the United States or return to their own country leaving us in darkness as to the conditions of our assimilation pro-

blem. The importance of the education of adult immigrants is also manifested and it is stated that the present system of subsidizing booking and shipping agencies requires complete revision.

Proposals Relating to the Department of Immigration:—1. That in view of the important effect of immigration upon labour conditions, either the Immigration Department should be placed in the Department of Labour, or provision should be made for close co-operation between these Departments.

2. That more adequate provision should be made for inspection of immigrants; that appointments should be determined wholly by professional and practical qualifications; and that the officials so appointed should give their whole time and energy to the work.

3. That immigrants, upon arrival, should be provided with printed statements, in their own language;—explaining conditions in Canada; the advantages of learning English; their relation to banks, private and public employment agencies; the terms of land settlement in Canada; openings for agricultural labour, possible abuses to which they may be subject; and where they should go for advice.

4. That careful registration be made of all who leave the Dominion, as well as of immigrant arrivals.

Proposals Relating to an Imperial Migration Board:—1. That an Imperial Migration Board in London, representing the British Government, and the Governments of the Dominions, with such Provinces and States in the Dominions as desire to be represented on the Board; the cost to be borne jointly by all Governments concerned.

2. That the Board be responsible for the distribution of complete, impartial, and up-to-date information regarding opportunities in the Dominions, their demand for labour in the different pursuits, occupations and industries, and the facilities and cost of transport.

3. That the co-operation of the Labour Exchanges in the United Kingdom, and

of the Public Employment Bureaus and Immigration Authorities in the Dominions be secured with this in view.

4. That the Imperial Migration Board be given power to require returns and such other information as it thinks necessary, from agencies and individuals in the United Kingdom and the Dominions, dealing with immigrants.

5. That the Imperial Migration Board consider the whole question of inspection and report the best system to be adopted in the interests of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the emigrants themselves.

Section 2. *A Survey of Unemployment in Women's Occupations.* — The investigations of the Commission reveal the fact that thousands of women wage earners in Ontario suffered from unemployment during the winter of 1914-1915. Unemployment among factory workers amounted to 8 per cent. and among stenographers to 2 per cent. There was also considerable unemployment among saleswomen and trained nurses. Among women who work by the day unemployment was acute, while in domestic service there was no unemployment. The depression had an effect in lowering wages in all the above employments with the exception of domestic workers. Wages were reduced by a percentage varying from 10 per cent. to even 30 per cent. Investigation showed that there was considerable seasonal unemployment in the Province and in most of the employment studied there was found a class of irresponsible workers below the average of the occupation who are the first to be dismissed in slack times. Mothers who are compelled to work by the day suffer most not only from the effects of unemployment but

from the necessity which is placed on them to work whether they ought to or not. Lack of training, indifference and inefficiency are given among the causes of unemployment in the Province. The importance of vocational guidance is emphasised. Some unemployment among women is the result of physical strain and of a few employments it is said that women are unable to engage in them longer than ten or twelve years because of their injurious effect upon health. In connection with domestic training for women it is stated that "a woman who can do housework well needs never to be unemployed. She can secure a position at good wages with ease. It is only fair to add, however, that conditions in household work other than wages are not as favourable." Attention is drawn to the hardship suffered by widows who have to support themselves and their children and by mothers with young children who have to go out to work by the day, and in this connection resolutions in favour of Mothers' Pensions passed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the National Council of Women of Canada are quoted as evidence of the necessity for the recognition of the care of children as an employment of women, and the need of special training for this employment. Statistics of infant mortality in different communities are quoted and the statement is made that "there can be no doubt that infant mortality can be reduced at least to one-half of what it now is, if the care of children is made the skilled occupation that it ought to be." In the inadequate education of girls is found the chief cause of unemployment and of unsatisfactory employment for women workers. Specialized training

with due regard to the demand for work in the occupation practically secures steady employment in Ontario.

Recommendations:—

1. That practical education be more fully provided for girls in the schools of the province, and that their training should include the study of food values, cooking, health, physical training, instruction in the use of money, thrift, home economics, and the care of children, some knowledge of the making of clothes, and other practical matters such as gardening and the advantages of self-help clubs.

2. That the Provincial Labour Commission take steps to encourage the organization of workers' associations among women in employment. These associations provide comradeship and recreation and are a means for promoting health, efficiency and co-operation among women, as well as helping to secure steady employment. The work accomplished by associations of trained nurses, and the remarkable achievements in good citizenship of Women's Institutes are indications of results, which can be obtained through women workers' associations.

3. That, since changes resulting from the development of many paid occupations are tending to interfere seriously with the position held by home-making occupations, recognition should be given by educational authorities and the State to home-making and the care of children as women's occupations which require training, skill and a high degree of efficiency. Your Commissioners believe that such recognition will be to the advantage of home-making and wage-earning occupations, and the community.

It is further recommended that legislation should be passed to secure the following:—

1. Training for house-workers. (a) Training schools to be established in connection with existing welcome hostels for immigrant women intending to be house-workers and certificates granted to competent workers. (b) Training classes (with certificates to graduates) to be established in connection with technical schools and in other schools where such arrangements are possible. (c) Part-time courses of training, with certificates, to be arranged for house-workers in positions. (d) The Provincial Employment Bureaux to co-operate with these training schools and classes.

2. Classes in salesmanship to be established in technical schools.

3. No business college to be allowed to teach without license from the Department of Education. Such schools and colleges to be inspected and required to maintain a standard of teaching to be fixed by the Department.

4. The prison farm system, which has been begun for women prisoners, to be extended as speedily and widely as practicable, with an indeterminate sentence. Prisoners and inmates of reformatories who have no trade to receive training in some skilled occupation.

Section 3. *Relation of Schools to Employment.*—The Commission is of the opinion that much unemployment occurs in the transition from the school to paid employment. Boys and girls drift in and out of occupations almost unsupervised and are finally left in the ranks of the unskilled.

*It is recommended:—*That the Act regulating attendance at school, subject

to the provisions of the Truancy Act, 9 Edward VII, Chap. 92, be amended in these respects:

1. To require all primary schools supported by the public funds to provide within a limited time facilities for domestic and manual or agricultural instruction.

2. To raise the school age, so as to leave with the parent the choice either,

(a) of leaving the child in school until the fifteenth birthday, or

(b) of placing the child in an industrial, agricultural or domestic school from the fourteenth to the fifteenth birthday, or

(c) of removing the child from school at the present school age for an industrial, agricultural or domestic pursuit, to be combined with part-time industrial, agricultural or domestic instruction until the sixteenth birthday.

It is further recommended:—That vocational guidance should be made a part of the school system of Ontario, under the Department of Education, and that the educational authorities be given power to establish:

1. In the country, committees to study and promote country employments with a view to finding occupation for young people in the country, and for the extension of manual, domestic and agricultural instruction in the schools of the district.

2. In the cities and towns, committees to assist in advising children as to choice of occupation and the need of further training for their work.

The committees referred to should co-operate with the Assistant Director in the organization and management of the Juvenile Department of the Local Employment Bureau.

While the initiative should rest in every case with the educational authorities there will be places in which these authorities neglect to use their power. In such cases power should reside with the Director of Employment Bureaux to establish such an organization as circumstances may demand.

Section 4. *Industrial Centres as a Means of Assisting the Handicapped Unemployed.*—The Commissioners recommend the establishment of industrial centres by the Government for the following classes: 1, the physically handicapped, for whom specially designed occupations are possible; 2, the aged, destitute, but not infirm, who are able, under proper surroundings, to earn, at least, a portion of the cost of their support, and 3, casual workers, who, on account of the uncertain nature of their employment, are always more or less destitute and, in times of general depression, are unable to find work by which to provide food and shelter. The object of these centres is to provide opportunity for as large a measure of self-support as the capabilities of such workers will permit, and by co-operation with the Provincial Employment Bureaus to secure suitable employment for them as speedily as the nature of each case admits.

Section 5. *Vagrancy.*—The Commissioners are of the opinion that there should be province-wide co-operation in taking wastrels and vagrants off the street, and subjecting them to such treat-

ment as may restore them to useful citizenship. The Commission's investigation proved that in periods of depression the shelters for homeless men are frequented by a number of more or less able-bodied men whose only ambition is to escape labour. Their influence is bad, their idleness is contagious, and they demoralize the employment agencies and labour bureaus. If assigned to work by an employment bureau they default or display such incompetence that the bureau is seriously discredited. For this class the Commission recommends the extension of the existing system of industrial farms. These should be linked with the Provincial Employment Bureaus so that those released may readily secure employment.

Recommendations:—

1. The adoption of such measures as will remove the vagrant from the labour market, take him off the street and away from charity.
2. Centralized State control of all authorities and agencies dealing with vagrants and homeless men.
3. Extension of the industrial farm system, with such training as will make for their reformation, inculcate habits of industry, and prepare them for earning an honest livelihood.
4. Such instructions to magistrates as will ensure uniform treatment of vagrants all over the province.
5. The segregation of vagrants from criminals.
6. Such connection between the industrial farms and the Provincial Employment Bureaus as will enable officers of the Bureaus to help vagrants on release to secure employment.

IV.—Provisions for the Relief of Unemployment.

Section 1. Insurance Against Unemployment.—From the Commission's investigation of the extent of the fluctuation of unemployment in 1914 it would appear that the average period of unemployment for not fewer than 70,000 industrial operatives was about 15 weeks. These figures do not include workers engaged in transportation, merchandising, personal service, or the building trades. To meet these conditions the Commissioners are of the opinion that some form of unemployment insurance is advisable. The difficulty in this connection is that there are no reliable statistics from which to calculate the risk of unemployment. Compulsory insurance against industrial accidents is demanded by law in Ontario, and capital bears the whole financial burden, but insurance against unemployment differs from Workmen's Compensation in that "bad risks" may be deliberate. Any successful scheme of unemployment insurance may therefore be contributory. The British National Insurance Act may be taken as a model, but in Great Britain statistics extending over many years were furnished by the unions. Moreover, the system is administered by the Board of Trade through the Labour Exchanges, so that the men who prefer unemployment benefit to wages are challenged when work is available with offers of employment. In the voluntary systems of unemployment insurance this difficulty does not arise as the burden of eliminating "bad risks" is thrown on the workmen themselves.

The Commission is of the opinion that it would be inadvisable, with the statistics and experience available, for the Government to establish a compulsory scheme of insurance against unemployment. The Employment Bureaus must first keep unemployment at a minimum and the Department of Labour must collect such information as will make possible the calculation of the risks.

They also are of the opinion that in assisting voluntary associations of workmen the province should provide subventions equal to one-fifth of the sum paid in benefits.

Recommendations:—

1. That financial assistance be given by the Government of Ontario to those voluntary associations of workingmen which undertake to provide unemployment benefits for their members.

2. That the assistance to such associations equal 20 per cent of the sums disbursed by them in unemployment benefits, under regulations approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

3. That the collection of statistics relating to the causes and risks of unemployment be entrusted to the Department of Labour, recommended in Part I, Chapter II, Section I.

Section 2. *Organization of Charitable Relief.*—In this connection the Commission points out that in the administration of relief no central control exists and no authority is charged with the duty of studying the best methods of relief and preventive measures, nor is there any authority which gives direction and leadership in the vast yearly expenditures of time, money and effort for charitable ends. The Commissions are of the opinion that "our present

methods of charitable relief do not aid in preventing unemployment, and do unfortunately help to create unemployables." The Commissioners believe that a provincial official or Board corresponding to the Provincial Board of Health should have charge of this work and other related matters. Through a tax on the sale of tickets for professional amusements the province could afford financial support to worthy charitable institutions, and through such support could secure a measure of public control. The State might provide a school for social workers in order that its institutions may be efficiently administered. One outstanding conviction in reference to charity, arising from the information secured from the Commission, is that the present system of relief is not sufficiently supplemented by preventive activities, and the Commission is of the opinion that the cost of charities to the province and the community must continue to increase until a vigorous, State-guided effort is made to replace the existing agencies of relief by agencies definitely directed to remedies and prevention. Charitable relief must be sufficient to solve the problem of each separate case assisted, and overlapping and duplication must be prevented. The Commissioners place emphasis on the necessity for considering personal factors before a plan of remedial relief can be made successfully for any family or individual.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CANADA DURING 1915.

THE present article deals with the extent to which building construction was carried on in the more important centres of the Dominion during the year 1915. Similar articles covering the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914 have appeared in previous issues of the *La-*

bour Gazette. The Department is greatly indebted to city and town clerks, city and town engineers, building inspectors and other municipal officials for their kindness in supplying the information on which the article is based.

Information was obtained from 82 localities, for which the total value of building permits issued during 1915 was

\$37,064,100. For 80 of these 82 localities the Department had comparative figures for the year 1914 and the comparative totals for these localities were: 1915, \$36,939,734; 1914, \$103,331,972, a decline of \$66,392,238 or 64.2 per cent. The localities for which information for 1914 is lacking are Saskatoon, Sask., and South Vancouver, B.C.

From the table given below it will be seen that building construction for localities in the Maritime Provinces for which comparative figures were available showed improvement over 1914, while the figures for localities in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia show enormous declines from those of 1914.

	1915	1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Nova Scotia (6).....	\$ 1,593,087	\$ 1,407,693	+ \$ 185,394
Prince Edward Island (1).....	62,000	39,000	+ 23,000
New Brunswick (4).....	986,389	951,105	+ 35,284
Quebec (9).....	12,688,414	25,681,485	— 12,993,071
Ontario (32).....	15,954,405	41,647,258	— 25,692,853
Manitoba (2).....	2,039,560	12,965,602	— 10,926,042
Saskatchewan (8).....	784,387	4,244,853	— 3,460,466
Alberta (8).....	541,383	7,207,323	— 6,665,940
British Columbia (10).....	2,290,109	9,187,653	— 6,897,544
Totals for 80 localities for which comparative returns were received.....	\$ 36,939,734	\$ 103,331,972	— \$ 66,392,238
Grand total, 82 localities, 1915.....	\$ 37,064,100		

Below are shown the localities where the total value of building permits issued during 1915 amounted to \$100,000 and over:

Montreal, Que.....	\$7,486,221
Toronto, Ont.....	6,651,889
Quebec, Que.....	2,576,342
Winnipeg, Man.....	1,826,300
Ottawa, Ont.....	1,605,160
Halifax, N.S.....	1,603,985
Vancouver, B.C.....	1,593,249
Hamilton, Ont.....	1,522,348
London, Ont.....	1,207,630
Maisonneuve, Que.....	776,800
Windsor, Ont.....	720,870
Fort William, Ont.....	639,730
Westmount, Que.....	589,405
Moncton, N.B.....	518,064
Three Rivers, Que.....	484,205
Regina, Sask.....	464,065

St. Catharines, Ont.....	445,981
Sherbrooke, Que.....	354,876
Outremont, Que.....	354,430
St. John, N. B.....	346,275
Berlin, Ont.....	334,404
Edmonton, Alta.....	309,805
Victoria, B. C.....	292,450
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	259,575
Chatham, Ont.....	247,710
Kingston, Ont.....	244,088
Brantford, Ont.....	235,600
Guelph, Ont.....	219,672
St. Boniface, Man.....	213,260
Truro, N. S.....	200,000
Sydney, N. S.....	198,102
Welland, Ont.....	191,232
Point Grey, B. C.....	170,235
Galt, Ont.....	140,149
St. Thomas, Ont.....	134,195
North Bay, Ont.....	125,228
Weyburn, Sask.....	107,859
South Vancouver, B. C.....	104,166
Sudbury, Ont.....	103,515

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1915	Total 1914	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
<i>Nova Scotia:</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amherst.....	20,000	38,830	61,558	125,890	113,270	102,128	128,817	51,977	69,092	135,045	90,250	127,128	98,000	239,000	- 141,000
Halifax.....													1,063,985	879,320	+ 184,665
Springhill.....													25,000	6,500	+ 18,500
Sydney.....		760	3,800	3,850	15,950	17,920	73,867	37,180	14,800	11,545	15,880	2,580	198,102	110,873	+ 87,229
Truro.....													200,000	127,000	+ 73,000
Windsor.....													8,000	45,000	- 37,000
Total	20,000	39,590	65,358	129,740	129,220	120,048	202,684	89,157	[83,892	146,580	106,100	129,708	1,593,087	1,407,693	+ 185,394
<i>Prince Edward Island:</i>															
Charlottetown.....				14,100	13,100	26,200		1,800	2,000	4,800			62,000	39,000	+ 23,000
<i>New Brunswick:</i>															
Campbellton.....				1,700	1,900	4,700	3,550		300	3,000	11,900		27,050	80,450	- 53,400
Moncton.....				18,400	136,710	54,610	34,350	125,897	95,672	27,700	18,225	1,800	518,064	337,355	+ 180,709
Newcastle.....													95,000	17,000	+ 77,000
St. John.....	7,500	10,200	20,500	26,750	76,900	27,200	23,800	25,950	28,000	36,350	40,250	22,875	346,275	515,300	- 169,025
Total	7,500	10,200	25,500	46,850	215,510	86,510	61,700	151,047	123,972	67,050	70,375	24,675	986,389	951,105	+ 35,284
<i>Quebec:</i>															
Chicoutimi.....		2,000	17,350	14,200	19,100		1,500	625			300	1,800	54,875	29,860	+ 25,015
Longueuil.....	18,000	2,000	1,500		3,500	200	1,500	1,500	1,100	150		50	11,260	85,565	- 74,305
Maisonneuve.....	203,261	441,930	4,900	7,200	10,600	8,000	5,000	45,350	900	131,850	536,500	7,000	776,800	2,599,840	- 1,823,040
Montreal.....			246,695	973,891	539,177	1,024,315	432,480	309,753	341,211	493,268	435,745	2,044,425	7,486,221	17,626,361	- 10,140,340
Outremont.....			750	21,700	20,200	2,800	2,350	44,000	8,600	211,000	43,000		354,430	1,028,550	- 674,120
Quebec.....	27,910	52,648	412,750	173,468	554,777	230,039	66,397	110,622	254,535	200,825	349,275	113,016	2,576,342	2,759,572	- 183,230
Sherbrooke.....			77,526	6,500	90,750	7,750	44,500	13,900	22,550	10,700	74,700	6,000	354,876	200,522	+ 154,354
Three Rivers.....		5,650	14,700	65,385	26,225	158,745	88,100	8,230	10,150	25,350	6,000	75,650	484,205	652,130	- 167,925
Westmount.....			3,300	40,100	124,500	286,000	52,750	7,835	44,520	4,650	24,750	300	589,405	698,585	- 109,180
Total	240,171	504,778	779,501	1,302,444	1,388,629	1,717,870	604,377	541,845	713,586	1,077,793	1,470,270	2,248,241	12,688,414	25,651,455	- 12,963,071

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.—Continued.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1915	Total 1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Ontario:															
Belleville.....	1,200	600	8,680	6,450	36,230	10,525	5,350	.....	31,510	800	.....	1,000	69,035	88,857	19,822
Berlin.....	1,420	1,600	6,805	59,825	37,085	52,805	80,924	21,775	13,070	23,460	15,915	2,500	334,404	728,320	393,916
Brantford.....	160	16,050	25,710	27,170	22,575	75,555	14,785	14,825	5,045	24,270	12,635	11,515	235,600	435,510	199,910
Brookville.....	4,725	24,350	11,875	13,250	23,635	3,165	40,050	22,864	15	1,300	3,600	.....	46,010	105,280	59,270
Chatham.....	.....	200	1,190	1,225	2,460	750	14,000	1,650	750	1,700	17,200	8,821	247,710	185,730	61,980
Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	500	500	.....	75	3,000	.....	.....	26,925	79,575	52,650
Collingwood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,075	1,560	2,515
Dundas.....	2,450	137,100	5,000	11,915	110,050	17,350	34,750	6,625	3,300	5,150	304,440	800	69,730	56,325	3,900
Fort William.....	2,045	1,200	14,665	20,325	13,095	11,600	18,925	6,320	7,735	27,479	100	.....	639,730	1,519,965	880,235
Galt.....	14,000	17,150	30,800	33,960	62,465	14,200	3,910	8,125	11,350	15,092	5,920	.....	140,149	322,480	182,331
Guelph.....	23,105	8,900	138,570	215,708	304,240	102,180	73,640	80,275	304,730	101,365	93,165	76,470	1,522,348	3,703,865	2,181,517
Hamilton.....	1,350	8,845	10,432	35,987	22,410	39,470	12,428	24,782	15,076	12,910	18,760	40,628	244,088	288,577	44,489
London.....	11,540	13,505	81,840	116,250	184,350	200,110	266,185	81,290	41,850	110,980	75,470	24,270	1,207,630	1,837,735	630,105
Niagara Falls.....	14,000	15,050	.....	12,200	35,850	28,320	4,925	34,700	9,600	40,000	52,525	10,000	239,575	308,805	249,230
North Bay.....	750	450	2,275	20,815	6,748	35,550	1,600	2,140	3,000	4,000	1,900	.....	125,225	333,625	208,397
Oshawa.....	.....	.....	2,075	9,350	25,000	450	6,000	7,050	2,700	29,500	2,500	.....	84,625	83,500	1,125
Ottawa.....	13,325	62,800	52,400	185,125	355,750	152,350	46,950	111,885	85,100	314,200	162,125	31,450	1,605,160	4,397,920	2,792,760
Owen Sound.....	.....	1,475	1,045	7,850	5,740	4,815	22,170	2,085	1,550	2,975	2,075	.....	49,780	68,655	18,875
Paris.....	380	.....	380	2,250	3,720	4,550	2,488	160	300	520	30,670	.....	45,038	44,579	459
Peterborough.....	1,900	1,100	5,717	14,400	15,940	16,070	7,100	15,325	1,545	11,888	5,005	1,620	97,610	452,340	354,730
Port Arthur.....	1,459	4,347	10,828	17,077	15,698	8,005	2,265	16,750	2,220	3,180	720	1,076	83,625	1,234,085	1,150,460
Preston.....	.....	800	300	7,000	7,100	12,250	225	1,100	15,000	2,800	.....	.....	200,800	440,715	230,915
Stratford.....	1,275	60	4,985	53,525	31,670	26,270	28,130	22,652	17,065	13,287	6,561	4,320	13,300	141,050	127,750
Smith's Falls.....	.....	350	125	400	2,500	.....	.....	.....	6,500	3,425	.....	.....	23,300	782,253	336,272
St. Catharines.....	4,937	9,690	43,874	34,306	29,499	60,552	45,874	42,582	37,008	37,793	45,966	50,570	445,981	338,915	254,720
St. Thomas.....	1,000	4,075	6,775	19,810	25,955	25,955	12,450	21,185	5,190	10,335	7,050	620	134,195	538,080	434,565
Sudbury.....	900	4,000	2,040	32,460	12,915	2,975	27,300	11,250	3,225	2,000	2,500	1,950	103,515	385,080	254,720
Toronto.....	233,757	211,477	332,047	790,300	807,869	836,938	575,476	433,413	518,589	413,756	799,395	696,863	6,651,889	20,694,288	14,042,399
Welland.....	440	2,830	41,310	10,452	25,841	10,124	22,910	12,147	17,555	524	32,464	19,635	191,232	337,913	146,686
Windsor.....	17,775	12,925	67,075	84,450	60,580	63,150	55,575	34,325	77,385	41,080	81,950	126,600	720,870	1,121,413	400,543
Woodstock.....	2,850	.....	11,300	13,270	8,483	11,776	11,487	7,992	6,873	9,803	4,672	300	88,806	110,764	21,958
Total.....	358,363	560,929	921,168	1,857,114	2,296,025	1,852,365	1,471,512	1,063,095	1,275,055	1,280,537	1,786,833	1,128,493	15,954,405	41,647,258	25,692,853
Manitoba:															
St. Boniface.....	.....	.....	12,135	19,800	14,425	18,550	138,600	1,400	4,650	400	700	2,600	213,260	804,652	591,392
Winnipeg.....	14,800	10,400	53,200	426,750	135,000	450,150	189,200	151,600	290,800	55,750	42,850	5,800	1,826,300	12,160,950	10,334,650
Total.....	14,800	10,400	65,335	446,550	149,425	468,700	327,800	153,000	295,450	56,150	43,550	8,400	2,039,560	12,965,602	10,926,042

*Including \$40,500 for additions.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED DURING EACH MONTH OF 1915.—Continued.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Total 1915	Total 1914	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
<i>Saskatchewan:</i>															
Estevan.....	\$ 500	\$ 200	\$ 2,210	\$ 1,500	\$ 4,025	\$ 7,500	\$ 300	\$ 900	\$ 4,000	\$ 1,100	\$ 50	\$ 10,500	\$ 22,235	\$ 144,765	\$ 122,530
Moose Jaw.....	3,250	2,300	8,500	8,080	3,150	24,350	3,900	2,500	9,830	5,212	9,050	10,500	90,722	459,610	368,888
North Battleford.....			100	125	50	900	150	2,600	300		75		4,300	77,240	73,940
Prince Albert.....			10,788	1,188	1,270	5,710	2,175	6,050	700	760	1,000		29,591	721,986	692,395
Regina.....	685	8,600	5,000	7,005	27,315	12,150	31,175	354,185	4,350	11,100	2,100	400	464,065	1,765,875	1,301,810
Saskatoon.....			1,750	2,200	2,930	2,930			200	5,400	1,000	4,700	20,200	685,232	688,002
Swift Current.....		1,680	660	330	220		3,850		5,555	3,505	1,210	220	17,230	107,859	329,450
Weyburn.....	915	500	1,000	3,675	8,485	1,080	2,900		2,090	2,815	1,000	85,634	170,359	329,450	221,591
Yorkton.....			460	20,425		225			16,250	2,215	125	200	48,385	60,695	12,310
Total.....	5,350	13,250	30,418	44,528	52,765	54,865	44,450	306,235	43,375	32,107	15,610	101,654	784,387	4,244,853	3,460,468
<i>Alberta:</i>															
Bassano.....	300	400			598	23,400			600		450		25,748	50,000	24,252
Cardston.....	150			1,200			400		46,300	350			50,960	4,825	46,135
Edmonton.....	11,300	25,950	33,700	40,725	22,900	70,450	43,600	29,500	24,800	5,400	1,500		309,805	4,913,277	4,603,472
Lacombe.....				275	600	300	3,750	1,000	2,000				7,925	23,625	15,700
Leithbridge.....	18,530	3,410	3,795	10,200	5,490	3,270	2,025	1,535	3,505	2,010	3,410	1,240	58,420	335,280	286,870
Medford.....						9,000				1,000			10,000	25,000	15,000
Medicine Hat.....	9,225	1,900	2,690	28,855	2,510	5,080	3,000		580	6,950			60,790	1,802,791	1,742,001
Red Deer.....			500	100		14,060			100		125	2,450	17,735	42,515	24,780
Total.....	39,505	31,660	40,685	80,155	33,638	125,560	52,775	33,995	77,885	15,710	6,055	3,690	541,383	7,207,323	6,665,940
<i>British Columbia:</i>															
Kamloops.....	805	1,765	1,850	200	4,100	18,480			2,800			500	12,020	172,784	160,764
Nanaimo.....	2,600	4,475	8,020	2,907	1,575	8,710	2,300	1,260	7,350	630			50,552	100,285	49,703
New Westminster.....	7,250	3,140	4,795	4,400	6,730	8,710	28,000	2,825	6,875		985	1,335	85,130	261,264	176,134
North Vancouver.....	3,125	1,317	930	4,816	3,999	675	2,794	3,765	2,300	515	1,847	350	26,433	238,148	211,715
Oak Bay.....	1,650	5,000	850		5,700	8,995			800		350		20,530	286,216	265,666
Point Grey.....	3,315	54,860	10,160	12,678	23,195		2,445	29,275	11,122	7,900	7,140	2,150	170,235	754,120	583,885
Prince Rupert.....	1,450	4,400	1,450	4,250	1,050	6,600	5,850	2,750	2,400	1,450	3,000	750	33,700	601,675	567,975
South Vancouver.....	8,014	9,465	14,242	18,330	10,596	6,796	10,596	5,097	3,325	4,951	5,785	10,235	1,593,249	4,484,476	2,891,227
Vancouver.....	48,525	191,597	30,915	31,734	719,280	44,895	171,065	55,320	44,493	214,425	13,800	27,180	5,760	45,025	39,265
Vernon.....			2,400	300	1,170	1,115	775						292,430	2,243,600	1,931,210
Victoria.....	5,400	20,525	5,400		36,875	14,650	10,300	81,410	11,350	9,000	10,950	15,400	292,430	2,243,600	1,931,210
Total.....	82,224	296,994	83,462	101,585	812,004	103,916	234,125	178,702	91,690	245,746	43,677	57,900	2,230,109	9,187,653	6,897,544

*Including \$50,000 for alterations and additions.

**PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA,
FEBRUARY, 1916.**

THE chief advances in prices were in metals, but important increases occurred in cattle, hogs, sheep, meats, poultry, potatoes, flour, bread, tapioca, soda, textiles, building materials, drugs and chemicals. Grains declined steeply from the high levels reached early in the month, and flour and bread began to fall as a result. Great scarcity developed in potatoes and prices reached record levels. Supplies were low and winter roads made transportation difficult. On the prairie losses occurred owing to frost.

In retail prices the average cost of a supply of 30 staple foods in 60 cities rose from \$8.28 per week in January to \$8.40 in February. The chief advance was in potatoes, but flour and bread were also higher, while eggs were lower. For February last year the cost of the same foods was \$7.99, the chief advances being in meats, eggs, beans and potatoes, but bread and flour were lower. As compared with February, 1914, prices were higher in butter, cheese, bread, flour, rolled oats, rice, beans, evaporated apples, sugar, tea, coffee and potatoes. Fuel averaged slightly lower than a year ago. Rent declined in the average for 60 cities from \$4.85 per week in February, 1914, to \$4.26 a year ago and to \$3.97 last month.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number for February stood at 173.7, as compared with 172.0 in January, and 142.5 for February, 1915, and 136.6 for February, 1914. The chief increases during the past month occurred in animals and meats, metals and implements, but decreases occurred in dairy products, lumber, paints, oils and glass. Compared with February last year, price levels were lower in grains and fodders and fish, but were higher in all the other groups. As compared with

February, 1914 and 1913, all groups averaged higher except fish, fuel, lumber and raw furs.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 40 foods at the middle of the month in the 60 localities of Canada, having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen. The prices of fuel include the cost of delivery. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workmen.

Retail Prices.

Meats showed numerous advances in Montreal and Hull, Que., St. Thomas, Cobalt, St. Catharines, Guelph and London, Ont., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., Fernie, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, B.C. Meat prices showed declines in Sydney, N.S., St. John, N.B., Sorel, Que., and London and Chatham, Ont. At Lethbridge, Alta., beef advanced as many cattle were dying owing to the deep snow covering the grass. Mutton was higher as farmers were keeping the sheep on account of the high price of wool. Pork was rising to the highest prices on record owing to the great foreign demand. At Vancouver fish rose on account of rough weather.

Eggs declined in several localities owing to the larger supplies due to mild weather. Butter was steady in price, but supplies were smaller than a year ago. Cheese was advancing as stocks were low and there was a big demand.

Bread advanced 1c per loaf at Moncton, N.B., owing to the higher price of

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1915	Jan. 1916	Feb., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	48.0	47.0	47.2	47.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.4	33.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.0	17.6	17.8	18.2
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.3	21.1	21.7
Pork, roasting, fresh....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	21.9	18.7	19.9	20.4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	34.6	35.2	36.0	36.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.0	26.0	24.5	26.7	26.8
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.4	35.4	36.6	37.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	42.6	40.8	46.4	42.2
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	35.4	32.9	36.1	34.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	55.2	55.2	52.2	52.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	61.4	61.4	66.6	65.8
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	35.3	35.6	38.1	38.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.8	23.0	24.4	24.4
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.6	21.1	22.4	22.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	63.0	70.5	66.0	67.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	32.0	43.0	37.0	38.0
Roiled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.0	25.5	24.0	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	11.8	13.8	17.2	17.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.6	11.8	12.5	12.9
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.0	12.9	12.7	12.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.4	31.6	31.2	31.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.6	14.4	14.4	14.6
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.8
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.2
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	40.0	33.3	47.0	56.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.747	\$7.990	\$8.282	\$8.404
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.8	53.6	53.2	53.6
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.0	37.2	36.9	37.4
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	41.9	41.3	41.6	41.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.6	30.9	30.7	30.4
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.4	23.7	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.897	\$1.867	\$1.854	\$1.859
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.857	\$4.262	\$3.975	\$3.975
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.533	\$14.151	\$14.143	\$14.270

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Feb., 1914	Feb., 1915	Jan., 1916	Feb., 1913
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.529	7.806	8.305	8.875
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.723	6.702	7.034	7.188
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.602	7.792	8.289	8.457
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.283	7.396	8.029	8.136
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.501	7.793	8.134	8.337
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.365	8.269	8.439	8.513
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.177	8.856	8.465	8.583
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.613	8.729	8.314	8.562
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.101	8.945	8.706	8.891

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.585	1.561	1.578	1.582
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.548	1.564
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.806	1.791	1.798	1.821
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.816	1.803	1.764	1.755
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.820	1.796	1.783	1.780
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.385	2.329	2.203	2.266
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.521	2.430	2.397	2.400
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.640	1.716	1.709	1.709
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.317	2.344	2.210	2.258

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.225	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.281	3.452	3.452	3.453
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.575	3.610	3.547	3.547
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.203	3.953	3.780	3.780
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.592	5.470	5.155	5.154
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.687	5.970	5.217	5.217
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.400	5.125	4.017	4.017

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak... lb.	25	20	20	24	22	22.3	18	22	25	25	22	23.5	18-20	22	23	20	
2-Beef, round steak... "	22	18	20	25	22	21.4	16	20	22	20	20	20.5	25	20	18	20	
3-Beef, rib roast, prime... "	18	18	15	22	18	18.2	16	16	25	16	16	18.2	20-22	22	18	18	
4-Beef, shoulder roast... "	18	16	15	18	16	16.6	15	14	15	14	15	14.5	17-18	15	15	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter... "	16-18	10	15	12	15	13.8	.....	.....	14	10	10	12	20-24	12	15	18
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	18	15	15	20	20	17.6	16	.....	20	16	15	16.7	20-22	18	.....	20
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	20	18	18	18	20	18.8	18	20	20	16	18	18.5	18-20	18	17	18	
8-Pork, fresh, chops... "	20	20	18	18	20	19.2	18	18	20	16	20	18.5	18	18	19	20	
9-Pork, salt, mess... "	20	20	18	17	18	18.6	18	16	18	16	18	17	18-20	17	18	18	
10-Bacon, br' fast, not sli'd "	28	25	25	25	25	25.6	25	28	25	25	28	26.5	20-25	25	25	30	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality... "	6-16	9-15	18	6-10	10-18	.....	3.5-4	8	8	7	7	8	8	8-25	7	10
12- " salt, herrings... doz.	25	30	.....	.....	35	.....	30-40	.....	30	30	40	.....	40	60	.....	.....
13- " canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall. can	20-25	18	18	18	18	18.9	20	20	22	20	18	20	25	19	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best... lb.	20	20	18	17	18	18.6	18	18	20	18	20	19	23-25	20-25	20	18	
15-Eggs, new laid... doz.	45-50	38	45	40	42	42.5	30	40	45	45	38	42	50	45	45	45	
16-Eggs, packed... "	37	35	40	35	.....	36.4	.....	35	38	40	35	37	40	35	35	30
17-Milk (delivered)... qt.	10	8	7	9	8	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	10	8	8	
18-Butter, dairy, solid... lb.	35	35	30	35	35	34	30	32	33-36	30	32	32.1	35	36	35	30	
19- " creamery prints... "	42	40	37	38	38	39	35	38	40	40	40	39.5	38	38	38	36	
20-Cheese, old... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	20	25	25	22	22	24.2	25	24	28	22
21-Cheese, new... "	24	25	21	22	.....	22.8	18	22	25	24	20	22.7	20	24	.....	.....
22-Bread, plain white... "	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4	6	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.6	4-4.4	5	3.8	
23-Flour, ordinary... "	4-4.4	4.4	4.2	3.4	4-4.4	4.1	3.6	4.2	5	4	4.6	4.4	5	3.6	4.2-4.4	3.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard... "	5	5	5	5	5	5.0	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
25-Rice, medium... "	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5.7	6-7	5	6	6	
26-Rice, Patna... "	8-10	7	8	7	8	7.8	7	7	8	10	8	8.2	.....	7	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	10	10	12	10	10	10.4	7	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10	
28-Tomatoes, canned... can	13	15	13	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	9.5	12	10	10	10	
29-Peas, canned... "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	
30-Corn, canned... "	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	
31-Beans, common... lb.	10	10	9	20	8-9	11.5	8	10	8	9	9	9	7	10	9	9	
32-Apples, evaporated... "	12	13	15	15	12	13.4	12	13	12	13	15	13.2	13	12.5	12.5	12	
33-Prunes, medium... "	14	13	14	15	12	13.6	12	12	14	12	10	12	12	15	12.5	12	
34-Sugar, granulated... "	8	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	
35-Sugar, yellow... "	7	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.8	7	6.6	7.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	5.5	6.6	7.1	7	
36-Tea, black, medium... "	40	40	40	40	35	39	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium... "	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	50	55	.....	52.5	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium... "	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bush., 90 lbs.)...	\$1.80	\$1.20	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$1.35	\$1.49	\$0.75	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.773	\$2.00	\$1.818	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.50	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart...	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.16-.20	.15	.10	.10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound...	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.12	.10	.10	.105	.08-.10	.08	.08	.08	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lb.	8.50	.....	8.50	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.25	8.00	9.50	9.00	9.25	8.937	8.25	7.25	8.00	8.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	3.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	5.25	4.65	5.25	5.90	6.00	6.50	5.75	6.037	4.50-5.00	4.75	6.00	5.25	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)...	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	.....	7.062	6.00-7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord, (128 cu. ft.)...	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50-5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon...	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.20	.18	.20	.195	.20	.22	.20	.18	
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month...	14.00-18.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	18.00-20.00	16.60	6.00-8.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.50-14.00	13.81	20.00-22.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month...	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	12.00-15.00	10.00	5.00-7.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	8.00-10.00	10.00	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00

a. Calculated from the price per 165 lb. bbl. b. Mill wood.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
18	20	22-24	20	21.4	25	23-27	20	20	24	25-28	25	25	22-24	25	25	20	22-23	22	
20	20	18-22	20	19.6	22	22-24	20	18	22	20-23	20	23	22	20	20	20	20	20	
14	16	17-20	17	18.1	20	18-20	20	18	20	18-20	18	20	20	18	22	18	17-10	20	
12	14	13-15	15	14.7	18	17	18	15	16-18	17	14	18	15-16	16	16	15	16-17	18	
15	16	15	22	16.9	.....	15	12-15	15	15	18-20	16	20	18-19	20-22	16	15	20-22	20-22
18	20	22	20	19.6	23	22	18	20	20	18	20	25	18-19	18-20	24	22	20-22	20	
17	18	22	19	18.5	20	18-20	18-20	17	20	20	20	22	24	24	23	18	24	22	
17	17	23	19	18.9	22	18-20	18-20	17	20	20-22	20	25	25	25	25	20	20-22	20	
15	18	18-20	18	17.7	20	18	17	.....	18	.....	16	20	16-17	20	23	18	20	22
25	22	25	23-25	24.8	27	26-27	20-22	30	27	28	23	30	25-26	26	23	23	26	10	
6-15	10-15	8	9-18	.....	8	5-15	12.5	10-12	12.5	10-12	15	18	12-15	12-15	13-15	15	15-17	11
.....	.....	35	30	.....	40	30	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	30-40	40	50	30	12
20	20	15	22	20.1	25	18-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	17	20-25	25	25	18	25	
18	18	18	18-20	19.7	19	18	17	18	20	20	17	20	18	17	13	16-18	20	18	
35	40	38	40-45	42.5	40	36	35-40	30	30	33	40	40	35	35	35	32	35	15	
.....	35	30	35	33.7	35	30	25-30	.....	27	30	32	35	30	30	30	32	30	16
7	8	10	8	8.6	8	7	8	7	7	8	10	8	8	8	7	7	7	17	
.....	33	32	33	33.	33	32-34	25-30	33	d 33	35	35-38	35	36	32-34	33	d 34	d 33	18	
38	38	38	35-36	37.4	38	35-38	30-35	36	36	38	38-40	40	38	35-37	34	37	37	19	
20	25	25	22	23.9	27	23-25	18-20	24	22	25	22	25	28-29	25	25	23	27	20	
.....	20	22	18	20.5	24	20-23	16-18	22	20	22	.....	.....	23	22-23	22	17	25	21
3.3	3.3	4-6	4	4.1	4.3-4.6	3-3-4	4	3.3	4	3.8	3.3-4	4	4	4	3.3	4	4	22	
3.6	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.4-3.6	3.4	4	3.2	23	
5	5	4.2	5	4.8	5	4	4	5	5	3.5	4.2	5	4.2	4.2	4.2	5	6	24	
8	6	7	5	6.2	6	5	5	5	5	5	7-8	6	6-6.5	5	7	6	7	25	
7	7	9	8	7.7	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	8-9	10	10	10	9	26	
10	10	10	8-10	9.2	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	27	
10	12	10	10	10.5	12.5	12.5	10	10	12.5	10	10	12.5	12	10	8.3	10	13	28	
10	10	10	10	10.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	29	
10	10	10	10	10.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	30	
7	8	5	8	7.9	9	10	8	7.5	8	8	8	9	10-12	8	7	6	10	31	
10	13	10	10	11.6	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	32
13	13	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	13-15	12.5	13-16	12.5	33	
7	7.1	7	7.4	7.4	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.7	8.3	7.1	35	
6.5	6.6	7	7.9	6.7	8	7.1	7.1	7	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.1	34	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	35	30	40	40-50	45	35	40	36	
40	40	50	40	38.7	35	35	40	35	40	30	40-45	30	35-40	40-50	30	40-45	40	37	
40	40	30	40	40.	45	40	40	35	45	40	30	30	30-35	35-50	45	45	40	38	
.....	
\$1.80	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$1.80	1.769	\$1.90	\$1.95	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.75	2.35	\$2.00	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	39	
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	40	
.10	.08	.08	.08	.184	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	41	
7.50	7.00	8.25	8.50	7.787	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	6.75	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	42	
5.50	.....	6.25	5.25	5.53	5.00	.....	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.60	5.00	5.00	6.25	6.00	.....	5.00	43
7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	44
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	44
6.00	5.00	c5.00	2.50	4.674	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	45
6.50	5.00	c5.00	2.50	4.674	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	45
.18	.20	.25	.20	.204	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.15-20	.20	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.18	46	
12.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	14.19	24.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	17.00	13.00	10.00	15.00	47	
10.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.64	17.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	7.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	12.00	9.50	8.00	10.00	48	

c. Slabs. d. Dairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault Ste. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	25	25	25	25	24	22	23	28	26	25	25	24.1	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22	22	22	23	20	23	20	22	22	20	20	21.1	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast, prime....."	18	18	20	18-20	20	20	18-20	23	18	22	20	19.5	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	14-16	17	17	16-18	17	18	15-17	20	18	18	18	16.9	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	16-17	18	20	18	20	20	18	20	22	22	22	18.3	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q't....."	20	25	22	25	25	18	18	25	20	25	22	21.4	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast from ham....."	22	22	20	23-25	22	20	17-18	25	22	22	20	21.1	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh chops....."	22-25	20	22	25	25	23	17-18	25	24	25	22	22.6	20	20	20.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	17	22	18	20	15	16-17	20	22	18	18	18.7	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	28	29	26	25	26	25	25	30	25	30	30	26.7	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-15	15	18	15	15	15	11-12	15	10	12.5	12.5	12.5	15-20	15-20	15-20
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	25	30	30	.....	35	20	35	30	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....
13-Fish, canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall.....can.	20	25	17	18	20	25	25	19	20	20	20	20.8	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....lb.	18	17	18	18	17	15	18	18	18	20	20	18.2	18	20	19.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz	30	32	34	35	30	40	30	45	40-45	55	50	36.7	50	40	45.
16-Eggs, packed....."	25	28	30	35	30	38	35	35	32	35	35	31.5	35	30	32.5
17-Milk, (delivered).....qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	10	12	12	8.2	10	10	10.
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	d 34	d 31	35	35	32	36	32	38	30	35	35	33.7	30	35	32.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	37	35	38	40	36	38	35	40	38	45	45	37.6	40	40	40.
20-Cheese, old....."	25	22	25	25	24	24	23	23	24	25	25	24.3	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	22	20	22	22	24	22	23	23	22	25	25	22.2	22	22	22.
22-Bread, plain, white....."	4	4	4	3.3-4	4	4	4	3.3	5.3	5	5	4.0	5	4	4.5
23-Flour, ordinary....."	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.6	4	3.4	4.6	4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5
24-Rolled oats....."	4.3	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.2	4.2	4.7	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	7	5	6	5	6	6	6	8	6	7.5	8	6.1	8	6	7.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	7	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	8.7	15	8	11.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.6	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned.....can	10	10	13	12.5	10	10	10	13	12.5	10	10	10.9	12.5	10	11.3
29-Peas, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	10.1	10	10	10.
30-Corn, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	10	8	8	7	10	10	10	10	10	8.8	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	15	15	14	10	15	15	12.9	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.3	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.
35-Sugar, yellow....."	7.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.7	8	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.7	7.4
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.1	35	45	40.
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	35-50	35-65	37.9	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40*	40-45	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.3	35	45	40.
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bushels, 90 lbs.)....."	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.09	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$1.15
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.103	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.09	.08	.125	.103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs....."	7.50	7.75	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.75	10.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.75	10.50	11.50	11.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.75	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	5.00-6.00	3.00-6.00	6.00	6.00	5.61	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (123 cubic feet)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00	.....	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.136	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (123 cubic feet)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	4.25	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.95	6.00	5.00	5.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.19	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	20.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.12	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.74	18.00	12.00	15.75

d. Dairy prints. e. Calculated from the price per wagon load. f. Jack pine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
28	22-25	25	25	25.4	28	22	25	25	25	25	25-28	25	22-25	22	27	35	25.4	23.8	1	
22	20	20	20	20.5	22	19	20	22	20.8	15	22	22	20-25	20	25	30	22.1	21.1	2	
20	18	20	20	19.5	20	18	20-22	18	19.2	18	18-20	22	20-25	18	22	25	20.9	19.3	3	
16	15-18	15	20	16.9	14	16	15	18	15.8	12.5	17-20	16-18	15-18	15	20	30	18.5	16.5	4	
20	15-18	16-20	20	18.6	25	20	20	20	21.2	18	16-18	22	20	23	25	25	21.4	18.2	5	
25	22	25	20	23	25	22	25	25	24.2	28	25	28	26	27	30	40	29.1	21.7	6	
18	15-18	20	22	19.1	22	18	22	20	20.5	20	20	25	20	20	25	30	22.8	20.4	7	
22	15-18	20	22	20.1	25	22	25	22	23.5	17	18-22	18-25	20-25	18	25	30	22	21.2	8	
17	15	20	18	17.5	18	18	20	18	19	18	18-20	15	13	18	20	20	18.3	18.3	9	
32	25	25-35	30	29.3	25	28	28	25-28	26.9	25	28-35	25	30	27	28	30	28.1	26.8	10	
12-18	17-18	12.5	8-15	12.5	12.5	8	12.5	15-20	12.5	15	12-15	12.5	12-15	10	12.5	12.5	11	12		
		50																	13	
20	20	20-25	25	21.4	15	25	25	25	22.5	25	15	12.5	10	13	15	20	15.8	20.6	13	
20	18.3	20	20	19.6	15	18	20	18	17.8	19.7	20	18	16	16	18	18	17.9	18.5	14	
50	40	50	50	47.5	50	60	60	50	55	60	50	45	47	60	55	50	52.4	42.2	15	
49	40	30	35	35	40	40	35	35	37.5	40	40	35	35	40	40	40	38.5	34.7	16	
9	10	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3.3	10	10	10	11	10	9.9	8.7	17	
30	30	30-35	35	31.9	35	35	30	30	32.5	25	35-40	30	30	37	35	25	31.3	32.9	18	
40	35	40	40	38.8	40	40	40	40	40	45	40	37-45	42	45	40	40	41.4	38.5	19	
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30	30	27	25	25	25	25	27.4	24.4	20	
	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	30	30	25	25	22	25	25	25.3	22.6	21	
4.6	4.7	4.2	5	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.2	5	4.9	6.3	6.3	5	5	5	5.6	5	5.45	4.5	22	
3.8	3	3.6	4	3.6	3.8	3.2	4	4	3.8	4.8	4	3.4-3.9	3.2	3.4	4	3.6	3.8	3.8	23	
4.4	3.8	5	4.2	4.4	5	3	4.5	5	4.3	5.8	5.7	5	4	5	5	4	4.9	4.8	24	
8	6	6	7	6.8	6	6	6.3	8	6.5	6	8.3	4.2	5	7	6	6.5	6.1	6.2	25	
10	8.3	10	10	9.5	10	7	10	10	9.2	10	6.3	10	9	9	8	8	8.3	8.6	26	
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	6	8	10	8.5	8	8.3	8	8	9	8	8	8.2	9.2	27	
15	12.5	15	15	14.4	15	15	15	15	15	15	16.6	12.5	15	12.5	15	17.5	14.9	11.9	28	
15	10	15	15	13.8	10	10	12.5	15	11.9	12.5	12.5	10	10	12.5	11	12.5	11.5	10.6	29	
15	10	15	15	13.8	10	10	12.5	15	11.9	12.5	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	11	12.5	10.5	10.6	30	
8	8	10	10	9	8	8	10	10	9	8.3	8.3	8.3	9	9	8	7	8.2	8.8	31	
12.5	12.5	17.5	10	13.1	15	12.5	15	15	14.3	15	15	12.5	15	11	12.5	12.5	13.3	12.9	32	
15	12.5	15	12.5	13.8	12	10	15	15	13	15	12.5	8.3	10	11	12.5	15	12.0	12.9	33	
9	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.3	8	10	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	8.6	7.7	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.9	34	
8	8.3	7.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.5	9.1	8	8.1	8.3	8	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	8	7.9	7.3	35	
45	40	45-50	45	44.4	30	40	40	45	38.3	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.1	36	
45	35-40	45-50	45	43.8	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	40.7	37	
40	35-40	40-45	40	40	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.8	38	
\$1.75	\$.75	\$1.80	\$1.35	\$1.412	\$.90	\$.60	\$.85	\$.855	\$.801	\$1.35	\$.90	\$1.125	\$.99	\$1.575	\$1.35	\$1.215	\$1.23	\$1.704	39	
.15	.10	.20	.15	.15	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.15	.15	.20	.25	.20	.126	40	
.15	.08	.15	.15	.132	.12	.10	.10	.15	.118	.10	.125	.088	.08	.10	.10	.125	.102	.096	41	
13.00	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.12	g	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	\$12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.576	42
7.90	10.50	9.00	7.75	8.725	g	h3.50	6.75	4.75	4.916	4.25	8.75	7.50	8.00	7.25	6.00	10.00	7.107	5.991	43	
f7.50	h4.00	f7.50	.....	6.333	g	f4.00	5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.638	44
5.50	3.00	6.50	8.00	5.825	g	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	0.50	5.00	3.75	5.50	.....	6.50	5.45	4.856	45
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	23.0	46	
25.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	20.62	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.87	20.00	20.00	15.00	13.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	16.07	15.90	47	
6.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	11.25	10.00	12.00	25.00	12.00	13.25	18.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	.....	12.00	12.50	12.83	11.01	48

f. Tamarac, Jack pine, poplar, etc. g. Natural gas used. h. Lignite. i. Calculated from the price per wagon load. j. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. k. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

flour. The price also advanced at St. John and Newcastle, N.B., St. Hyacinthe and Hull, Que., and Ottawa, Ont. The price declined at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont. Flour was higher in several cities on account of the advance in wheat at the end of January. Rice was higher in several localities.

Canned tomatoes advanced in several cities, while peas and corn were also upward. Beans and evaporated apples continued to advance.

Sugar was higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Hull, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., Brandon, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta., New Westminster, Victoria and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Potatoes advanced in many localities throughout the Dominion. At Halifax the supply was reported insufficient for the demand during the remainder of the season. At Brockville supplies were scarce and it was reported that potatoes were being used to make flour for military supplies. At Regina shipments were being brought in from British Columbia at high prices. At New Westminster the mild weather and heavy snow prevented farmers from bringing in potatoes to the cities. Considerable stocks were also frozen. Scarcity was also reported at Victoria.

Coal, anthracite, advanced in price at Moncton, St. John and Newcastle, N.B., and at Hamilton, Ont., owing to higher freights and a possible shortage. Soft coal was higher at Vancouver and Fernie, B.C., owing to the heavy snow and increased cost of hauling. Soft wood was higher also at Victoria, B.C. Coal oil advanced at New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., but declined at St. John,

N.B., Sorel, Que., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and Fodder.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, declined from \$1.23 per bushel to \$1.05½. Lack of export business at the high prices prevailing toward the end of January led to decreases in prices, but considerable business was done as the market fell. Heavier shipments from Argentine were also expected. The mild weather prompted heavy deliveries from farmers and the movement of grain by the railways was greater. Oats declined in sympathy with wheat, but experienced a good demand. Western oats fell from 43c to 37c. Barley was lower as buyers could not obtain sufficient shipping facilities. Western barley fell from 68c to 60c. American corn eased off from 81c. to 78c. Flaxseed declined from \$2.09 to \$1.99. Ontario peas fell from \$1.90 to \$1.40 per bushel. Rye declined from 94c. to 88c. Baled hay rose at Toronto from \$18.00 to \$18.50 per ton.

Animals and meats.—Western butcher cattle declined from \$7.75 per cwt. to \$7.25. Choice butchers at Toronto fell from \$8.25 to \$8.15. Dressed beef, hind-quarters, declined from \$14.00 to \$13.50. Veal advanced from \$7.00-14.00 to \$7.50 14.50. Hogs had risen to \$9.95 in the first week, but declined to \$9.15 as the demand from packers fell off. Dressed hogs rose from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per cwt. Breakfast bacon advanced 1c. per lb. and hams rose ½c. per lb. Barrelled pork rose from \$28.00 to \$29.00 per barrel. Sheep advanced from \$8.75 to \$9.50 per cwt. Mutton rose from \$11.00 to \$13.00 per cwt. Fowl had advanced to 17-20c. toward the end of January but at the

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR FEBRUARY, 1916, JANUARY, 1916,
AND FEBRUARY, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average prices 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	Index numbers.				
		Feb., 1916	Jan., 1916	Feb., 1915	Feb., 1914	Feb. 1913
I. <i>Grains and Fodders:</i>						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	184.8	188.4	235.8	141.7	145.5
Grains, Western.....	4	172.5	174.4	204.9	120.9	117.9
Fodder.....	5	177.6	176.6	136.1	161.8	149.1
All.....	15	179.1	180.7	210.9	142.8	139.3
II. <i>Animals and Meats:</i>						
Cattle and beef.....	6	201.6	198.5†	210.6	225.8	181.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	218.3	182.2	154.7	177.0	173.9
Sheep and mutton.....	3	193.9	188.4	150.0	168.1	147.7
Poultry.....	2	263.5	238.6	179.4	186.6	193.0
All.....	17	213.3	199.6	176.5	193.8	174.1
III. <i>Dairy Products:</i>	9	176.3	186.7	173.4	169.6	155.7
IV. <i>Fish:</i>						
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	160.6	151.7	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	151.5	162.0	153.6	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	151.7	155.2	160.0	154.8	164.2
V. <i>Other Foods:</i>						
(a) <i>Fruits and vegetables:</i>						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	183.8	183.8	128.7	147.1	110.3
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	110.2	102.3	82.6	91.4	102.1
Dried fruits.....	4	156.7	149.1	125.2	116.8	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	253.4	253.3	138.6	172.6	133.1
Canned vegetables.....	3	105.9	108.1	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	6	170.4	158.9	117.1	127.8	119.4
(b) <i>Miscellaneous groceries:</i>						
Breadstuffs.....	10	150.2	148.3	165.6	123.1	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	113.8	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	151.8	152.5	136.8	106.4	108.8
Condiments.....	5	140.0	136.4	118.3	103.9	96.9
All.....	25	144.8	143.4	141.4	112.8	114.7
VI. <i>Textiles:</i>						
Woolens.....	5	202.4	178.8	156.1	138.0	124.3
Cottons.....	4	143.6	141.2	120.6	145.1	144.0
Silks.....	3	107.5	104.0	84.7	94.3	80.1
Jutes.....	2	298.0	267.5	161.0	233.3	205.1
Flax products.....	4	199.4	198.1	152.9	114.7	118.4
Oilcloths.....	2	125.6	125.6	101.1	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	177.6	173.0	132.7	134.4	128.5
VII. <i>Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:</i>						
Hides and tallow.....	4	230.6	230.6	213.7	194.0	174.0
Leather.....	4	180.0	176.2	167.1	151.4	152.3
Boots and shoes.....	3	166.9	166.9	158.3	153.7	146.5
All.....	11	194.8	193.4	181.6	168.1	158.6
VIII. <i>Metals and Implements:</i>						
Iron and steel.....	11	130.2	127.3	100.9	102.9	107.2
Other metals.....	12	300.8	270.5	123.7	125.9	135.4
Implements.....	10	20.9	115.0	107.5	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	189.4	175.8	111.2	102.8	117.5
IX. <i>Fuel and Lighting:</i>						
Fuel.....	6	140.7	139.7	119.4	128.9	146.6
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	90.0	92.7	91.0
All.....	10	122.0	121.5	107.6	114.4	124.4
X. <i>Building Materials:</i>						
Lumber.....	14	160.4	178.9	180.5	184.2	175.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	135.8	132.0	108.4	114.1	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	180.7	182.4	146.3	141.3	145.4
All.....	48	155.8	160.4	146.0	142.5	140.9
XI. <i>House Furnishings:</i>						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	146.7	147.1	139.4
Crockery and glassware.....	4	170.3	170.3	144.8	133.9	118.0
Table cutlery.....	2	87.2	87.2	78.4	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	129.3	129.3	123.4	124.6	120.4
All.....	16	140.5	140.5	131.9	128.8	120.9
XII. <i>Drugs and Chemicals:</i>	16	253.9	243.1†	148.8	111.1	107.9
XIII. <i>Miscellaneous:</i>						
Raw furs.....	4	283.2	279.1	128.1	230.3	353.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	134.0	140.1	138.8	134.9
Sundries.....	7	139.4	135.1	110.8	109.9	115.8
All.....	17	173.6	167.7	125.2	148.4	178.6
All commodities.....	262*	173.7	172.0	142.5	136.6	135.8

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.; one line of spelter has been dropped.

†Revised

middle of February fell to 15-17c. Turkeys rose to 25-29c. per lb. at Montreal, but eased off 1c.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 34¼-35c to 33¾-34¼c. At Toronto creamery solids fell from 32-34c to 31-32. Dairy prints fell from 28-31c. to 26-30c. Cheese advanced to 18¾c.-19c. Eggs declined from 37c. to 30c. at Montreal, but firmed in the last week. New laid eggs at Toronto fell 34-35c. to 31-32c. Storage eggs declined from 28-29c. to 25-27c.

Fish.—Fresh halibut declined from 10c. to 8c. per lb. on the Atlantic coast. Stocks of dried fish in Nova Scotia were smaller but demand was light owing to the high prices. Pickled fish was in good demand but stocks were low. Lobsters sold in Boston for good prices.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples continued at high prices at \$6.00 for the best. Bananas advanced from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a bunch. California oranges were firmer. Currants rose ½c. Potatoes advanced at Montreal from \$1.80 to \$1.85 a bag. At Toronto the price also reached \$1.85 a bag. Canned tomatoes declined from \$1.10 to \$1.07½ a dozen.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour was higher than in January but returned to the former level and was still declining. Tapioca advanced 1c. per lb., to 8-8½c. Honey eased off to 11½-12c. per lb. Barbados molasses declined from 51c to 48c. per gallon. Maple sugar was firmer at 13-14c. per lb. Table salt rose 5c. per barrel. Pepper dropped 1c. per lb. Baking soda advanced 25c. per cwt.

Textiles.—Wool prices were higher at the London sales by five to fifteen per cent. Russian purchases were features of the market. Merinos sold for 80c. Canadian wool prices were steady. A line of knitted woollen underwear advanced 25c. per dozen garments. Raw cotton declined at New York from 12.50c. to 11.95c. per lb. Export had been declining. Grey cottons and prints

averaged higher. Italian raw silk was firm and rose to \$5.30 per lb., at New York. Japanese silk, however, was easier as a large stock was put on the market. Jute advanced nearly 1c. per lb., to 7.43c. and Hessians advanced to 11.82c. a yard, owing to the great demand for bags and packing. Flax fibre advanced from 22c. to 23c. per lb. Flax sewing twine rose 1c. per lb.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Sole leather rose 4c. per lb.

Metals and implements.—Nearly all lines continued to advance. Pig iron rose 50c. per ton. Iron and steel products continued to advance in sympathy with the markets for raw materials. Black sheets rose 10c. and galvanized sheets 25c., tin plates 50c., and boiler plates 10c. per cwt. Wrought iron scrap rose \$1.00 per ton, steel bar advanced 25c. per cwt. Aluminium rose from 56c. to 58c. per lb. Antimony rose to 50c. per lb. Brass was up 2c. and copper 5c. per lb. Lead rose to 8¼-8½ per lb. Quicksilver reached \$300 per flask as compared with \$38 before the war. Spelter advanced 1c. per lb., and solder bar was upward. Tin was firmer. Anvils rose 2c. per lb., and vises 3½c. Soldering coppers rose 2c. per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Foundry coke advanced 50c. per ton at the ovens at Connellsville. Gasoline rose 1c. per gallon.

Building materials.—N. B. spruce deals eased off to \$20.00 per M. British Columbia lumber markets, however, showed great improvement and prices advanced. The lumber trade in Ontario was quiet. The cessation of the orders for shell boxes caused a loss in the demand for spruce and hard wood. The trade in Montreal was also quiet, but business with the United States was satisfactory. Black iron pipe advanced 34c. per 100 feet. Red lead rose to 10½c. per lb. Nails rose 10c. per keg. Copper wire rose 2½c. per lb., and iron wire 15c. per cwt. Wire screen advanced from \$1.80 to \$1.87½ per 100 square

feet. White lead rose to 11.45c. per cwt. Linseed oil eased off 3c. to 6c. per gallon. Benzine rose 1c. Prepared paints were expected to advance on account of the higher cost of materials. Window glass was reduced by an increase in the discount.

House furnishings.—Glass tumblers advanced in common with other glass products. Earthenware was firmer in price.

Drugs and chemicals.—Bleaching powder, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine and soda ash were advanced further. Quinine, however, declined from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per ounce.

Miscellaneous.—In raw furs, mink advanced from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per skin. Canadian hops rose from 15c. per lb., to 20-21c. B. C. hops and English hops were also higher. Malt was easier at Montreal. Raw leaf tobacco was higher in price for the 1915 crop than for the previous year by 1c. per lb. Manilla rope rose from 17½c. to 21c. per lb. Raw rubber eased off to 80c. per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying tables show the latest available returns of currently published index numbers of prices in other countries.

On retail food prices in the United Kingdom the *Labour Gazette* of the Board of Trade for February reported:

Retail prices of food advanced about 1½ per cent in January. Flour and bread increased in price to the extent of about 6 per cent—½d. per 3½ lb. flour and per 4 lb. bread. As regards meat, frozen mutton increased in price about 3½ per cent and imported beef by 2 per cent. British meat, however, did not advance so much. The average rise in the retail price of granulated sugar, consequent on an advance in wholesale price, amounted to about 5 per cent.

Fish was dearer by about 5 per cent on the average, cheese by 4 per cent, and margarine by 3 per cent. Prices of potatoes showed a seasonal advance of 2 per cent, and of eggs a reasonable fall of 17 per cent. Bacon, milk, butter and tea showed little or no change on a month ago, less than ¼d. per lb.

On wholesale prices in the United Kingdom the *Economist*, London, February 5, 1916, reported as follows:

Our index number this month is the most sensational record in the whole history of modern prices. . . . Since the end of the year wholesale prices have taken a fresh jump upwards, the rise in January being greater than for any month during the war. In fact, out of the 44 commodities upon the prices of which our index number is based, there are only three which show a decline during the month. Rubber has lost most of the sensational December rise. Steel rails are 2s. 6d. a ton lower, and beef has declined 1d. per 8 lbs. On the other hand, 32 commodities show advances on the month of varying degree, leaving nine with prices unchanged. Consequently our index number has risen 206 points to 3,840, and the percentage figure has advanced from 165.1 to 174.5. It is now higher than it has ever been since it was first calculated by Newmarch for the year 1850, the nearest approach being in 1864, when the figure was 3792. . . . The rise is fairly evenly spread over the five groups, which all reflect the influence of abnormal freight rates. . . . In the textile group, raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth are all higher. . . . Many of the same influences are at work in the wool trade, and labour scarcity is becoming more and more marked in the West Riding. . . . In the minerals section the large Government requirements, which are pressing heavily on all the leading coal-producing areas, have caused a further advance in coal prices. The same remarks apply to pig-iron, the demand for which for war purposes naturally shows no sign of abating. . . . In the miscellaneous group, the principal movement is a sharp rise in soda crystals. Oils and oil-seeds are also higher, but rubber, as already mentioned, has fallen almost to the end of November level.

The *Statist*, London, February 12, continuing Sauerbeck's index numbers, reports:

In considering the rise in the cost of living in this country, it is essential to recollect that a substantial part of it comes from the rise in freight rates, the advantage of which accrues in part to British ship owners and in part to the British Government. Apparently about one-half of the advance in prices since war has been due to the rise in freights. The greatest advance during the past month has been in vegetable foods, of which the index number now stands at 125.7, against 66.5 in June, 1914, a rise for the month of nearly 7 per cent and of 89 per cent since war began. There has been a slight decline in prices of animal food. Nevertheless, since war began the advance has been 31 per cent. Sugar, coffee and tea are dearer at 72.8, an advance of 4.8 per cent for the month and of 40.5 per cent since war began. Minerals are also substantially dearer, with an index number of 143.1, which is 5.2 per cent higher than in December, and 48 per cent above the pre-war level. A rise of 6.7 per cent has occurred in textiles in January, notwithstanding a slight decline in the price of cotton, the advance in flax and jute having been marked. The aggregate rise in textiles since war began has been nearly 48 per cent. There was further marked increase in prices of oils and tallow, while soda was again dearer. On the other hand, leather and timber were cheaper.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA ^b	GERMANY ^b	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities.	21 foods. 600 towns	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991		91
1911.....	7.138						115	983	100	90
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	119	1012	108	96
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114	93
1914.....	7.731		942					1003	115	101
1915.....	7.866									100
1914										
January.....	7.729		916a			95.7			112	101
April.....	7.505					96.2	113c			95
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103
1915										
January.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	101
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147		140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145		140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148			105
December.....	8.128	144		212.9	183.4	123.7				106
1916										
January.....	8.282	145								
February.....	8.404	147								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
No. of Com- modities.	271	44	45	25 c	96	200	22 c		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56 ^b	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346 ^a	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8839	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	147.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1149
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108		9.8530	124.96	64.0		
1914									
January.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1225
1915									
January.....	139.3	136.5	96.4		9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6621	125.662	68.0	1392	1199
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2		9.7978	126.649	68.3	1484	1453
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1624	1534
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1329
September.....	148.4	151.6	107.8	136.64	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1602	
October.....	149.7	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	
November.....	158.6	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3768	130.467	60.6	1696	
December.....	162.4	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1		
1916									
January.....	172.0	174.5	123.6		10.9613	137.666	65.6		
February.....	173.7				11.1415	142.260	68.2		

a. July of each year. b. At the first of each year. c. Foods.

For Germany food prices in Berlin for December were reported in the British *Labour Gazette* from returns in the Prussian official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz*, the rise since November being slight, increases appearing in butter, coffee, eggs, beef, mutton, veal and rice, while prices declined in lard, bacon, split peas, beans and lentils. In these, however, except in bacon, it appears that supplies were practically unobtainable.

In Austria, prices of food in Vienna appeared lower in December by 3.3 per cent, but were still 112.9 per cent higher than in July, 1914. As compared with November, increases appeared in veal, milk, margarine, split peas, haricot beans, onions and sugar, with decreases in beef, pork, bacon, butter and rye bread.

In Switzerland, reports on prices of foods have been issued by the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living. In December, 1915, prices appeared 26 per cent higher than in June, 1914, while in September, 1915, the level was only 20 per cent higher. The chief increases since the beginning of the war appeared in fats 32.3 per cent, bread and flour 37.4 per cent, peas, beans, etc., 30.5 per cent, meat 23.2 per cent, eggs 90 per cent, sugar and honey 36.7 per cent, and in necessities other than food 22 per cent.

For the United States retail food prices have been recorded for the period January to June, 1915, as compared with previous years back to 1907 in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics. From June, 1915, the index numbers were brought up to December, 1915, in the Bureau's Monthly Review for March. In June, 1915, the average price level of 17 foods was the same as in June, 1914, the index number standing at 97, but by December, 1915, had risen to 106. The chief increases

from June, 1914, to September, 1915, appeared in flour and sugar. Bread, however, is not included in the calculation, but out of 260 series of quotations of prices and weights 237 brands were lighter in weight.

On wholesale prices in the United States, *Bradstreet's*, February 12, reports:

Nine groups moved up during the period January 1 to February 1, while three declined and one remained stationary, viz., naval stores, an advance in the price of turpentine having been offset by slight declines in rosin and tar. Breadstuffs ascended on all-around strength. Most kinds of livestock, save beeves, advanced, the movement in this respect being of a progressive character. In the group comprising hides and leather, three grades of leather quoted scored additional gains. Coal and coke became dearer. Textiles scored a sharp advance because of higher prices for wool, hemp, jute, flax, ginghams and standard sheetings. Oils gained ground in a price sense, linseed and cottonseed as well as castor oil having moved up, the advance in castor oil being noteworthy. Building materials ascended on advances in brick, lime, glass, nails and yellow pine. Chemicals and drugs took on further strength, and the miscellaneous group turned upward because of higher prices for tobacco and hay. Provisions slumped, thanks to cheaper quotations for butter and eggs. Fruits declined, and metals moved off a shade, owing principally to the lower price of tin.

Dun's Review, February 12, 1916, reports:

There is no better evidence of the prosperous condition of the country than the persistent advance in commodity prices. During the last five months the upturn in the leading articles of consumption has continued unchecked, and on February 1 *Dun's* index number of wholesale quotations touched \$142.260—the highest level reached since the early '70's. These figures compare with \$137.666 at the opening of the previous month, \$125.662 on February 1, 1915, and \$121.641 two years ago. The enhanced purchasing power of the masses is reflected in sustained buying of the staple necessities, and disproportion between supply and demand has had a strengthening effect on numerous commodities, while speculative influences have accelerated the rise in some quarters.

Among the classes embracing many articles used in manufacturing as well as the finished products, previous strength in quotations was accentuated and the metals group reached the highest point in years. In several departments of iron and steel demand continues to exceed supply, and frequent complaint is heard of tardy deliveries, transportation problems aggravating the difficulties in making prompt shipments.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

THROUGH the co-operation of the Immigration Branch, arrangements have been made by which the Department will receive monthly returns from the larger commercial employment offices in the principal centres of labour distribution. A summary of these returns for the month ended January 31 indicates that 7,153 persons were placed by 72 such bureaus. Reports were received from 11 public employment bureaus; according to the returns of the nine of these which were comparable 1,069 persons were placed. Returns from 16 philanthropic employment bureaus for women, in which number 11 Young Women's Christian Associations were included, show a total of 328 persons placed. Twelve Salvation Army bureaus and three other agencies reported 846 individuals placed in casual employment.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1916.

AGENCY	Days open for business	Individuals given casual Employment				Number of Casual Jobs supplied.			
		Men	Women	Boys	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Total
SALVATION ARMY:									
Halifax.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John.....	26	8	..	..	8	23	..	..	23
Quebec.....	24	20	..	..	20	20	..	..	20
Montreal.....	26	326	..	..	326	..	..	..	..
Ottawa.....	25	17	..	..	17	47	..	..	47
Toronto.....	26	120	..	..	120	314	..	..	314
Hamilton.....	26	10	3	..	13	24	4	..	28
London.....	26	24	..	..	24	44	..	..	44
Winnipeg.....	26	27	20	1	48	47	23	1	71
Calgary.....	25	10	..	..	10	11	..	..	11
Edmonton.....	26	28	..	2	30	164	..	22	186
Vancouver.....	26	19	..	..	19	113	..	..	113
MISCELLANEOUS:									
Toronto Women's Patriotic League	23	2	89	...	91	...	...	...	278
Vancouver City Relief.....	25	85	..	1	86	97	...	1	98
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	24	7	26	1	34	8	40	1	49

REPORTS FOR COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1916

CITY.	Number of Bureaus included.	Vacancies notified					Individuals Placed.					Immigrants Placed.*					Individuals Placed Outside City.				
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Halifax.....	2	14	100	8	24	146	6	31	4	14	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. John.....	2	100	..	..	..	100	40	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal.....	8	843	3	4	5	855	436	1	..	..	437	78	..	..	82	231	1	..	..	..	232
Toronto.....	6	549	366	48	..	963	457	136	14	..	607	22	11	..	33	308	55	3	..	..	366
Fort William	3	810	2	2	3	817	268	..	..	1	269	2	..	..	2	268	..	..	..	..	268
Port Arthur.....	3	709	..	..	..	711	149	1	..	..	150	14	..	..	14	106	..	..	..	..	106
Winnipeg.....	10	3,375	1,653	43	159	5,230	2,027	420	4	57	2,508	4	10	..	14	1,809	129	..	..	..	1,938
Brandon.....	4	194	73	3	1	271	96	38	1	4	139	9	5	..	1	80	28	1	2	..	111
Fort Frances.....	3	300	8	..	..	308	151	3	..	..	154	55	..	..	55	151	..	..	..	..	151
Regina.....	5	537	91	..	..	628	181	31	..	..	212	24	5	..	29	173	28	..	..	..	201
Calgary.....	4	999	6	..	..	1,005	509	6	..	..	515	82	..	..	82	509	6	..	..	..	515
Edmonton.....	7	1,421	159	..	..	1,580	1,135	114	..	..	1,249	85	10	..	95	1,064	38	..	..	..	1,102
Vancouver.....	12	768	248	4	318	1,338	512	125	4	112	753	23	3	..	26	405	8	..	14	..	427
Victoria.....	3	9	96	..	33	138	7	39	..	19	65	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	10
Total.....	72	10,628	2,807	112	543	14,090	5,974	945	27	207	7,153	407	44	..	5	456	5,132	301	4	18	5,455

*Persons who have resided in Canada less than three years.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1916

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU	Days open for business	Individuals registered during period.				Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				Individuals placed outside city.			
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Quebec Provincial Free.....	24	89	11	...	100	19	1	...	20	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	2
Sherbrooke Provincial Free.....	24	51	...	35	86	129	...	35	104	51	...	42	93	51	...	35	86	...	...	...	...
Montreal Municipal.....	23	316	13	1	330	436	15	...	451	430	5	...	435	73	4	...	77	...	...	...	5
Montreal Provincial.....	23	177	25	...	*202	215	20	28	1	264	197	18	25	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto Civic.....	25	563	...	...	563	521	...	...	521	383	...	...	383	331	...	331	...	...	...	...	94
Winnipeg Free.....	...	...	...	...	...	685	800	...	1,485	592	565	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Saskatoon Provincial.....	26	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	13
Edmonton Municipal.....	26	...	...	...	...	246	110	5	361	...	...	...	...	106	8	114	...	...	...	...	...
New Westminster Public.....	...	6	5	...	11	20	14	...	34	17	10	...	27	17	10	27	...	...	...	...	9
Vancouver Free Civic.....	25	...	60	...	60	...	110	...	110	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	...	...	...
Victoria Public.....	26	61	12	...	73	235	111	...	346	233	81	...	314	233	81	314	...	...	...	...	...

*Applicants who registered for first time.

REPORTS OF PHILANTHROPIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR WOMEN FOR THE MONTH ENDED JANUARY 31, 1916.

Y. W. C. A.—																					
Ottawa.....	25	58	...	58	...	72	...	72	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	2
Toronto.....	26	60	...	60	...	200	...	200	...	38	...	38	38	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	26	1	7	8	...	33	...	33	...	2	6	8	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
London.....	26	8	20	28	...	11	70	81	...	10	19	29	6	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg.....	26	...	...	92	...	...	...	412	...	...	...	68	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brandon.....	25	1	12	13	...	13	...	13	...	1	7	8	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	1
Regina.....	26	3	20	23	...	33	...	33	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saskatoon.....	26	...	...	17	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	2
Edmonton.....	25	37	...	37	...	40	...	40	...	20	...	20	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Calgary.....	25	61	...	61	...	158	...	158	...	18	2	20	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	4
New Westminster.....	26	...	7	7	...	15	...	15	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	1
Vancouver.....	26	47	...	47	...	131	...	131	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria.....	26	44	...	44	...	101	...	101	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	1
WOMEN'S HOSTELS:—																					
Halifax.....	26	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa.....	26	14	...	14	...	55	...	55	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto.....	26	47	...	47	...	197	...	197	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	2
Winnipeg.....	24	59	...	59	...	157	...	157	...	28	...	28	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	8
MISCELLANEOUS:—																					
Regina Women's Home of Welcome.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	23	3	95	3	101	...	...	284	1	56	5	62	...	60	...	60	...	...	...	...	6

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1916.

THE Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to four fair wage contracts, three of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. These four contracts contained the fair wage clauses provided for the rates generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is being carried on. A statement is added for supplies, given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

Interior fittings for examining warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1916. Amount, \$19,500.

Post office and customs fittings, public building, Murray Bay, Que. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1916. Amount, \$1,347.

Post office fittings in public building, Shawville, Que. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Ltd., Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1916. Amount, \$775.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Supply and erection of the electrical equipment required for the highway swing span bridge over the Trent Canal at Dundas street, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal, Que. Date of contract, Feb. 19, 1916. Amount, \$5,-136.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of January payments were made by the Post Office

Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount for Orders.
Supplying new mail bags.....	\$ 9,819.67
Repairing mail bags.....	2,622.33
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	521.21
Repairing Portable Steel Letter Boxes.....	16.35
Repairing Parcel Post Hampers.....	19.60

TRADE DISPUTES DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

THE number of trade disputes beginning in February was six, in which nine firms and 1,072 employees were involved. Three disputes were carried over from January, making nine disputes on record as in existence during February. Through these nine disputes 17 firms were involved and 1,167 employees affected. In the month of February a year ago, two disputes occurred by which six firms were involved and 128 employees affected.

New disputes in February, 1916.—In the following table the disputes beginning are summarized according to the trades affected:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees involved.
Building	1	14
Metal trades.....	3	689
Printing.....	1	16
Transport.....	1	353
Total	6	1,072

Duration of trade disputes.—The time losses resulting from the disputes which began during February amounted to 11,508 working days, and, through the disputes which were carried over from January, 1,700 working days, totalling altogether 13,208 working days lost through the nine disputes in existence during February, 1916, compared with 4,450 working days lost through trade disputes in February, 1915.

Disputes beginning before February.

There were three disputes carried over from January, in one of which a settlement was reported during February. These were:

Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.—Dispute commenced February 16, 1915.

Boilermakers, ironworkers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.—Dispute commenced August 2, 1915.

Machinists, London, Ont.—On January 27, 1916, 27 machinists, employees of the London Manufacturing and Machine Company, Ltd., went on strike as a protest against a reduction in piece-work rates. After several conferences between the company and representatives of the machinists a compromise settlement was arrived at on February 5, 1916.

Disputes beginning during February.

Painters, Regina, Sask.—On February 18, fourteen painters in the employ of W. R. Talbot & Company, building contractors, Regina, Sask., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. The painters were granted an increase of 5 cents per hour and they returned to work on February 26, 1916.

Machinists, Hamilton, Ont.—On February 14, ten machinists in the employ of the Canadian Cartridge Company went on strike on account of the dismissal of a fellow employee. As a result of conferences between the company and the men arranged by the Department of Labour the dispute was amicably settled on February 19, 1916.

Steel workers, Hamilton.—On February 15, 385 steel workers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., went on strike to enforce their

demand for an increase in wages. The company refused to grant the demand and a majority of the men returned to work on February 28.

Teamsters, Toronto, Ont.—On February 11, 353 teamsters in the employ of four cartage companies, namely, the Dominion Transport Company, the Shedden Forwarding Company, Hendrie & Company, Ltd., and the Canadian Northern Transfer Company, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. After several conferences arranged by the Department of Labour between representatives of the above firms and the teamsters an amicable settlement was arrived at on February 25, by which the teamsters were granted an increase of wages.

Carpenters, Montreal, Que.—On February 23, 294 carpenters employed by the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, Que., ceased work to enforce their demand for a higher minimum wage. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month, but some of the strikers had returned to work. Other departments of the establishment were not affected by the strike.

Printers, Quebec.—On February 14, sixteen printers in the employ of L'Action Sociale, Ltée, Quebec, went on strike, the alleged cause being the refusal of the publishing company to grant the printers an increase in wages in accordance with an agreement signed in 1914 by which they were to receive an increase of \$1.50 per week from the fourteenth of February, 1916. The dispute was still in progress at the close of the month.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES C. No. 150.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Method of settlement.	Result.
				Male.	Female.				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO FEBRUARY, 1916.									
<i>Building</i> — Plumbers and steam-fitters.....	Victoria, B.C.....	Reduction in wages.....	5	28		Feb. 16, 1915.....		Unsettled at end of month.....	
<i>Metal</i> — Boilermakers, iron-workers & helpers.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Demand for a minimum wage scale.....	2	40		Aug. 2, 1915.....		Unsettled at end of month.....	
Machinists.....	London, Ont.....	Reduction in piece-work rates.....	1	27		Jan. 27, 1916.....	Feb. 5, 1916.....	Negotiation.....	Compromise.
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.									
<i>Building</i> — Painters.....	Regina, Sask.....	Demand for increased wages.....	1	14		Feb. 18, 1916.....	Feb. 26, 1916.....	Increased wages granted.....	In favour of employees.
<i>Metal</i> — Machinists.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dismissal of fellow employee....	1	10		Feb. 14, 1916.....	Feb. 19, 1916.....	Mediation: Conferences arranged by the Department of Labour....	Compromise.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object	No. of Firms or Establishments affected.	Employees affected.		Date of Commencement.	Date of termination.	Method of settlement.	Result.
				Male.	Female.				
DISPUTES BEGINNING DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.—Continued.									
<i>Metal</i> —Continued. Steelworkers	Hamilton, Ont.	Demand for increased wages	1	385		Feb. 15, 1916.	Feb. 28, 1916..	Men returned to work without wage increase.	In favour of employers.
Carpenters	Montreal, Que.	Demand for increased wages	1	294		Feb. 23, 1916.		Unsettled at end of month	
<i>Printing and Allied Trades</i> — Printers	Quebec, Que.	Demand for increased wages	1	16		Feb. 14, 1916.		Unsettled at end of month	
<i>Transport</i> — Teamsters	Toronto, Ont.	Demand for increased wages	4	353		Feb. 11, 1916.	Feb. 25, 1916..	Direct negotiations	Some increase in wages granted but the working agreement essentially a compromise.

*Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Department of Labour in making an exact classification of existing trade disputes, particularly in cases where, after the declaration of a strike, some of the original strikers have returned to work or had their places filled with new hands, or where establishments affected have found that for either of these reasons, or both, or for other causes, their business is no longer seriously affected. In such cases while, in one sense, it may be true a strike may be regarded as still in existence because of no formal declaration by either of the parties of its termination, yet so far as the actual effect upon the business interests of the community is concerned a record of the continuance of such a dispute may be misleading. The list of trade disputes published in the present table, therefore, includes mention only of such disputes as during the month or at its termination affected, to an appreciable degree, the carrying on of the industrial or business operations of the firm or establishments concerned. Mention, moreover, is not made of disputes involving less than six employees, or of less duration than 24 hours.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Under this heading, account is taken of such accidents only as were sustained by male and female workers in the course of their employment, and resulted in loss of life or limb or other serious impairment to industrial efficiency. The accidents are such as have come to the notice of the Department through the press of the Dominion or correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. The Department is also indebted to the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the offices of the factories inspector of Ontario and Manitoba, the Provincial Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, for their kind assistance in furnishing the Department with statements of returns of accidents reported to them.

ACCORDING to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, there were 56 workpeople killed and 290 injured in the course of their employment during February. During January there were 75 workpeople killed and 290 injured, and during February, 1915, there were 56 workpeople killed and 133 injured. Comparing the February record with that for January it will be seen that there were 19 fewer workpeople killed and 25 fewer injured in February, and

a comparison of the February record with that for the same month last year shows there to have been the same number killed (56) and 157 fewer injured.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	8	7	15
Lumbering.....	2	5	7
Mining.....	10	19	29
Building Trades.....		4	4
Metal Trades.....	6	112	118
Woodworking Trades.....		9	9
Printing and Allied Trades..		1	1
Clothing.....		2	2
Textile.....		5	5
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....		2	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	17	84	101
Electric Railway Service.....		2	2
Navigation.....		2	2
Miscellaneous.....	4	14	18
Public Employees.....	3	12	15
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	3	8	11
Unskilled Labour.....	3	2	5
Total.....	56	290	346

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	Feb. 16	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Folleigh Lake, N.S.....	" 1	1	Crushed under overturned load.
".....	Montrose, P.E.I.....	" 9	1	Fell from barn loft.
".....	Villiers, Ont.....	" 7	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Drayton, Ont.....	" 18	1	Gored and tramped by a bull.
".....	Lavergne, Que.....	" 3	1	Crushed by overturning of sleigh.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number.	Cause of fatality.
Farmhand.....	Milberta, Ont.....	Feb. 2	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Agincourt, Ont.....	" 26	1	Struck by falling frozen mass of gravel.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Chopper.....	Rosemere, Que.....	" 9	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Waugh, Alta.....	" 27	1	" " "
<i>Mining—</i>				
Miner (Col. No. 15)....	Waterford, N.S.....	" 11	1	Fall of coal and rock.
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 26	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 18	1	Run over by a mine car.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 11	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 14	1	Asphyxiated by gas.
Miner.....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 18	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 5	1	Put head out of moving skip.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 26	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 28	1	Fall of rock.
Smelter employee.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 16	1	Fell into ore bin.
<i>Metal trades—</i>				
Stationary engineer....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Mangled by machinery.
Steel worker.....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 7	1	By a fall.
" ".....	" ".....	" 2	1	Electrocuted.
" ".....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	" 2	1	By a fall.
Employee, (motor car factory).....	Ford, Ont.....	" 22	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Lineman.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Steam Railway Service—</i>				
Engineer.....	St. Georges, Que.....	" 25	1	Derailment.
Brakeman.....	Joliette, Que.....	" 13	1	Head-on collision.
".....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 6	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Jaquet River, N.B.....	" 22	1	Fell from moving train.
".....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 28	1	Derailment of cars.
Car inspector.....	Bridgeburg, Ont.....	" 15	1	Velocipede struck by a train.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	1	Crushed between cars.
Employee.....	Reston, Man.....	" 3	1	Fell from moving cars.
".....	Schreiber, Ont.....	" 12	1	Struck by a locomotive.
".....	St. Ignace, Ont.....	" 18	1	Fell from cars.
".....	M.P. 101, Cascades, S.D., B.C.....	" 14	1	Buried in a snow slide.
Gateman.....	Clarkson, Ont.....	" 15	1	Struck by a train.
Laborer.....	Point St. Charles, Que.....	" 20	1	Struck by cars.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Welland, Ont.....	" 8	1	" " "
".....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	1	" " "
".....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 24	1	" " "
<i>Miscellaneous Transport—</i>				
Carter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 12	1	Sleigh struck by a street car.
Longshoreman.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 8	1	Struck by a falling beam.
Longshoreman.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 18	1	Drowned—fell from wharf.
Stableman.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 27	1	Kicked by a horse.
<i>Public and Civic Employees</i>				
Policeman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 3	1	} Crushed by a falling wall during fire in Parliament Buildings.
Steamfitter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 3	1	
Cleaner (post office build- ing).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	1	Crushed by an elevator.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades:</i>				
Employee(optical works)	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by falling mass of brick and mortar.
Elevator operator.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 25	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i>				
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Crushed by falling piece of machinery.
".....	Chippawa, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fall.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell from a platform.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

[illegible]

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received up to the time of going to press. These statistics when received will be given in a later issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the January Bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 1,014 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during January as compared with 1,186 in December and 1,468 in November.

Emigration from British North America to the United States.—During January, 1916, 7,354 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left Bri-

tish North America to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 8,209 in December and 9,938 in November.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 6,340 in January, 1916, as compared with an outward balance of 7,023 in December and 8,470 in November, 1915.

(3) Homestead Entries and Land Patents.

Homestead entries.—In January, 1916, there were 184 homestead entries in Manitoba; 268 in Saskatchewan; 339 in Alberta, and 9 in British Columbia, a total of 800, as compared with 901 in January, 1915, a decrease of 101.

Lands patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of January, 1916, the number of patents was 1,476, and the number of acres 234,484.84. These numbers compared with 1,281 and 213,416.12 respectively in January, 1915.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

THE total value of building permits issued during February in the municipalities shown in the table on the following page amounted to \$878,527 as

compared with \$708,093 in January and \$1,640,925 in February, 1915, for the same localities.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1916.

	February, 1916	January, 1916	February, 1915	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	1,210	3,000	760	+ 450
Halifax.....	16,580	24,880	38,830	— 22,250
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	5,300	Nil	10,200	+ 4,900
Moncton.....	2,500	3,300	Nil	— 2,500
QUEBEC—				
Quebec.....	57,020	61,545	54,298	+ 2,722
Three Rivers.....	68,800	9,250	5,550	+ 63,150
Maisonneuve.....	200	Nil	1,500	— 1,300
Montreal.....	65,915	174,160	441,980	— 376,065
Westmount.....	9,180	1,000	1,000	+ 8,180
Lachine.....	4,205	.....	3,350	+ 855
Outremount.....	1,500	Nil	Nil	+ 1,500
Longueuil.....	2,700	Nil	2,000	+ 700
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	34,150	44,225	62,800	— 28,650
Smith's Falls.....	Nil	Nil	350	— 350
Brookville.....	Nil	Nil	16,050	— 16,050
Kingston.....	1,485	2,700	8,845	— 7,360
Belleville.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Peterborough.....	125	Nil	1,100	— 975
Toronto.....	391,099	199,590	447,234	— 56,135
St. Catharines.....	10,230	17,073	9,690	+ 540
Niagara Falls.....	2,900	.....	15,050	— 12,150
Welland.....	380	4,613	2,830	— 2,450
Hamilton.....	40,475	43,740	9,800	+ 30,675
Brantford.....	50	Nil	1,600	— 1,500
Paris.....	Nil	Nil	100	— 100
Qalt.....	350	250	1,200	— 350
Preston.....	Nil	.....	800	— 800
Queph.....	290	Nil	17,150	— 16,860
Berlin.....	300	5,000	600	— 300
Woodstock.....	1,200	1,065	Nil	+ 1,200
Stratford.....	1,045	3,530	60	+ 985
London.....	18,765	19,230	13,505	+ 5,260
St. Thomas.....	3,570	300	4,075	— 505
Ontham.....	3,700	9,500	24,350	— 20,650
Windsor.....	.....	44,300	.....	.....
Owen Sound.....	.....	.....	450	— 350
North Bay.....	100	350	Nil	Nil
Cobalt.....	Nil	15,000	Nil	— 1,100
Sudbury.....	2,900	1,050	4,000	— 2,140
Port Arthur.....	2,107	700	4,247	— 136,165
Fort William.....	935	Nil	137,100	.....
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	8,550	19,500	10,400	— 1,850
St. Boniface.....	Nil	.....	700	— 700
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	2,900	1,650	8,600	— 5,700
Moose Jaw.....	Nil	425	2,300	+ 2,300
Swift Current.....	Nil	5,500	1,677	— 1,677
North Battleford.....	100	Nil	Nil	+ 100
Yorkton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Weyburn.....	Nil	Nil	500	— 500
Estevan.....	250	500	200	+ 50
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	11,450	4,850	25,950	— 14,500
Calgary.....	8,500	.....	5,000	+ 3,500
Medicine Hat.....	Nil	Nil	1,900	— 1,900
Lethbridge.....	2,145	15,675	3,410	— 1,265
MacLeod.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Red Deer.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Nelson.....	Nil	Nil	1,765	— 1,765
Kamloops.....	3,130	1,555	3,140	— 10
New Westminster.....	79,969	8,315	191,597	— 111,610
Vancouver.....	.....	2,385	.....	.....
Point Grey.....	800	.....	1,317	— 517
North Vancouver.....	6,732	2,847	9,465	— 2,733
South Vancouver.....	585	1,825	20,525	— 19,940
Victoria.....	150	400	4,475	— 4,325
Nanaimo.....	1,500	Nil	5,450	— 3,950
Oak Bay.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....
Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REVIEWS.

Coal Workers' Benefit Society.

Nova Scotia.—Sixth Annual Report of the Dominion Coal Company Employees' Benefit Society, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, for the year ending December 31, 1915.

THE Society, at the close of 1915, had a membership of 9,789, a decrease of 434 since 1915. The receipts for the year amounted to \$143,378.41, of which \$60,-395.82 was received from members; \$60,-421.82 from the company; \$12,842.38 from the Province of Nova Scotia, and \$9,718.39 from interest. The expenditure for the year amounted to \$150,-433.80.

The number of deaths during the year was 95. This placed on the fund 61 widows and 145 children, making a total of 202 widows and 452 children at December, 1915, an increase of 28 widows and 68 children over December, 1914.

During the year the Society paid 11,107 claims, 2,493 persons received indemnity, 227 widows were paid and 452 children.

Since the Society was reorganized on July 1, 1910, \$427,500 has been paid for weekly indemnity, and the amount of liabilities assumed on account of the death of 443 members was \$302,500.

Free Employment Bureaus.

Massachusetts.—Ninth Annual Report on the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending November 31, 1915. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The four State employment offices located at Boston, Springfield, Worcester and Fall River have reported nearly 200,000 positions filled since the first office was opened in Boston nine years ago. The Boston office filled

139,479 positions; the Springfield office, opened September, 1907, 36,886; the Fall River office, opened October, 1907, 11,798, and the Worcester office, opened September, 1913, 8,878.

All offices have found conditions somewhat similar in their various departments. In the Boston office, during the first few months, the men's unskilled department was handicapped with a lack of orders, also with a number of skilled mechanics who were unable to secure work at their own trade. Since the Italian reservists left, the demand for able-bodied labourers has been heavy and the supply small. In the men's skilled department business was dull during the first month of the year as in the other departments, but later the demand for machinists of all kinds has dominated. The demand for clerks and stenographers has been quiet. In the boys' department attention has been given to vocational guidance. Nearly every morning from 75 to 100 boys line up anxious to get work. Perhaps less than three per cent of the boys placed are under 16 years owing to the laws regarding the employment and school attendance of minors. In the women's unskilled department a number of women are placed daily as charwomen, cooks, hotel workers and in house work. In the women's skilled department a decided increase is shown over the year 1913-14. The offices at Springfield and Worcester make a special effort to aid the farmer. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the four offices was \$33,420.51 out of an appropriation of \$35,500.

The following table gives a summary of business of the four State offices for the year ending November 30, 1915, compared with 1914:

CLASSIFICATION	1915			1914	Per cent of Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
	Males	Females	Totals	Totals for division by sex, see Report for 1914	
Applications from Employers.....			28,456	26,935	+ 5.65
Individual Employers who applied for help.....			10,613	10,210	+ 3.95
Persons Applied for by Employers.....	18,300	15,606	33,906	31,555	+ 7.42
Offers of Positions.....	30,182	21,395	51,580	53,858	+ 4.23
Positions reported filled.....	14,653	12,036	26,689	24,710	+ 8.01
Individuals for whom one position was only secured.....	6,928	3,365	10,293	10,250	+ 0.42
Individuals for whom more than one position was secured.....	2,048	1,963	4,011	3,394	+ 18.18
Total for whom positions were secured.....	8,976	5,328	14,304	13,644	+ 4.84

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Condemns Employer of Fellow-Workman who was Responsible for Mishap.

THE plaintiff was the victim of an accident while at work on the construction of a building in Montreal. He was foreman in the employ of a bridge company, which had charge of the steel construction portion of the work, when it is alleged an employee of a fireproofing company, another fellow-sub-contractor, dropped lime into his eye with the result that he lost the sight of one eye, whilst the other was seriously injured. He sued the fireproofing company, claiming that the accident was due to the sole fault of the servant of that company, and hence of the company. The jury found that the defendant was at fault for reason that it had not taken requisite precautions to prevent the falling of the lime. The award for the plaintiff was fixed at \$4,000. (*Lapointe v. National Fireproofing Company.*)

Negligence.—Death.—Workmen's Compensation Act.

A judgment which was rendered recently in Montreal awarded the plaintiff, widow of a deceased employee of a rubber company \$927 for herself and \$500 and \$400 respectively for two minor children, for the death of her husband while in the employ of the defendant company. Action was taken against the company by the widow under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the claim being for \$2,025. Deceased died from injuries received in an elevator accident on February 26, 1915. The defendant company raised the defence that the deceased had been forbidden to use the freight elevator on which he met his accident, and in actually using it he was not discharging his duties as a servant of the company. The judge, in rendering judgment for the plaintiff for \$1,827, said that the deceased had been instructed by his foreman to expedite the shipping of certain goods, and in doing this he took the freight elevator which met with an accident. There was no evidence to show that the man had been forbidden to use the elevator. (*Brown v. Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

**Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.
—Application under Workmen's
Compensation Act.**

The plaintiff, who was employed by the defendants, was injured by falling into an elevator shaft in their store or warehouse, and brought action to recover damages for his injuries.

The defendants set up that the Workmen's Compensation Act applied, and that the plaintiff had no right of action. The judge pointed out, however, that the plaintiff's claim was not one which required him to go before the Board. The jury found negligence on the part of the defendants and contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, and took the latter into account when assessing the damages. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for \$500 with costs. (*Garment v. Charles Austin Company, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.

The plaintiff, a teamster employed by a certain teaming company, was sent by them to work in the yard of the defendants with his employer's team; and, while there, he was to perform such services in the way of team work as the defendants might require or direct. The plaintiff was injured while working in the defendant's yard, by reason of their negligence, as he alleged, and brought this action to recover damages for his injuries, under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The defendants raised the question whether the plaintiff could maintain this action, or whether he was limited to obtaining compensation as a servant of the teaming company out of the accident fund.

It was finally decided that aside altogether from the Act the plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages by action. Leaving open the question what his rights might be against his employers, upon proceedings taken under the Act, the plaintiff, upon the evidence, could not maintain the action against the de-

fendants. He knew of the defect which caused the injury to him, and must be taken to have voluntarily assumed the risk, with a knowledge of it. The action was dismissed without costs. (*Caplin v. Walker Sons.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—
Alleged Infringement of Lockout.**

In the November, 1915, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an account was given of an action under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act before the police magistrate of Vancouver, in regard to the alleged infringement by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act by declaring a lockout with regard to a number of its employees, being electrical workers, while a dispute between the company and that class of its employees was before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation for consideration. The police magistrate, in giving judgment, dismissed the case, but suggested at the time that, if he were wrong, either party could test his decision before an Appeal Court.

The case was brought up in the County Court at Vancouver during October, 1915, but was adjourned several times until, on December 16, the case was called and partially heard and an adjournment again taken until December 18. At this Court the case was further adjourned until January 7, 1916, when it came on for hearing. At the trial a technical objection was taken by counsel for the British Columbia Electric Railway Company that because no order for an adjournment had been made in either the November or December Courts the case had lapsed and the Court had no jurisdiction. After a lengthy argument between counsel, this objection was sustained and the presiding judge (Judge McInnes) declared that he had no jurisdiction. The action was accordingly dismissed. (*Morrison v. British Columbia Electric Railway.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

APRIL, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

A DEBATE of some interest took place in the House of Commons on Monday, March 27, on the subject of technical education and growing out of a resolution moved by the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, a former Minister of Labour, as follows: "That, in the opinion of this House, measures should be taken at the earliest opportunity to give effect to the report on technical education." Mr. Lemieux in his remarks dealt at some length on the nature of the recommendations of the Commission and urged co-operation between the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments with respect to a policy based thereon. The Minister of Labour in a statement in reply drew special attention to correspondence between his predecessor, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, under whose authority the Commission had been appointed, and the Prime Ministers of the various provinces. Mr. King's initial letter of Dec. 13, 1909, it was pointed out, had included the following statement: "It is intended that the Commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information," etc. The communications written in reply to his predecessor's letter seemed, in the Minister's view, to show an agreement that the Commission was for the purpose of gathering information; the order-in-council establishing the Commission had, however, instructed the commissioners to make such recommendations as might seem expedient to them. Re-

ference was also made to the further correspondence which arose between the present Minister of Labour and the various provincial Prime Ministers when, in March, 1914, complete copies of the report of the Commission having become available for distribution, the Minister had forwarded a copy to each provincial Premier, together with a covering letter inviting "an expression of your views as to the general nature of the report and especially concerning the recommendations contained therein." The Minister admitted the importance of the question raised and that the time would come when Canada should aid the provinces, but was inclined to the view that the matter should stand over until after the war. After some further discussion the resolution was withdrawn. The text of the Minister's statement appears in this issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

* * *

THE working agreements affecting several hundred thousand men employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and eight other states of the United States expired on March 31. The negotiations which have been for several weeks under way for new agreements as between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, both as to anthracite and bituminous miners, were not concluded, but fortunately arrangements had been made whereby work was continued on the

terms of the expired agreements and pending the outcome of negotiations. As was indicated in these pages last month, the operators and workmen in the bituminous districts had practically, though not technically, reached common ground early in March, although the agreement remained unsigned at the close of the month.

The anthracite negotiations were proving more difficult and the officials of the U.M.W.A. were more insistent on the 20 per cent wage increase originally demanded. President John P. White of the U.M.W.A. is credited with the following official statement on this point: "Comparison of bituminous wages with those of the anthracite workers will prove to the satisfaction of the most careful observer that the hard coal miners are entitled to a much larger increase, and I feel confident that our wage negotiations will bring anthracite rates up to the bituminous wages." The fact that by amicable arrangement a substantial agreement has been reached in the case of the bituminous miners and that it has been possible to have work proceed continuously, despite lapse of agreements, in both bituminous and anthracite mines, seems to give good ground for expecting a successful outcome of negotiations.

* * *

THE negotiations in the case of the four railroad brotherhoods continued also throughout the month, and the end was not clearly in sight at the close of March, though each of the unions concerned had notified the railways that a reply in writing was expected by April 29. The employees number in this case also about 400,000, and the negotiations affect 528 different lines of railway in the United States. The organizations are those including respectively locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen. The question at issue, it will be remembered, is substantially that of an eight hour

day with time and a half for overtime. What may be called the interim reply of the railways has been already submitted in identical form by all the railroads of the United States to the local branches of the different unions concerned. The general position of the railways is set forth in the preliminary paragraph of their circular reply, namely: "The present standards of rates and working conditions have been very largely fixed by mediation and arbitration, and this company feels that they are adequate and even liberal to the employees. This company has no desire to change either the existing rates of pay or the working rules, nor to reduce the earning possibilities of the employees under their existing rules, but, inasmuch as your proposals contemplate fundamental changes in operating methods and practices on which the schedules have been built up, this company hereby gives notice in conformity with the schedules now in effect that in connection with and as a part of the consideration and disposition of your proposals, there shall be open for consideration and disposition those provisions in the schedules or practices thereunder governing compensation in the classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with the following principles as they apply to such classes," (certain points being then enumerated.)

* * *

IT will be remembered that in the parliamentary session of 1913-14 the Minister of Labour secured the enactment of a statute prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, also prohibiting the importation, sale or use of matches made with white phosphorus. The statute came into operation on January 1, 1915, so far as concerned the prohibition of manufacture and importation of white phosphorus matches, but the prohibition of the sale and use of such matches did not become operative until one year

later, January 1, 1916. During the present session the Minister of Labour has introduced a bill amending this statute. The Minister explained that, while importation and manufacture ceased on the date required by the Act, the additional period allowed for sale and use had proved insufficient to dispose of the stock of white phosphorus matches which had accumulated before the new law had become effective. This situation was thought to be an injustice, and the Minister's amending bill accordingly extends (a) until July 1, 1916, the period up to which white phosphorus matches may still be sold lawfully, and (b) until January 1, 1917, the period up to which white phosphorus matches may be used lawfully. The amending bill had not become law at the time of writing, but the measure had passed through the House of Commons and had received a second reading in the Senate.

* * *

AN Order-in-Council extending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to disputes between employers and workmen engaged in the manufacture of munitions was passed on March 23. Here and there in Canada, during recent months, strikes of workmen engaged on munitions contracts have occurred on account of alleged grievances and the difficulty of securing adequate inquiry into the same by the usual process of direct and amicable negotiation. It is intended by the extension of the statute to afford opportunity in such cases of full inquiry before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, thus averting so far as possible the danger of strike or lockout. It will be remembered that under the terms of the statute a Board of Conciliation can be established by the Minister of Labour only on receipt of an application in due form from one or other of the parties concerned.

The terms of the Order-in-Council are as follows:

(P.C. 680.)

Privy Council, Canada.

At the Government House at Ottawa.

Thursday, the 23rd day of March,
1916.

Present:

His Royal Highness

the Governor General in Council.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914, to order that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, other than Section 63 thereof, shall specifically apply in the case of any dispute between employers and any employees engaged in the construction, production, repairing, manufacture, transportation or delivery of ships, vessels, works, buildings, munitions, ordnance, guns, explosives and materials and supplies of every nature and description whatsoever, intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or militia, or for the forces of the nations allied with the United Kingdom in the present war,—if such dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable

the Minister of Labour.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT during March showed little change from the conditions of the previous month. There was some falling off in opportunities for employment in lumbering camps in Eastern Canada and in coal mining in some western fields, but this was offset by greater activity in lumbering in British Columbia and by very active conditions in Nova Scotia coal fields. Unskilled labour was, if anything, some-

what better employed owing to the large numbers of men required in cities breaking up accumulations of snow, opening drains, etc., and to the increased demand for farm help. Quiet in building trades due to the continuation of winter weather was offset to some extent by the increased demand for factory operatives, many of the building trades securing employment in this way. Preparations for the opening of navigation also afforded considerable employment to a number of mechanics, and the signing on of crews for lake vessels absorbed some labour. A great scarcity of men for this work was reported. From a great many parts of the country a scarcity of farm help was reported, though in a few districts the supply was believed to be sufficient for local needs, with some surplus available for other localities.

* * *

THE tendency in prices during March was upward in many lines of materials, but the cost of a number of foods declined. Grains, dairy products and some fruits, flour and oatmeal showed a decrease. There was in consequence a slight reduction in the cost of a family budget of staple foods when compared with the prices for the previous month, though the figures for March of the present year showed a noticeable increase over the figures for the same month in 1915. The index number of wholesale prices advanced again, being 176.4 for March as compared with 173.7 for the previous month and 145.4 in March, 1915.

* * *

IN the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* is reprinted from the Canadian Law Times, a legal journal published in Toronto, an article from the pen of Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, dealing with industrial disputes legislation and indicating in outline the incep-

tion and operation of the Dominion statutes bearing on these matters. Inquiries in considerable number still reach the Department requesting information on the points discussed in the article in question, and the reprint will therefore, it is thought, serve a useful purpose and will be at the same time of special interest to the readers of the *Labour Gazette*.

* * *

IN the March issue of the *Labour Gazette* there appeared a summary of Part I of the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment, which outlined the Commission's conclusions and recommendations. Parts II, III and IV, presenting the data on which the conclusions of Part I were based, are now being distributed. Part II—Data Relating to Unemployment in Ontario—treats of the extent and duration of unemployment in the province, vagrancy and the distribution of labour, and discusses such measures as public employment bureaus, the control of public expenditures and settlement schemes. Part III—Studies of Representative Women's Employments—which is largely the work of Miss Marjory MacMurchy, one of the secretaries of the Commission, is a particularly valuable section of the report. There has been a dearth of information as to the conditions affecting the large number of women wage earners in Canada—175,000 in Ontario alone—but here are presented chapters on the houseworker, the factory worker, the saleswoman, the stenographer, the trained nurse and women who work by the day. There is also an analysis of cases of unemployed women sent to country positions and a chapter dealing with technical, educational and vocational guidance as factors in minimizing the problem of female delinquency. Part IV presents evidence taken before the Commission and is, in the main, a series of monographs dealing with various phases of the problem of unemployment.

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labour, has issued an address which will be of interest to organized labour as a whole in Canada, but particularly to the large number of Canadian trades unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Mr. Gompers addresses himself "to the organized labour movement of all countries" and calls on trades unionists to attend the "Labour's World Peace Congress." The address is the outcome of a resolution adopted at the convention of the American Federation of Labour in November, 1914, which provided for calling the Labour Congress for the same time and place that the General Peace Congress shall be held which shall determine the conditions and terms of peace at the conclusion of the war.

The plan approved for such congress was outlined by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labour at the thirty-fifth annual convention, held at San Francisco in November, 1915, and is now endorsed by President Gompers, whose address concludes with the following remarks:

"You will note these suggestions are to facilitate the holding of such a congress. This communication to you constitutes the necessary official invitation and notification to participate in that congress. An additional announcement through the press that the general World Peace Congress will be convened in a certain place at a certain time will constitute the only notification necessary for sending your representatives to the Labour Peace Congress.

"The plan of the American labour movement for this Labour's Peace Congress has to do solely with the organization of that congress. We do not offer any programme or any theory as to what the members of that Labour's Peace Congress shall do. It seems best to leave representatives free and unhampered to use whatever opportunity shall be available and to take advantage of any opportunity to promote the interests of the workers in accord with their best judgment. We recognize full well that no conventional agencies or plans or devices for the maintenance of peace can be of any use if there does not exist in each nation the will and the understanding to maintain justice, which is the basis of all real peace."

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1916.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE severe weather which characterized the month of February was continued during the greater part of March in many parts of the country. Continued cold and heavy snowfalls had an adverse effect on building and other outside operations and on business generally. Building trades were unusually quiet even in parts of the country, such as the Maritime Provinces, where a fair amount of activity is usually notice-

able during March. Towards the end of the month, however, milder weather gave promise of greater activity in building, and a considerable amount of employment was afforded unskilled labour in the removal of snow, the opening of drains, street cleaning, etc. Reports from many localities indicated a scarcity of farm and factory help, but general unskilled labour appeared plentiful except in a few localities. Agricultural operations

were quiet owing to backward weather preventing farmers getting on the land. From nearly all parts of the country reports of a scarcity of labour despite high wages offered were received. Fishing during March was very quiet owing to continued rough weather. Lumbering continued active in many districts, though some quiet prevailed in parts where roads were breaking up and stream driving had not commenced. Coal mining was active in Nova Scotia fields, quieter in Alberta, and fairly active in British Columbia. Metal mining showed no diminution from the active conditions of the previous month, and in some parts of British Columbia where snow and landslides had been cleared up, was more active. Manufacturing in most industrial centres continued busy, with a growing scarcity of factory help indicated in several localities. Railway construction was quiet. General transport conditions were somewhat improved owing to better weather in many districts and preparations for the opening of navigation. Conditions at winter ports were fair.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices advanced again, being 176.4 for March as compared with 173.7 for the previous month, 145.4 for March, 1915, and 137.0 for March, 1914. The chief increases appeared in the groups: Metals and Implements, Building Materials, Drugs and Chemicals. Increases also occurred in Animals and Meats, Fish, Textiles, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Fuel and Lighting, House Furnishings, and Raw Furs. Decreases appeared in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products and Breadstuffs. As compared with March, last year, Grains and Fodder only were lower and all groups were higher than in March, 1914, except fish. In retail prices the budget of staple foods stood at \$8.36, as compared with \$8.40 in February and \$7.88 in March, 1915. Eggs were lower, but several foods were slightly higher.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

Quite a number of changes in rates of wages or hours of labour were reported to the Department during March, and in all but one instance the changes brought about increase in wages or a decrease in hours. At Brantford, Ont., some 170 moulders and coremakers, as the result of a strike, secured an increase of five per cent, bringing the average daily wage up from \$3 to \$3.15. The men were also promised another increase when business improved. The same classes to the number of 45 in the employ of another firm received a ten per cent increase, raising the average wage from \$2.90 to \$3.20. About 80 bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Galt secured a three-year agreement with their employers, by which the men will receive 45 cents per hour for the first year (instead of 40 cents, the previous rate) and 50 cents an hour for the next two years. The agreement also provided for a change from nine to eight hours per day. Fifteen street railway employees at Guelph received an increase of 1 cent per hour. At Hamilton 125 moulders and coremakers employed by a number of different firms, received an increase of 25 cents per day, with a decrease in working hours from ten to nine per day. The change in rate brought wages up to \$3.50 per nine-hour day. Sludge workers in the employ of the civic sewage disposal works at Hamilton were given an increase of 3 cents per hour, the former rates being 22 cents to 26 cents, and the increased rates 25 to 29 cents per hour. Civic firemen in the same city were given an increase of about ten per cent. Freight checkers employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company at London, as the result of a threatened strike, secured an increase of \$5 per month. Some 800 employees of the American Cyanamid Company at Niagara Falls were given an increase of ten per cent all round. About 70 employees

of a woodworking establishment at Ottawa had their hours reduced from 60 to 48, with a corresponding reduction in wages.

A general increase in pay has been announced for all shop employees in the service of the Michigan Central Railway, amounting to 1 cent per hour. Four hundred men are affected in the locomotive department and 200 in the car department. Salaried men will receive an increase of \$5 per month. Office clerks in other departments will also receive increases.

Agriculture.

Agricultural operations still continued quiet, backward weather in most parts of the country preventing farmers getting on the land. In some parts of Eastern Canada the making of maple syrup and sugar occasioned some activity. The question of securing farm help was an important one in nearly all parts of the country, and from many points reports of difficulty in securing men were received. This difficulty was not so strongly felt in the Maritime Provinces or in Quebec, though reports of a scarcity of help in some localities in these provinces were received, but in Ontario and the Western Provinces a great scarcity of experienced men was reported. At Berlin, Ont., wages offered were stated to be from \$25 to \$35 per month with board and washing, and in some cases even higher rates were offered. A shortage of labour was expected in this district. Farm help was also reported scarce around Hamilton, with an unpromising outlook. Toronto also reported a shortage. A heavy demand existed at Niagara Falls. St. Thomas, Peterborough and Guelph also reported that a scarcity of farm help was expected.

At Brandon there was a heavy demand for agricultural labour, with a shortage of supply. At this point it was expected that wages would be higher than during the past two years. At

Saskatoon, also, high wages were being offered. At Moosejaw farmers were endeavouring to hire men for the entire season and were offering exceptionally high wages. The supply, it was stated, had fallen off one-half. The class of men seeking work was reported below the usual standard physically and with little experience of farm work. In this district it was not expected that operations on the land would commence before April 15, but in the meantime farmers were busy overhauling machinery and getting seed cleaned. At Lethbridge men were being hired, the demand being met, although there were many idle but inexperienced men. At Medicine Hat the demand for farm labour was expected to be greater than the supply. Calgary expected a shortage of farm labour, and that a large number of men would be required as a less amount of fall plowing was done than in previous years. At Edmonton applications for farm help were increasing and many farmers were engaging their spring help much earlier than in former years. In other lines there was very little demand for labour, and it was expected that with proper distribution the supply would meet the requirements of the farmers of the district and leave a surplus for outside points. Men in some cases were sent out to farmers more than 300 miles from Edmonton.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons the Minister of the Interior stated that representations had been made to the Government from various sources in regard to the Government assisting in procuring farm labour from the United States to meet the demand of the farmers through Canada, but that previous to the receipt of these representations the Government had, on account of conditions, undertaken to assist materially in bringing farm labourers from the United States. The Government had taken action and was advertising in 5,500 newspapers in the United States, and had arranged with

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —								
1—Amherst.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
4—Truro.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair				
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —								
7—Fredericton.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			Quiet	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	
9—Newcastle.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active			
10—St. John.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	Active	
<i>Quebec</i> —								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	Fair	Active	
13—Quebec.....			V quiet	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			V quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
18—Three Rivers.....			Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
<i>Ontario</i> —								
19—Belleville.....			Quiet	Active	V active	V active	V active	
20—Berlin.....			V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
21—Brantford.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
22—Brockville.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
23—Chatham.....			Fair	Fair	Active			
24—Cobalt.....								
25—Galt.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Active		Active	
28—Kingston.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Active
29—London.....			Quiet	Fair	V active			
30—Niagara Falls.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active		Fair	Fair
32—Ottawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	V active	Quiet	Fair	Active
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
34—Peterborough.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	V active	
37—Stratford.....			Quiet	Active	Active		V active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Quiet	Active	Fair			
39—St. Thomas.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active		V active	
40—Toronto.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	
41—Windsor.....			Fair	Fair	V active			
42—Woodstock.....			Quiet	Active				
<i>Manitoba</i> —								
43—Brandon.....			Fair	Active	Active		V active	
44—Winnipeg.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —								
45—Moosejaw.....			V quiet	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	
47—Regina.....			V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			V quiet	Fair				
<i>Alberta</i> —								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			Quiet	Fair	Active		Quiet	
<i>British Columbia</i> —								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	
57—Prince Rupert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Active	V quiet	
58—Vancouver.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	
2— Fair			V active	V active	V active	Fair			Quiet	Fair
3— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Fair			Quiet	Quiet
4— V active	V active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Fair	V active		V active	V active
5— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7— Fair	Quiet		V active	V active	Active	V active			Active	Active
8— V active	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	V active		V active	V active
9— Active	Active		V active	V active	Fair				Active	Active
10— Active			V active	V active	Active	V active			Active	
11—			V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
12— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Fair	Quiet	V active	Active		Fair	Fair
13— V active		Quiet	V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
14— Fair			Fair	Fair		Active	Active		Fair	Active
15— Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17— Fair			Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
18— Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active	V active	Active		V active	V active
19— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Fair			Fair	V active
20— Fair	V active		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		Fair	Fair
21— Fair	Active		Active	Active	Fair				Fair	Fair
22— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		V active		Quiet	Quiet
23— V active			Active	Active	Active		V active			
24—										
25— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
26— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	V active
27— Fair	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
28— Fair	Fair		Active	Active		Active	Active		V active	V active
29— V active		V active	V active	V active			Active		Active	Fair
30—									V quiet	Fair
31— Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
32— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		V active	V active
33— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
34— Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		V active	Fair
35— Quiet			Quiet	V quiet	V quiet		Active		Active	Active
36—			V active	V active	V quiet				V quiet	Fair
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Quiet
38— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair		Active		Active	
39— Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Fair	
40— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V active		Active	Active
41—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
42— V active	Active		V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	Active
43—			Fair	Fair					V active	
44— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
45— Active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
46—			Fair	Fair	Fair				V quiet	
47—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	
48—			Active	Active	Active					Active
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
51—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	
52— Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet				Active	Fair
53—										
54— V quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Fair				Fair	
55—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
56— Quiet			Active	Active	Active	Active			V quiet	
57— Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	
58—			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
59— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair	Fair
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....							Active	Active	Active
4—Truro.....	Quiet	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	Active				Fair	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		Active	Active					V active	V active
10—St. John.....		V active		Quiet				V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Fair	Active	Fair				V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Active	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	V active	V active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Irberville.....	Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair	Fair
18—Three Rivers.....	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
20—Berlin.....	V active	Fair	V active	V quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	V active	V active	V active					V active	V active
22—Brookville.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet		Active	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Fair	Active	V active	Quiet	Quiet				
24—Cobalt.....									
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	V active	V active
26—Guelph.....		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet				
27—Hamilton.....		Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active
29—London.....	V active	V active		Fair				V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....	Active		Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
31—Orillia.....						V active	V active	Fair	Fair
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Active	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
35—Port Arthur & Fort William		Quiet	Quiet						
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....				Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Fair	Active	Fair			Active	Active
39—St. Thomas.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Active	Active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair
41—Windsor.....		Fair	Fair	Active		Active	Active		
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active						
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....		V active	V active	V quiet	V quiet		V active	Active	Active
44—Winnipeg.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Active	Active			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....								V active	V active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V active		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Active	Active
58—Vancouver.....	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous					
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long- shore- men	Express- men, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	Un- skilled labour
1—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2—	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active
3—	Active		Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—			V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
5—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
6—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
7—			Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
8—	Quiet		Quiet	Active	Fair	V active		V active	Quiet
9—	V active	V active	Active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair
10—			Active				V active		Active
11—	Active	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	Fair	Fair
12—	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	Fair	Active	Quiet	Quiet
13—	Quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair
14—	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
15—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
16—			Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
17—			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
18—									
19—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
20—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
21—	V active		V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
22—		Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
23—	V active		Fair	Active	Active	Fair		Fair	V active
24—									
25—	V active		Active	Fair	V active	V active		Active	Fair
26—	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
27—	Active		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
28—	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
29—	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Active	V active	V active			Fair
30—	Active	Quiet	Active						Active
31—								Active	
32—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair
33—			Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Fair
34—	Quiet								Fair
35—		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Fair
36—									V quiet
37—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—	Active		Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	
39—						Fair		Quiet	Active
40—	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair			Active
41—	Fair		Fair		Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
42—				V active				V active	Active
43—									
44—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
45—									
46—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Active	Fair
47—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active		Quiet	V quiet
48—	Active		Quiet	Active				Active	Active
49—									
50—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—				Active	V active	V quiet		Quiet	V quiet
52—			Fair	Fair	Active	Fair		Fair	Active
53—			Fair	Fair	V quiet			Fair	Fair
54—			Fair						V quiet
55—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
56—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
57—		Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet
58—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet
59—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

transportation companies for a one-cent per mile rate for farm labourers from the international boundary to destination. Immigration agents throughout the United States had been given full instructions in order that they might help to assist the general movement of obtaining a larger immigration of farm labourers. In common with other railways the Canadian Pacific Railway was making known the special rates offered farm labourers from the United States. The Dominion Government had accepted the estimates of the provincial governments as to the demand for farm help. A militia order was also issued, allowing non-commissioned officers and men in training one month's furlough to enable them to take part in the spring seeding, etc., the men to be provided with transportation to and from any locality not exceeding 300 miles distant. The provincial governments also took steps to secure farm labour, and in Ontario the question of rendering available for farm help public and high school students was given some attention by the Provincial Government.

Fishing.

Fishing was quiet during March. At Digby the weather was very bad and little fishing was done. At Lunenburg, also, adverse weather conditions prevailed, and operations were practically confined to fitting up vessels. At Yarmouth heavy winds and snow interfered seriously with fishing and very few fares were landed. Lobster fishermen took advantage of the few clear days, but catches were small. At Charlottetown fishermen were busy getting boats and gear in shape for the opening of the season. From St. John, N.B., fresh fish were reported scarce owing to unfavourable weather. Newcastle also reported fishing very quiet.

At a number of points on the lakes fishermen were busy getting boats and gear in shape. Some fishing was reported in lakes north of Prince Albert, a

good part of the catch being disposed of to lumber camps.

On the Pacific coast, owing to continuous rough weather, fish were scarce and dearer. Much frozen fish was being sold. From New Westminster it was reported that a few fishermen were out, but that fishing was poor. Weather conditions at Prince Rupert and a dispute of fishermen employed by American fishing vessels had the effect of lessening shipments during the latter part of the month. Whaling vessels at Victoria commenced taking on crews and were expected to leave for the whaling grounds early in April.

Under a recent Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government, American fishing vessels fishing on the Pacific coast may take on bait and supplies at Canadian ports, if an undertaking is given to land the fish they may catch during the voyage following such outfitting at a Canadian port. Formerly an American vessel was obliged to deliver its catch at a Canadian port before it could take on bait or supplies.

Lumbering.

Lumbering conditions throughout Canada on the whole were active, though in a number of districts there was some quiet in the interval between finishing up logging operations and the commencement of stream driving and sawing. At Truro, N.S., it was expected there might be a scarcity of labour for the drives and the mills. In the Fredericton, N.B., district, operators had completed the cut of logs, and, although this was not as high as in previous years, conditions were generally satisfactory. On the Miramichi river it was reported that practically all firms except one had cut more logs than was originally intended. At Newcastle lumbermen had about finished operations in the woods and were getting ready for stream driving.

In the Quebec district winter roads continued good for hauling and opera-

tions in the woods still continued. Although a smaller number of men were engaged on account of the length of the season, it was expected the cut this year would be as large as that of the previous season. From Sherbrooke it was reported that operations in the woods were about finished as the roads had commenced to break up. Busy conditions were reported from Three Rivers.

At Peterborough, Ont., lumber camps were breaking up and men were getting ready for the drives. A large cut of cedar ties was taken out and a fair cut of other lumber.

In Saskatchewan lumbering districts camps were breaking up at the end of the month and many men were being released. Mills at Prince Albert were expected to start up as soon as the ice was out of the river and to employ a larger number of men, in view of the good demand for lumber on the prairies.

In British Columbia there was increased activity in lumbering. Logging camps were opening up in many localities, though the presence of snow delayed operations in some quarters. Loggers were leaving coast cities in considerable numbers for the interior. Lumber mills, some of which were closed in the winter, were becoming busier. There was a lack of tonnage which prevented many firms from accepting large export orders. From Victoria it was reported that some logging camps which closed down during the winter had commenced operations, giving employment to a considerable number of men. Activity was also reported from the Prince Rupert district. At Fernie, also, lumbering companies and post and pole dealers were busy. At New Westminster it was reported that camps were opening up and mills running full time. Cars for transportation to the prairies were also reported more readily available. In the Nanaimo district sawmills were working steadily, though not to capacity. Logging camps were beginning to show more activity

than for some time previously. Box manufacturers in British Columbia were particularly active, many plants working 24 hours per day in order to keep up with orders from Great Britain, Australia and the Orient. Lack of freight space was hampering the trade to some extent.

Mining.

Coal mining was active in Nova Scotia, but fell off in some parts of Alberta owing to finer weather lessening the demand for domestic supply. In the Sydney district operations continued active, but were hampered in output by the scarcity of miners. At Newcastle conditions were practically unchanged from those of the previous month. There was a decrease in output by some companies, accounted for by the scarcity of labour. From Amherst it was reported that coal miners were still in demand and the different companies were finding it difficult to fill their orders.

At Lethbridge coal mines were not getting so many orders, and were working about half time. Quite a number of miners were idle. In the Edmonton district, also, coal miners were less active than in the previous month, although the demand for coal was fair. At Fernie conditions continued satisfactory, although some interruptions occurred owing to car shortage. Coke manufacturing continued brisk on account of increased activity in metal mines in West Kootenay. From Nanaimo it was reported that the coal mines in the city and district, with one or two exceptions, were operating steadily. There were, however, still a number of miners looking for work. One company laid off some men and the number of idle miners was added to by the return of men from the northwest owing to slackness in the mines there.

Metal mining continued active. In the Sherbrooke, Que., district copper and asbestos mines were running steadily.

From Sault Ste. Marie increased activity was reported at Bruce Mines and Michipicoten. New companies took over some of the mines and put on more workmen. Cobalt and Porcupine mines were well engaged, and in British Columbia conditions continued active. The clearing of railway lines which had been blocked by snow and land slides enable a number of mines to resume operations and make shipments. The mines at Rossland continued busy, and the smelter at Trail was running to full capacity with the prospect of adding still further to its plant. It was reported that the large zinc smelter at Frank, which has been idle for a number of years, would be re-opened, and that a large coke company at Coleman was enlarging its plant in view of the probable increased demand for coke to be used in zinc smelting. In mining districts north of Prince Rupert activity was becoming marked. Alice Arm camps were attracting attention and a number of Prince Rupert business men made arrangements to open branches. In the Hazelton and Surf Inlet district, also, there was promise of considerable activity. The Anyox mines were working to full capacity.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing continued active in most industrial centres, with a shortage of help reported in some localities. At Sydney the large industries were busy and the steel industry was working to full capacity. Amherst industries were also reported busy. Charlottetown reported all local industries busy, and at Newcastle and Fredericton, N.B., the various industries were well employed.

In the province of Quebec in most manufacturing districts manufacturing was actively carried on. At Sherbrooke all factories were running full time, with overtime in some special industries. Three Rivers reported every factory in the city working steadily, some of them working at night also. At Sorel activ-

ity was also reported, and some establishments put on more men. Montreal reported that the majority of the boot and shoe factories were busy and leather manufacturers were doing a fair business. Textile manufacturers were busy, with some difficulty in guaranteeing delivery.

From the chief industrial centres of Ontario, also, came reports of continued activity in the factories. At Toronto woodworking establishments were fairly busy, also leather manufacturers. Clothing and shoe-factories were active. Cigar factories were quiet. At Berlin furniture factories were working full time. Button factories were busy, while shirt and collar factories were working overtime in some departments. Trunk and bag factories, rubber factories, felt factories and breweries were busy. Some shoe factories were working overtime. A shortage of boys and girls in button, shirt and collar and whitewear; shoe and rubber factories was reported. At Galt, machine shops, shoe factories and woollen mills, foundries and various other factories were running double shifts and working overtime. A scarcity of machinists, textile workers, carpenters, excavators and shoemakers was reported. At Guelph foundries and textile factories were working full time, and in some cases overtime. Manufacturing generally was active. Stratford reported manufacturing industries generally working to full capacity, with vacancies for girls in knitting and woollen mills. Manufacturing at Hamilton was steady and several establishments would have put on more hands had they been available. At Niagara Falls nearly all manufacturing concerns reported conditions busy or very busy. At St. Thomas most local industries were busy. Iron workers reported conditions good and knitting mills and shoe factories busy. The St. Thomas Biscuit Works closed down during the month owing to financial difficulties. Forty women and ten men were thrown out of employment. At Woodstock organ and

piano factories reported trade busy, but the furniture trade continued quiet. There was a shortage of skilled men for some lines of factory work which it was found hard to meet.

At Brantford, Belleville, Windsor and Kingston active conditions were reported. Owen Sound reported factories busy with a shortage of male and female labour. A sash and door factory was being fitted up for the manufacture of toys.

A New Westminster factories were running full time in most cases, though sash and door factories were quiet. Box manufacturers were exceptionally busy. Two new box factories, a leather belt factory and a valve factory were started at Port Moody, near Vancouver.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction continued quiet. Steel laying on the branch line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to Grande Prairie was completed during the month. The total distance from Edmonton is 407 miles, all of which has been built within the last two years. This district is well settled and cultivated, and it is expected there will be large quantities of grain to be shipped as soon as the road is in operation. There was some activity in connection with work by the Canadian Northern Railway at Port Mann. Over 100 men were being put to work constructing a turn-table, a ferry landing, and converting two schooners into tug boats for car ferry service. The Northern Pacific Railway were making good progress track-laying on the line from Patricia Bay to Victoria, and it was expected the road would be in operation in a few months.

Plans of the Harbour Commission of Toronto for the work of the season contemplate the expenditure of \$700,000. In addition to other operations the old harbour will be transformed, a 17-acre industrial area to be established at the

foot of Bathurst street, to be served by 800 feet of dock with a depth of 20 feet of water.

General Transport.

Transportation conditions improved owing to better weather, though in a few parts of the country there were heavy snowfalls which impeded traffic but at the same time furnished considerable employment to men employed in maintenance work. Railway traffic returns showed increases over the same period in the previous year. Considerable activity was occasioned in the fitting up of vessels in readiness for the opening of navigation. Reports indicated a possible scarcity of sailors for vessels on the lakes.

At Sydney transportation by rail was reported heavy, though snowstorms the latter part of the month caused delay to traffic. Along the waterfront at Halifax conditions were fair. Longshoremen had a good month and freight handlers were also fairly busy. At Westville railway traffic during the first part of the month continued busy, but heavy snowfalls seriously hampered the movement of freight during the latter part of the month. At Quebec the fitting up of docks, boats, etc., for the opening of navigation continued to give considerable employment. At Three Rivers railway and transport workers were reported not so busy on account of the breaking up of the roads interfering with hauling and shipments. At Sorel conditions were active in the shipyards. At Montreal, also, active conditions prevailed in connection with preparations for the opening of navigation.

At St. Thomas railway traffic employees were busy. A number of men were taken into service on the Pere Marquette Railway. At Peterborough railway traffic was reported active, with a shortage of trainmen. At Toronto navigation companies were busy preparing for the opening of the season and

were encountering difficulty in securing crews, the shortage of sailors being reported as unprecedented. At Port Arthur car repairers of the Canadian Northern Railway Company were put on a nine instead of an eight hour day. Ice breakers were busy breaking a passage from Thunder Bay to open water.

Western conditions were fair. Passenger traffic was reported improving at Regina. Shipyards at Victoria and at Prince Rupert were becoming busy. New schedules have been announced for the Alaskan run by steamship companies, and the Grand Trunk Pacific will run a steamship service in connection with its railway line to eastern points. This with increased activity at a number of mining centres gave promise of an improvement in freight shipments and passenger traffic.

The Trades.

Building.—Building trades in practically all parts of Canada remained quiet so far as their usual occupation was concerned, but numbers of these trades secured employment in factories.

Metal.—Machinists continued active, though some other branches of the metal trades were quiet.

Woodworking.—Woodworking trades were fairly active in Eastern cities, but quiet in the West.

Printing.—Printers were fairly well engaged.

Textile.—Textile trades continued active.

Clothing.—Tailors with the approach of spring were slightly more active. Garment workers in some lines were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation.—Food preparation trades were busy. Cigar-makers and tobacco workers were on the whole quiet.

Leather.—Leather workers were fairly busy.

Transport.—Railway workers were well engaged. Longshoremen at winter ports were fairly busy, and on the lakes preparations for the opening of navigation occasioned a fair amount of activity.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour continued to be fairly well employed. Street cleaning and opening of drains afforded some work, and an active demand for farm labour absorbed some general unskilled labour.

Canadian Trade.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada during February, 1916, amounted to \$53,764,936, compared with \$36,201,826 in February, 1915, an increase of \$17,563,110. Domestic exports of merchandise for February, 1916, amounted to \$57,931,168, as compared with \$28,881,876 for February, 1915, an increase of \$29,049,292. Increases in the exports of the products of the mine, the forests, animals and their products, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise are shown, while a decrease is shown in the fisheries.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, FEBRUARY, 1916.

Imports entered for consumption.	February.		Exports. (Domestic.)	February.	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Dutiable goods.....	\$21,9569,97	\$29,007,441	Mines.....	\$3,274,626	\$4,896,026
Free Goods.....	13,955,913	22,557,527	The Fisheries.....	1,800,710	1,782,071
			The Forest.....	2,342,590	2,595,420
			Animals and their products...	4,816,610	5,492,339
			Agriculture.....	7,616,411	13,898,856
			Manufactures.....	8,982,639	28,606,680
			Miscellaneous.....	47,691	659,776
Total.....	\$35,912,910	\$51,654,963	Total Merchandise.....	\$28,881,277	\$57,931,163
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 238,916	2,109,963	Coin and bullion.....	99	
Grand Total.....	\$36,201,826	\$53,764,936	Grand Total Exports....	\$28,881,876	\$57,931,163
Duty collected.....	\$6,919,560	\$10,489,586			

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for March, 1916, with increase or decrease over March, 1915:

	March, 1916.	March, 1915.	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 8,659,520	7,375,290	+ 1,280,230
St. John.....	6,719,912	6,349,112	+ 370,800
Montreal.....	264,580,604	198,451,527	+ 66,129,077
Quebec.....	13,250,146	11,439,078	+ 1,811,068
Brantford.....	2,529,318	2,067,332	+ 461,986
Fort William.....	1,657,554	1,967,524	- 309,970
Hamilton.....	14,768,780	10,873,859	+ 3,894,921
London.....	8,452,952	6,811,196	+ 1,641,756
Peterborough.....	1,897,365	1,794,369	+ 102,996
Toronto.....	186,521,542	143,765,630	+ 42,755,912
Brandon.....	2,051,131	1,874,818	+ 176,313
Winnipeg.....	123,883,432	100,143,890	+ 23,739,542
Moose Jaw.....	3,654,556	3,310,186	+ 344,370
Regina.....	7,117,057	5,248,883	+ 1,688,174
Saskatoon.....	4,193,942	3,224,124	+ 969,818
Calgary.....	15,410,550	13,995,258	+ 1,415,292
Edmonton.....	9,008,980	9,242,814	- 233,834
Lethbridge.....	1,909,819	1,282,143	+ 627,676
Medicine Hat.....	1,493,754	1,033,314	+ 460,440
New Westminster.....	908,811	1,154,672	- 245,861
Vancouver.....	25,216,415	21,833,220	+ 3,383,195
Victoria.....	6,619,812	6,635,016	- 15,204
Total.....	\$728,065,164	\$578,749,319	+ \$149,315,845

Canadian revenue for February, 1916, amounted to \$14,798,896.19, as compared with \$10,523,344.71 for February, 1915, an increase of \$4,275,551.48. The expenditure on capital account for February, 1916, was \$15,992,945.59, compared with \$9,366,951.51 for February, 1915. The expenditure for February, 1916, comprised \$38,079,429.01 for war purposes, \$3,179,028.04 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$182,260.71 for railway subsidies.

The bank statement for February,

1916, showed the paid-up capital stock of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$114,216,719, as compared with \$113,989,854 for the month of January, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for February amounted to \$389,825,667, compared with \$387,002,926 for January, 1915. Notes in circulation for February amounted to \$113,528,237, as compared with \$110,029,572 in January. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during February amounted to \$35,149,915, as compared with \$32,015,371 during January, 1916.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

There was very little change in the labour situation in March as compared with the previous month. Two heavy falls of snow made considerably more work for trackmen and civic employees. A number of the manufacturers continued busy in the filling of special orders.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a drop in business as compared with March of last year.

But very little calls have been made upon the relief associations as compared with the past year. This has been largely due to enlistment.

Coal miners were still in great demand, and the different companies were finding it difficult to fill their orders.

Halifax.

Building and construction work was not carried on as extensively during March as in the preceding month. Weather conditions greatly interfered with all branches of outside work, and caused a good deal of unemployment in the mechanical trades.

Conditions have been somewhat better with unskilled labour, and the demand

at times was very active. In addition to work offering through the usual channels, the Halifax Electric Tramway Company have employed a large force practically the entire month clearing snow from the streets. The removal of snow also required the services of quite a number of extra men.

Along the waterfront conditions have been very fair, longshoremen have had a very good month, and freight handlers have also been kept pretty busy.

Fire was responsible for considerable property loss, as well as loss of life, during the month. Old pier 2, deep water terminals, was completely destroyed on the night of March 12, and in addition to the loss of the wharf property the Red Cross Society lost considerable supplies. One employee was drowned.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active, and labour generally was well employed over the entire district. All the large industries were busy, and were expected to continue so for months to come. The railways were carrying to their capacity, the freight being largely steel material and military supplies.

The coal trade was very busy, and was

only hampered in output by the scarcity of miners. The steel industry worked up to full capacity.

Transportation by rail was heavy. In addition to this heavy snowstorms during the latter part of the month caused much delay of traffic. The outside trades were quiet, but there was no want of employment for these workmen. Wholesale and retail trades did a large volume of business.

The Mines Department of Halifax asked the coal managers of the province to meet representatives of the workmen and the mine inspectors, for the purpose of discussing the prevention of mine accidents. The meeting was held in Halifax, and was well attended by representatives from the different classes. A committee was appointed for the purpose of continuing such meetings in the future.

Truro.

All kinds of labour were well employed and in some branches of industry a scarcity existed.

Farmers were also seeking help, while there was a brisk demand for railway operatives, owing to the unprecedented amount of work offering.

All industries operated full time.

The outlook for building operations was only fair, though owing to the scarcity of houses to rent it was believed there would be a great deal of that kind of work carried on during the summer.

Owing to severe storms and bad roads, spring business did not open up briskly, but the month end brought improvements in both weather and road conditions.

A good deal of real estate changed hands.

The chair works at Bass River was forced to close down owing to scarcity of cars.

Lumbermen were closing up a fairly successful winter's work, with prospects of a scarcity of labour for the drives and the mills.

There was plenty of work for everybody that wants employment.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued, and most of the industrial plants in the locality reported being seriously handicapped in their operations owing to the scarcity of help.

Railway traffic for the first part of March was practically unchanged from the conditions of last month, though heavy snowfalls seriously hampered the moving of freight during the latter part of the month.

Wholesale and retail trades reported continued heavy business in all lines and somewhat in excess of March month last year.

Lumbering continued very active during the first half of the month, but weather conditions during the latter part caused an almost total suspension of operations.

Coal mining conditions remained practically unchanged. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, working steadily, averaged about 500 tons per days. The decrease in output is largely accounted for by the great scarcity of labour at the present time. Acadia Coal Company worked full time, raising about 1,900 tons per day during March.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

The spring outlook for all the different trades, including unskilled labour, was good. Carpenters, painters and paperhangers reported prospects for a brisk season never looked better.

During the last week in March commercial activity was somewhat interfered with from the fact that winter boats have been tied up in the straits in heavy ice.

Heavy storms during the last week of March completely tied up all traffic on the Prince Edward Island Railway; at the end of the month, however, the

road was clear and the usual activity prevailed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

A slight improvement was noticeable in the labour market during March, and prospects looked bright for the coming summer in the building trades. With the advent of spring weather building operations will be resumed, with sufficient work for all. The various factories were well employed and in general there was less unemployment than during similar periods in previous years.

Trade in general has been active. Wages were up to the usual standard, and there was no change in the hours of labour.

There was little change in the cost of living, with most commodities at a high figure and showing few signs of a reduction in price.

Lumber operatives have completed cutting logs, and although they did not cut as much as in the previous year the conditions were generally satisfactory.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial conditions continued very satisfactory throughout March, presenting no material change from those reported for February and fully up to the standard of the corresponding period of last year. Very little evidence of unemployment was noticed and no demands for relief of destitution on account of inability to obtain work have been made. Steadily active conditions prevailed in all local manufacturing plants and in railway and machine shops, which in all cases operated on full time and with full complements of employees. Specially active conditions exist in woollen and underwear factories.

Railway operation has also been exceptionally active and all available trainmen have been steadily employed. This was occasioned by the unusually

large amount of through freight in transit, and also by the additional work entailed by the very heavy snowfalls at different points upon the railway.

Building was naturally quiet, and during the coming season will be restricted principally to private enterprises, as the large amount of public building which has been in progress during the two previous seasons was nearly completed.

Customs returns for February amounted to \$12,808, as compared with \$9,449 for February, 1915.

Considerable activity in real estate was noted.

The annual session of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held at Fredericton, March 14-15. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Fair Wage Act were discussed and presented to the Provincial Executive.

Newcastle

Labour conditions during March were very similar to those of February, except in lumbering operations, where there was some unemployment due to cessation of work in the woods and streams not being open for driving.

There has been no special activity in any trade, with the exception of railway employees, who were especially busy.

Wholesale and retail trade continued good, and there was lots of money in circulation.

The fishing industry was very quiet.

Local industries are all working steadily.

St. John.

Labour generally was well employed during March, being about equal to February, and far in advance of the corresponding period last year. Exceptional activity prevailed among machinists, but in the building trades there was very little work being carried on.

Inland revenue receipts for February were \$24,726.53, and for the correspond-

ing period last year \$15,481.13, an increase of \$9,245.40.

Up to March 27 thirty-six steamers have cleared from St. John as against forty-five during February.

Harbour receipts for the year 1915 totalled \$118,534.83, the largest in the history of the port.

Customs receipts for February were \$247,565.66, and for the same period last year \$189,878.62, an increase of \$57,687.04.

Fresh fish were very scarce owing to the unfavourable weather. The catch on the Kennebecasis of herring and smelt has been small.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

All indications point to an active spring season for both skilled trades and common labourers as there is going to be more work at higher wages than before the war. Already from \$40 to \$50 per month with board are being offered for good drivers, and they are hard to find even at that price. Labour is very scarce on account of the recruiting done in this place.

Business in general was more active than during the same month last year.

The number of families helped by benevolent associations has decreased 70 per cent as compared with March, 1915.

Montreal.

The employment situation for March remained in the comparatively satisfactory condition which it had attained previously. The majority of the boot and shoe manufacturers reported their factories to be well employed, and leather men were having a fair business. One large company has secured another large order from the Canadian Government for soldiers' footwear. The new contract calls for 80,000 pairs of canvas rest shoes and 200,000 pairs of regular soldiers' walking boots. The new business is valued at nearly a million dol-

lars, and with business already on the company's books, assures capacity operations throughout the summer and well on into the fall as compared with the idleness prevalent during the corresponding periods of the last two years. The general manager stated that the company was turning out 10,000 pairs of shoes a day, a new record in production.

There has been activity in all lines of dry goods, and merchants have been unable to get all they wanted of imported stuff. On account of the large quantity of freight moving it has been difficult for many manufacturers to guarantee delivery at stated times.

Owing to a pronounced decline in foreign exports of braids, tapes, etc., to Canada, Belding-Paul Cortelli, Limited, has decided to enlarge its Coaticook plant and so take advantage of the increased business offering to Canadian manufacturers. This will increase the plant's output by about 30 per cent, and the addition is expected to be completed before September 1. Many of the departments of that factory were working night and day, there being sufficient orders on the books to assure capacity operations for the next four months. Operations at the local plants were also very active.

There is scarcely an article in the dry goods, hardware and paint trades which have not advanced greatly in price, and local manufacturers have withdrawn their prices on goods for future delivery.

Paint manufacturers reported good business, some of them working overtime. Fair orders from Australia and South Africa were reported.

Tanners were reported to be sold ahead as far as they could go, and stocks on hand were reduced to a minimum. Tanning materials and dyed stuffs have advanced so materially that tanners generally are not manufacturing much ahead.

Cheese makers in the district find their supplies of rennet running short. This used to be obtained from Germany.

One of the local sugar refining companies lately secured a large British Government order which will take some time to fill. It advanced quotations 40 cents a cental, but the other two refineries have only advanced their prices 10 cents a cental.

Many workmen were employed for two weeks in making fit for temporary occupation Bonaventure station, which was badly gutted by fire on March 1. There is not much renewal of activity in the building business. The Catholic School Commission has let contracts for a school to be built in Sacred Heart parish for \$154,080. The Bell Telephone Company have given contracts for the erection of two additional storeys on their main office building on Hospital street. This work, which will commence in the early spring, is of some magnitude.

On March 15 the Charity Organization Society opened its Confidential Exchange for the use of the various Protestant, Catholic and Jewish charitable institutions of the city. This is to prevent duplication of charitable effort and to protect families receiving help against unnecessary enquiry. The society has appealed for \$15,000 to help it get through its fiscal year to September 30.

Professor F. H. Sexton has started his new duties with the Military Hospitals Commission to teach new work to wounded men whose injuries makes it impossible for them to return to the work at which they were employed before they enlisted. So far the men are only receiving a preliminary education. The technical work will begin as soon as they are ready for it.

There still remains on hand a balance of \$2,500,000 for streets and sidewalks in the city. As soon as the frost is out of the ground this work will be started. This money has been voted as follows: Paving, \$981,419; sidewalks, \$294,738; macadam, \$219,426; miscellaneous, \$149,811; sewers, \$952,961; making a total of \$2,598,361. In addition \$1,000,000 had been voted for sewers, work on which has been progressing all win-

ter. This will supply work for two or three months. So far the city's engineering department has at its disposal only one-half as much for paving and one-third for sidewalks as last year.

Railway earnings reported here still maintain the ratio of increase shown by late months. An early opening of navigation is expected.

The end of the fiscal year for Montreal shows the customs returns to have been \$24,116,306.81, which is \$4,695,583.69 ahead of the previous year. The inland revenue receipts amounted to \$11,406,618.95, which is \$1,037,558.24 above the previous year. The bank clearings for Montreal were \$264,580,604 for March as against \$198,451,627 for the same month of 1915. This is a new high record. Annual meetings during the month have demonstrated that there is general prosperity in the steel industry and growing strength in the finances of the different companies. Power companies maintained a splendid position, which they have kept throughout the war.

Quebec.

Cold weather during March retarded outside building work, although a large number of building permits were issued. Fine weather at the end of the month gave promise of increased activity for the building trades.

The fitting up of boats, tugs, steamers, etc., for the navigation season occasioned renewed activity for engineers, machinists, boilermakers, etc.

On account of continued good roads the hauling of logs was carried on during the month, and with a lengthened season the cut was expected to be nearly as large as that of last season.

Sherbrooke.

The labour situation in Sherbrooke was still good. All factories were running full time and some night and day.

The contemplated addition to its plant of one factory was expected to give em-

ployment to a lot more men and the building will employ a number of bricklayers and others of the building trades.

The new city gas works was also employing a number of men and nearing completion.

A comparison of the aggregate bank clearings in the Dominion for the week ending March 16 shows that Sherbrooke was ahead of six other cities in the amount of business transacted.

Farmers have commenced making sugar and a good season is expected.

Copper and asbestos mining was about the same as last month.

Lumbering in the woods was about finished as the roads commenced to break up.

Sorel.

The month as a rule has been a very good one; work has, everywhere, been plentiful, and more men have been employed in the various manufacturing and industrial establishments in the district.

In Sorel, in particular, activity prevailed.

At the Government shipyard, and also at the other shipyards, several hundred men have been employed in repairing and fitting up boats and vessels.

Commercial activity has also been good. Quite an amount of business has been transacted. Sales have been considerable.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was very good during the month, and much better than during the same month last year. The demand for hands in several industries was not met by the supply. The building trades were rather quiet, but a very active season is expected to commence next month.

The various industries were busily engaged.

There was a material increase in the cost of necessities of life. Meats, but-

ter, potatoes, sugar, as well as rents, were higher.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions during March were fair in nearly all branches of industry and showed a considerable improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Local factories had a good month. The only ones to suffer from the lack of work were unskilled labourers and the building trades, not a single building permit having been taken out. There was, however, less unemployment than during former months, as a large number of young men have enlisted for the war.

Trade in general was more active than during last winter.

Customs receipts at St. Johns during February amounted to \$36,854.57, as against \$24,881.27 for February, 1915.

Three Rivers.

Labour in the city has been quite active, and in the building line work on two large factories, a new school and several other buildings has been going on. Work in most lines, especially in manufacturing, has been steady, and prospects all round were reported good.

Commercial conditions were satisfactory for the season. Railway and transport workers were not so busy as last month, but this was accounted for by the breaking up of the winter roads.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

The labour situation continued about the same as in the previous month. Some manufacturing concerns were very busy. One concern worked day and night with a large staff making food supplies. The rolling mills which have been idle for some time were expected to start up again. Notice to this effect has been received from headquarters of the concern at Montreal.

The two lock works situated in the city are busily engaged at present in filling orders, and the prospects were for a busy season.

There will probably not be much building this year.

The city will do some sewer work in extension of that done last year, but it will not be an extensive undertaking.

Berlin.

Labour conditions for March were practically the same as last month. Furniture factories were working full time. Button factories were busy, while shirt factories were working overtime in some departments. Trunk and bag factories, both large rubber factories, felt factories and breweries were busy, while some shoe factories were working overtime. There was quite a shortage of girls and boys in button, shirt and collar, white-wear and shoe and rubber factories.

Bricklayers and masons, carpenters, builders' labourers and a few other labourers were out of work, but even in these classes a lot of men have taken work in the different factories where vacancies were made owing to men enlisting.

Customs returns for February were \$70,923.87, as compared with \$35,524.41 for the same month last year, an increase of \$35,399.46, or nearly double.

Brantford.

Labour in general was very active in all lines of trade, and the demand for workmen was greater than the supply.

Railway freight departments were taxed to capacity owing to a shortage of cars. Other lines were about normal.

Brockville.

Practically all classes of labour were well employed during March. All classes of trades not usually active at this season have found ready employment in the factories. The supply was not equal to the demand and the Canada

Carriage Company, the Brisco Motor Car Company and the Grand Trunk Railway were all short of men.

Unusual activity prevailed in railway traffic.

Chatham.

Labour conditions generally were fair considering the severe weather the greater part of the month. Bricklayers and all outside workmen were only able to work about two-thirds of the time.

All factories were running full time with one or two exceptions.

Work was held up at the new sugar factory for want of steel, which was the cause of a number of hands being out of work for a time.

Activity prevailed at the Dominion sugar factory at Wallaceburg. The company's imports of raw material from the South average 50 carloads a month.

Galt.

There was a scarcity of some classes of labour owing to recruiting. Machinists, textile workers, carpenters, excavators, general cleaners, moulders, shoemakers, etc., were freely advertised for, and could not be obtained.

The customs returns for Galt and Preston again showed a decided increase over the same month of the previous year.

Building trades were looking forward to a busy season, and some contractors in Preston had material for the erection of buildings on the ground ready to commence operations as soon as the weather permitted.

The Lake Erie and Northern has opened up its freight traffic and seemed to be doing well.

The big machine shops, shoe factories, woollen mills, foundries and various other trades were still running double shifts and working overtime, and there were no signs of an early abatement.

The waterworks department was hampered for the want of excavators, and the work in consequence was much retarded.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for March remained about the same as during the previous month and were on the whole favourable.

Weather conditions were unfavourable for the building trades. Up to the end of the month few permits had been granted and the outlook for the coming season was no better than last year.

Foundries and textile factories were all working full time, and in some instances overtime. Manufacturing generally was active.

The Guelph Radial Railway Board has granted an increase of 1 cent per hour to all motormen and conductors in their employ.

Customs returns for February were \$27,938.72, an increase of \$12,192.80 over the corresponding month of last year.

Wholesale and retail trade was reported fair.

Hamilton.

Labour generally was well employed during March, and was much more active than during the corresponding month of last year.

From present indications the building trades will have a busy season. House building promises to be considerably more active than it was a year ago.

Broom and whisk makers, who have been working on short time for nearly two years, commenced work on full time during the month. Cigar makers and tobacco workers were not as busy as during the previous month. There was still a demand for first-class machinists.

The supply of teamsters was not nearly equal to the demand, and as a result many teams were standing idle which could be actively engaged if help were available. Never before in the history of Hamilton have businesses of all kinds been so handicapped through lack of drivers.

Unskilled labour was more in demand during March than for some time.

Hamilton has secured another important steel industry in the Stanley Steel Company, which has been granted a federal charter with a capital of \$2,500,000. A large plant is to be erected and work commenced as soon as possible.

Work on the plant of the Hamilton By-Products Coke Ovens, Limited, was expected to commence as soon as weather conditions were favourable. The first cost of building and equipment will be \$2,150,000. Employment at the start will be given to 300 men working on night and day shifts.

February customs collections for Hamilton again show record growth. The figures are: February, 1916, \$445,816.20; February, 1915, \$300,039.96.

Kingston.

There has been very little change in labour conditions during March from those of February. There was very little unemployment. In fact the civic works department could not get the supply of street labour needed and had to plough the snow and ice off the streets instead of having the work done with pick and shovel as has been done in former years.

The ice in the harbour has shown signs of breaking up and sailors were busy getting their boats fitted out for the season's work. Quite a number have left the city to get out their boats, which are lying in other ports.

Factories were busily engaged, and prospects were bright for the coming year. It was felt that the shortage of labour would raise the wages of unskilled labour very high this year, indeed it was considered doubtful if the supply would meet the demand.

It was expected that a good deal of work would be done by the civic authorities this year.

Exports for the last three months totalled \$354,000. For the same period of last year the amount was \$102,000, showing an increase of \$252,000.

London.

Industrial conditions continued first class. On the railroads freight traffic was very brisk, with some congestion at divisional points owing to shortage of locomotives. A scarcity of unskilled labourers was noticeable, and numerous advertisements were appearing for this class of workmen. Building trades were quiet, with the exception of painters and paperhangers, who were in demand.

Both wholesale and retail trade increased in volume, and travellers reported sales much better.

Manufacturing conditions as a whole were never better.

Niagara Falls.

March industrial conditions showed but few changes from February. Manufacturing concerns continued busy, and transportation was active. The building trades, public works and agriculture were very seriously delayed by cold weather and snow storms.

The natural gas supply has been very poor at times. The Welland field is rapidly becoming exhausted.

Stamford township adopted a minimum wage of 22½ cents per hour for all employees, and a clause to the same effect will be placed in all contracts.

The late season and deep snow held farm and orchard work back. Even the trimming of trees and vines was delayed. Farm labourers for the season's work were in great demand. The great nurseries in Pelham township engaged numbers of men and prepared for a busy shipping season.

Nearly all manufacturing concerns reported "busy" or "very busy." Custom planing mills alone were dull.

Welland.—A planing mill and a small furniture factory were burned. Industrial conditions were generally good.

Port Colborne.—Lake steamers were fitting out. There was little activity in the dredging fleet as the late season will greatly delay the commencement of the season's work.

Orillia.

There has been an active demand for labour of almost all kinds. While there has been little or no building going on, those who ordinarily engage in the building trades have had no difficulty in finding employment in the factories.

The ratepayers of Orillia have ratified a by-law for borrowing \$35,000 to rebuild the municipal building destroyed by fire last summer. With the insurance money this will provide upwards of \$52,000 for the purpose. The work will be done by day labour.

Retail business has been fairly good.

Ottawa.

Improvement was shown in the local labour situation during March, particularly in regard to unskilled labour. Iron workers (moulders, machinists, etc.) continued busy, while leather workers, pulp and paper makers and the printing trades were, for the most part, fully employed.

The building trades remained slack, with but little prospect of any general activity, save in the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings.

Retailers reported trade improved, with an inclination on the part of the public to make smaller and more numerous purchases.

Many men found temporary employment during the month through the heavy snowfalls and civic preparations to prevent local floods.

Owen Sound.

Factory managers generally reported a shortage of skilled labour. There was a shortage, too, of women employees. Unskilled labour was quite fully employed, though no shortage was reported.

The Union cement plant has begun operations on spring and summer orders. They intend running a single shift till the opening of navigation, and after that time a double shift.

A sash and door factory was being fitted up for the manufacture of toys.

A nut and screw company has closed a contract for the shipment of its products to New Zealand.

Soundings have been made in the harbour by the Government engineer, and while the harbour is generally quite deep enough for heavy draught boats some sections will be dredged deeper this year.

Retail business has been fairly good—better than at the corresponding period last year in most lines.

Building was very quiet.

Peterborough.

The general conditions of the labour market during March was satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over conditions existing during the corresponding period of last year. The building trades and outside workers were quiet. Most of the men, however, have found work in the factories or at other work. Machine shops, foundries and textile factories were very active and the prospect was good for the summer.

Lindsay.—All factories were well employed and busy conditions prevailed in most lines of business. Two new factories were being constructed.

Port Arthur and Fort William

Labour conditions have improved since last month and there has been a very great improvement over the conditions of the corresponding month of last year.

Nearly 300 men have been employed on repair work at the Western dry docks in addition to the 50 employed there in other work.

There has been no exceptional activity in any particular trade, but the car repairers in the Canadian Northern Railway shops have been working since the middle of the month a nine hour day instead of eight hours, which prevailed all winter.

All the engineering shops were busy on repair work in fitting out boats in the harbour, etc.

Ice-breakers have been busy breaking a passage through Thunder Bay to open water since March 25.

The Port Arthur Trades and Labour Council passed a resolution on March 2, and forwarded to the Soldiers' Aid Commission, in favour of all Government positions vacant, where possible, being given to returned soldiers.

Fishing tugs were being overhauled and repaired ready for the spring fishing as soon as the ice breaks.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The indications were that the worst of the long dullness which has been apparent in Sault Ste. Marie and district would soon be over. A new company, composed mostly of Americans, is taking over all the power rights in the St. Mary's river possessed by the Lake Superior Corporation, and was expected to commence to spend about \$2,000,000 in enlargements within a few weeks. The arrangement covers also the transfer of the ferry rights and street car franchises on both sides of the river. It was also expected that work on a drydock would be shortly commenced.

At Bruce Mines, also, conditions were becoming more active. New companies are acquiring some of the mines, also the trap rock industry, and all properties were being started up with increased numbers of workmen. Some mining properties at Michipicoten have also been purchased, and work was expected to commence without delay.

Stratford.

Labour conditions were about the same as last month and there were no idle men. The building trades were quiet owing to weather conditions, but the men in these trades and unskilled labour have secured work in the factories.

Manufacturing industries generally were working to full capacity. There were vacancies for girls in the woollen and knitting mills.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month's business, far ahead of the same time last year.

Customs returns for February were \$23,796.60, an increase of \$3,698.39 over the corresponding month of 1915.

The local excise returns for February were \$5,642.78.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions, taken upon the whole, were quite satisfactory, there being very few unemployed. Practically no building was being done.

Work on the canal was steadily progressing.

Labour conditions in Merritton, Thorold and Pt. Dalhousie continued about the same as during last month.

The Beaver Board plant at Thorold was closed down for a day on account of a small flood.

St. Thomas.

Labour conditions during March were as good as could be expected for the time of year. The building trades were very quiet, but labour generally was well employed. The month compared favourably with the previous month, and conditions were decidedly better than during the corresponding month of last year. Opportunities for employment were good, especially for unskilled labour.

The St. Thomas biscuit works closed down during the month. Financial difficulties were responsible for the failure. Forty women and ten men were thrown out of employment.

Local industries reported the month a very satisfactory one. Iron works reported conditions good. Knitting and shoe companies were busy.

A large deputation representing the Government, the city of London, the London and Port Stanley Railway and the city of St. Thomas paid a visit to Port Stanley during the month for the purpose of investigating contemplated improvements to the harbour. The fish-

ing industry also received the consideration of the delegation with a view to bettering conditions and affording further protection to the source of supply.

Railroad traffic employees were busy. A number of men were taken into service on the Pere Marquette Railway.

Toronto.

The principal feature of the labour situation during March was the shortage of workers in many lines of industry, more especially in the iron trades. Many of the plants are short-handed and deliveries have been considerably delayed in some cases on this account. Building trades continued quiet, but few contracts having been given out. The weather during the greater part of the month was unfavourable for outdoor work owing to severe cold and heavy snowstorms.

The metal and engineering trades were busy. Cabinet makers, furniture workers and upholsterers were fairly well employed. Piano workers were active and men in demand. Printers, bookbinders and lithographers were fair. The National Union organized among the bookbinders some years since has affiliated with the International Bookbinders' Union. Leather workers were busy. Garment workers, custom tailors, hat and cap workers and boot and shoe workers were active. The provision trades had steady work. Cigarmakers were quiet. Railway and street railway employees were active. Teamsters were busy, with a considerable shortage of men. Hotel employees were quiet. Restaurant help, barbers and laundry workers fair. Unskilled labour was well employed.

Navigation companies preparing for the coming season were encountering serious difficulties in securing crews, the shortage of sailors being unprecedented.

In reply to misleading statements as to the number of vacant houses in Toronto, Mayor Church announced, as the result of an investigation, that vacant houses

numbered only 3,500, equal to 3 or 4 per cent of the total number.

The return of customs collections for the port of Toronto during February established a new high record of \$2,535,517, as compared with \$1,387,040 for the corresponding month last year and \$1,532,959 for February, 1914.

The City Council has voted \$198,000 as the city's share of the cost of a double deck bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway over the reservoir ravine in North Toronto.

A publicity campaign to advertise Toronto as a field for new industries will be undertaken. A representative committee was appointed to prepare a plan of campaign and an estimate of the cost to be submitted to a general meeting of the citizens.

Windsor.

Labour conditions have not improved during March, and in fact were not as good as in the previous month.

Although factories were busy, opportunities for outside labour decreased, owing to the larger buildings being about completed and no new buildings being commenced. This, however, has not increased the number of unemployed as most of the artisans and mechanics were finding employment in Detroit where industrial conditions were active.

The motor car industry was very active and all manufacturers of parts and accessories were busy.

Real estate conditions have improved, there being a large demand for houses, which were scarce.

Owing to inclement weather no civic improvements were commenced.

Woodstock.

During March there was employment for everyone, and the problem was to secure men rather than for men to secure work. The demand for skilled mechanics for special work has drawn very heavily on factories engaged in ordinary

lines, and recruiting has also taken a number of men. Some manufacturers complain of the shortage of skilled men.

Farmers, too, were complaining. Many of them have stated they will endeavour in some way to get in a crop, but that they have no notion of how it will be taken off.

Organs and piano manufacturers reported trade better than it has been in some years. The export trade has been seriously affected by the restrictions on British imports, but the Canadian trade was said to be healthier than it has been in a long time.

The furniture trade continued quiet.

Shopkeepers reported business very good and money fairly plentiful.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The general condition of the labour market continued to show improvement. It is some years since the number of unemployed was less than it was at the end of the month. There were no important works under way, yet practically all outdoor workers were absorbed by the normal demands of business.

The enormous fall of snow, over 80 inches, has made lots of work for railroad men keeping the tracks cleared, etc. The Canadian Pacific Railway main line has been kept clear all winter, but difficulty has been encountered on the branch lines.

The Great Northern Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway have had considerable difficulty in operating their roads, the former having been closed to traffic for weeks at a time. The street railway has been unable to recommence its service owing to the snow.

The demand for agricultural labourers and the lack of this help was causing considerable worry to the farmers in the district. It is expected that wages will rule higher than during the past two or three years.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions generally did not improve to a very noticeable extent. Not more than 15 per cent of those in the building trades were employed at any period during the month. The new building of the Ford Motor Company was nearing completion. The building is five stories high, and will be used for putting cars together, the parts of which will be brought from Eastern Canada. One hundred and fifty men will be employed, a considerable increase of the present staff. Three hundred men were fully engaged in preparing the erection of a portion of the addition to the Winnipeg store of the T. Eaton Company. The addition will cost five millions of dollars, and will take about eight years to complete.

Engineering and other trades continued to be well employed. The supply of unskilled labour was inclined to exceed the demand.

As a result of a plebiscite on the closing of bars and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in Manitoba, about 200 hotel employees will be out of work on and after June 1 next.

The amount of grain that passed through Winnipeg during the month was (in bushels) as follows: wheat, 22,843,200; oats, 6,154,400; barley, 8,627,850; flax, 2,357,500.

The civic free employment bureau has filled positions for 530 men.

SASKATCHEWAN.**Moose Jaw.**

The most pressing problem that the west has had to solve for several years is the securing of sufficient labour to put in the crops, do the summer-fallow and take off the crops in the fall.

Farmers were endeavouring to hire men for the entire season and were offering exceptionally high wages. The supply of men has fallen to one-half. In addition the class of men seeking work is below the standard, the men in most

cases being below the usual farm labourer physically and lacking experience in farm work.

The mild weather of the past week has started the snow melting and the land was gradually getting uncovered. As the snow was deep the past winter it will take a considerable time to dry the land enough for seeding operations to begin. In this district very little work will be done until April 15. However, the intervening time will be taken up with overhauling machinery and getting the seed cleaned.

Prince Albert.

Labour conditions were practically identical with those of previous month, the lumber and fuel camps employing any available men. The end of the present month will see the breaking up of the lumber camps and several thousand men will be released. The local mills will start up just as soon as the ice is out of the river, and will employ as many men as possible in view of a good demand for lumber on the prairie and the replenishing of depleted stocks in the lumber yards.

Generally speaking, the men working in the woods have had a good season and have been employed for a much longer period than during the previous winter, not a few having been at work for over five months continuously.

Trade in general was rather dull and little improvement was looked for.

The railroads were much the same as last month as regards transportation. continued snowstorms making operations very difficult.

There was little demand for farm help, and what help may be needed it was expected could be supplied locally.

The lumber industry promises a busy season, the companies operating figure on retaining as many of their men from the camps now breaking up as possible to work in the mills.

Fishing has been fair during the winter, and the lumber camps have taken over a good deal of the catch.

Regina.

Unskilled labour has been well employed, heavy snow storms having been responsible for the large amount of work in clearing the tracks of the railways and street car systems throughout the district.

The Imperial Oil Company has commenced work on its refineries and was employing about 150 men, including rivetters, boilermakers, helpers, carpenters and labourers.

Railway traffic has been fair. The Canadian Pacific Railway reported passenger traffic improving, with many inquiries regarding bringing in friends and relatives from the old country.

The Consolidated Rubber Company of Canada, which some time ago purchased property from the city in the warehouse district, under an agreement to construct a \$40,000 building on the property, has had its agreement revised by the City Council, and is to build a \$25,000 building this year.

Saskatoon.

There has been very little relief work necessary this winter, in fact less than for the last several years. The heavy yield of last year's crop in districts tributary to Saskatoon helped Saskatoon business, especially the wholesale trade.

There has been more or less repair work going on all winter. The heavy snow has caused many men to be used clearing the streets, and the street railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific have been carrying larger section crews than a year ago.

Farmers have been picking up men right along and offering large wages compared with other years.

A steady winter has been experienced in the northern lumber woods.

ALBERTA.**Calgary.**

Labour conditions were about the same as in the preceding month, there being very little demand for any labour

other than farm help, and this demand has been limited owing to the fact that the weather has not been at all suitable to the farmers. It is generally conceded that there will be a shortage of farm labour in this district, and probably a larger number of men will be required as a less amount of fall ploughing was done than in previous years.

The City Council has decided to expend \$250,000 to complete a bridge which has been under construction for some time. Work has already commenced and it was expected that about 100 men would be employed by the first of the month.

There was no movement in the building trades. Wholesale and retail merchants report continued improvement in their business.

The secretary of the Hospitals Commission reports that to March 16 there were 314 listed in the homes for returned soldiers in the province. Employment had been found for 181 men. There were many requests for farm labour, but the men were not all physically fit for that work.

The Associated Charities report giving relief to 94 British and 17 foreign families for the month.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions in the city remained about the same as in the two previous months, but opportunities of employment at farm work increased as the month advanced. While the weather conditions did not indicate an early spring, many farmers were engaging their help much earlier than in former years, fearing a shortage of experienced men. In other lines there was little or no demand for labour and it was thought that with proper distribution the supply would meet the requirements of the farmers of the district and leave a surplus for outside points. East along the Saskatchewan border the demand was brisk, and the superintendent of the municipal employment bureau reported shipping men out in some cases more

than 300 miles. Recruiting for ten different battalions during the last month has absorbed a large portion of the surplus labour supply and conditions as to numbers were much changed as compared with the corresponding period a year ago or even at the first of the present year.

Wholesalers report increased sales of dry goods, clothing, groceries and hardware. Retailers reported a fair demand for almost all kinds of staple commodities, while settled weather was expected to bring further improvement.

Considerable activity was displayed by farmers in making the necessary preparations for the spring work. Farm machinery dealers had a good month.

Coal miners were less active than the previous month, although the demand for coal was fair.

Lethbridge.

Employment in March was not so good as during February. The coal mines were not getting so many orders and were working about half time, so that many of the miners were idle.

There was very little work being done on farms, but some men were being hired. The weather has been unsettled but at the end of the month there was quite a demand for farm help.

Female help in the city and district was in great demand. About 25 persons could have been placed, but there were none on hand. This applies more particularly to cooks on farms.

Wholesale and retail trade remained steady. Shipments of wheat continued.

Farmers were getting ready for seed time. Help was expected to be scarce, although there were many idle but inexperienced men. Teamsters were in demand.

Medicine Hat.

Labour was very well employed and all local industries reported a fairly good month's work.

The demand for farm help will probably be greater than the supply this spring owing to the large number of farm helpers enlisting.

The total bank clearings for February amounted to \$1,176,089, compared with \$760,421 for the corresponding month last year.

Customs receipts for February totalled \$3,587.70, as compared with \$3,777.69 for February, 1915.

Business was reported brisk at the Land Office. There were 60 entries: 32 homesteads, 22 pre-emptions, and six purchased homesteads.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported an improvement in business over the previous month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

During March there was a slight improvement in some of the industries in so far as labour was employed generally, while in other industries conditions remained practically the same as during February.

There was little change in commercial conditions, although there was a noticeable improvement in railroad freight traffic.

From all quarters in the district reports were being received that activities in the lumbering industry were increasing.

Post and pole dealers, also a branch of the lumbering industry, were also very busy and reported good prices were being offered.

Conditions in the coal mining industry continued to be very satisfactory, although some interruptions in operations occurred during March, owing to car shortage.

Coke manufacturing continues to be very brisk, owing to increasing activity in metaliferous mining in West Kootenay.

Nanaimo.

Conditions in the labour market have not shown much change. The number of miners seeking work has shown an increase owing to one company laying off some men and others returning from the mines in the Northwest owing to slackness in work. The number seeking employment, however, was not so large as during the winter months.

Merchants, wholesale and retail, reported business very quiet.

Sawmills in the district were working steadily, though not to full capacity. Logging camps were beginning to show more activity than for some time past.

The coal mines in the city and district, with one or two exceptions, were operating steadily. There were still a number of miners looking for work in the district.

Nelson.

Some few of the sawmills were starting to operate again, owing to improved demand from the Prairie Provinces. The Cascade mill, which will employ the largest number of men (about 80), was expected to run all summer. The Edgewood mill, which has a crew of 65 men at the mill and about 200 in the woods, began sawing. The company reported a growing demand for lumber.

With the clearing of the line between the Lucky Jim mine and the mill at Rosebery, and the thawing out of these flumes, shipments will continue without interruption in future. The Golden Fawn mine at Sheep Creek has started again.

Kootenay and Boundary mines during February showed an increase of 1,245 tons over shipments during the same period in 1915.

New Westminster.

The labour situation for the greater part of March was much the same as during February, but towards the end of the month some improvement was noticeable.

The Canadian Northern Railway has begun operations at Port Mann, five miles up the river, upwards of 100 men being put to work constructing a turntable, a ferry launch, and in the conversion of two whaling schooners into tug boats for car ferry service. If the company's announced programme is carried out there will be considerable work at Port Mann during the summer. A company engaged in box making is arranging to put on a double shift and run night and day to keep up with orders, largely Australian.

Factories were running full time in most cases, although the sash and door establishments were still slack.

Prince Rupert.

Labour conditions in Prince Rupert were very quiet, with little prospect for betterment during April. Retrenchment is to be followed as far as municipal affairs are concerned. The City Council does not give any promise of any new work being started. Work on public works was at a standstill, and all trades were feeling the general depression.

New schedules are announced for the Alaskan run by steamship companies. The Grand Trunk announce that they will enter the field and run a service in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific road through to eastern points. This with the increased activity at a number of mining centres gives promise of an improvement in the matter of freight shipments and passenger traffic.

The strike of the fishermen employed by the Vessel Owners' Association of Seattle is being watched with interest by other companies and men employed in that line of trade. A settlement is looked for in a few weeks. In the meantime numbers of the boats, after disposing of their catches in the city, clear for Seattle, where they will await settlement of dispute. The association own 90 vessels, carrying 334 dories and 877 men. The men with few exceptions are members of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, successors to the Halibut Fish-

ermen's Union. Prince Rupert is affected from the fact that many of these boats have been making this their port of call, disposing of their catches, purchasing bait and supplies, and in outfitting generally.

The mining industry was giving every evidence of becoming active. Numbers of parties were outfitting in the city and prospectors were bringing in good reports from a number of camps.

With the opening of spring increased activity in lumbering was expected in Prince Rupert district.

Weather conditions and the dispute of the men of one of the larger companies was having the effect of lessening shipments during the latter part of the month.

Vancouver.

The general labour situation showed but little change from the very quiet conditions which have prevailed through the past winter.

Relief was being given by the city to 522 families, in the form of rents, groceries and fuel, and to 127 physically infirm men in the form of meal and bed tickets, at a total monthly cost of \$4,500.

Steps are being taken through the civic relief department to secure cheap transportation from the Canadian Pacific Railway to take men experienced in farm work to the prairies. Three hundred and fifty men have applied for this privilege. The local Trades and Labour Council has protested to the Saskatchewan Government against labourers being brought into that province from the United States while there are men available here.

According to Provincial Government report, about 100,000 people have left British Columbia since the outbreak of war. The skilled mechanics included in that figure were largely building tradesmen.

Customs receipts for February were \$449,571.47, as compared with \$538,821.18 for February, 1915.

A proposal had been put before the Police Commissioners to establish the office of Public Defender, to defend poor prisoners in the city police court, but on grounds of economy the suggestion was left in abeyance.

Fire losses during February were \$5,017, as against \$93,725 for January.

Retail clerks and their employers are seeking to have a weekly half holiday established by law at the present session of the Provincial Legislature.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act, which has been promised by the Provincial Government at this session, is being strenuously opposed by the insurance companies.

The Trades and Labour Council has again protested before the Board of License Commissioners against the employment of Asiatics in hotels.

Large terminal works are projected by the Great Northern and Canadian Northern railway companies. Both are being pressed to proceed by the City Council in order to relieve the unemployed situation.

An outstanding feature of civic affairs is the drastic reduction of the estimates of the several departments, owing to a heavy drop in revenue.

Rents were showing an inclination to fall owing to the large number of vacant houses in the city.

A new shipyard has been established at Port Moody near here. Two new box factories, a leather belting factory, and a concern for the manufacture of pressure valve gauges for pneumatic tires have also been started.

Victoria.

With the coming of spring weather labour conditions have shown improvement in some classes of labour, a number of men having obtained employment at garden work, while others have secured work with farmers. The whaling company has commenced to sign on crews for the whaling vessels, which are expected to leave for the whaling grounds early in April. The logging camps,

which were closed down during the winter months, have, in a number of cases, commenced operations, giving work to a goodly number of men. The shipbuilding yards were busy, two of them running day and night shifts.

The building trades were very dull, a large percentage of the men who were employed at these trades having either enlisted or gone to other parts.

At the annual meeting of the Friendly Help Association it was stated that the total expenditure for the year amounted to \$5,584 for the relief of destitute families. In addition \$1,119 was expended on account of interned aliens, which amount has been refunded by the Dominion Government.

The Dominion Government has commenced the erection of buildings for the

Marine Department on the old Indian Reserve, a wharf having already been built for the accommodation of Government steamers.

The Provincial Legislature was opened March 2. Among the measures to be laid before the House are bills respecting Workmen's Compensation and loans to farmers at a low rate of interest.

Owing to cold, wet weather, farming operations on southern Vancouver Island are from two weeks to a month later than usual this season.

With weather conditions more settled, good progress was being made constructing the breakwater and piers at the outer docks, the number of men employed having been considerably increased.

REPORTS OF WOMEN CORRESPONDENTS.

Montreal.

Female labour has not been affected in any remarkable way during March. Conditions compared favourably with the corresponding month of 1915.

Women stenographers and bookkeepers, who have felt the effects of the war owing to the reducing of hands in offices, have of late been offered vacancies left through men enlisting. In one of the principal banks as many as 20 women clerks were taken on during March.

Milliners and dressmaking establishments have been fairly busy. In retail stores the spring trade has been encouraged by mild weather.

The manufacture of gloves has recently received a new development in Montreal. A factory has been started where a finer grade of gloves will be made than has hitherto been attempted. Some 25 women were employed and were being initiated by experts in the trade.

The toy industry.—The Canadian Handicrafts Guild has decided to hold another contest at which prizes will be offered for the best specimens of hand-

made toys. Anyone wishing to compete may communicate with "Canadian Handicrafts Guild," Room 33, Merchants' Bank Building, corner St. Catherine and University streets, Montreal.

Women's work in connection with the Patriotic Fund has grown owing to the ever-increasing number of men enlisting. Apart from the cashier, accountant and ten stenographers at the central offices, the 150 workers who help do so entirely gratuitously. The social service branch, established some months ago, has been doing very useful work. The visiting housekeeper (see *Labour Gazette*, Dec., 1915, page 694) has given demonstrations in domestic science, bread-making, buying and preparing food, sanitation and other matters. Many families are also helped with their sewing, the housekeeper gives instructions and directs the work when necessary. Red Cross war clubs have been started and much interest is shown by the women.

Women on School Boards.—Unanimous support was given by the Trades

and Labour Council at a recent meeting to the movement on foot to allow women to serve on school boards. The Protestant Board of School Commissioners, on the 8th inst., ruled as follows regarding the same question: "We declare ourselves in favour of such an alteration in the general law of the province as will make it permissible for women to become members of all public school boards."

Hygiene.—The Montreal Publicity Association has decided to hold a cleaning-up campaign under the direction of a special committee. A contest is to be established among school children as to who will keep yards, lanes and front plots adjacent to their homes in a suitable condition. Prizes will be awarded later.

Technical education. — The closing exercises of the present season were held in the Commercial and Technical High School at the beginning of March. Attendance at the evening classes has been more regular, but, owing to the war, smaller.

Forty-five classes, with 887 members, were held this season, as against 69 classes and 1,425 pupils last year.

The enrolment for the classes given specially for women was large. For cooking 11 classes were held and the enrolment was 211. Sewing and dress-making, eight classes; enrolment, 137. Millinery, four classes; enrolment, 110.

Toronto.

The advertising pages of the daily papers give a fair idea of the amount of employment available in offices and factories in Toronto. For the greater part of the month there have been seven full length columns of "Wanted—Female Help," three of these for domestics and four for factory and office help. The fact that many women and girls who entered domestic service during the period of depression have been returning to their previous occupations, in addition to the fact that no domestics

have been coming to Canada from England, will account for the extra demand for domestics. The two chief causes for the shortage in office and factory help are the numbers of men from these who have enlisted and whose places are to be filled by women, and the numbers of women, usually the most experienced operators, etc., who are marrying soldiers. As a rule it is the lack of help that is responsible for so much night work, and not that the factories are unusually busy. In many cases an increase in wages paid has been reported.

Employment for shoe workers has been exceptionally steady for the past few months, due largely to army orders.

All whitewear firms were busy and advertising for help, especially experienced operators.

In spite of night work the various biscuit factories have not been able to keep pace with their orders.

Knitting mills, paper box factories, candy factories, garment workers and laundries have been working from one to five nights a week, and a soap company every night till nine o'clock.

The Bias Corset Company has closed its factory temporarily. From 35 to 50 girls had been employed there. Dissatisfaction among some of these over hours and wages paid resulted in the closing of the factory, which will be re-organized and opened in a few weeks.

Winnipeg.

Demand for female labour was much in excess of the record of one year ago, owing to vacancies occasioned by recruiting being offered to young women in offices and stores, and to the increase in business in the stores over the same period last year. One large concern reported an increase of 1,000 over the number of hands employed a year ago.

Garment makers were busily engaged on war contracts, working full time with increasing staffs. Bookbinders were slack, and were working with reduced staff and short hours. Otherwise factory help was fairly well employed. The

agencies state they can always fill vacancies in this class of employment.

The domestic problem seems to be increasing. Of 175 positions reported at the Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau, only 37 could be filled by the Bureau during February.

Stenographers were in demand, and many good openings were being offered. It seems difficult to secure experienced stenographers. Some offices offering permanent positions at low salaries were finding difficulty in securing stenographers.

Bookkeepers and office girls are finding employment to take the place of men enlisting. The Business Girls' Club of the Young Women's Christian Association has started a course of instruction for the purpose of enabling the girls to make themselves efficient in the new lines of work they desire to follow. The course will consist of ten lectures, which will include principles of efficient handwriting, the study of banking methods, correspondence, handling complaints, memory training, and profits.

A bureau has been opened for the registration of such girls and women as are willing to take up men's labours.

Milliners were busy, also dressmakers. Telephone girls have been increasingly employed since New Year's.

Nurses were finding cases of longer duration than in the earlier months of the war. The number on the registry at the end of the month was 20. School teachers were well employed.

The T. Eaton Company, Limited, has opened a home where young lady employees of the company are offered most comfortable quarters. As the accommodation is limited, only a small percentage of their staff will be able to take advantage of the home in a permanent way, but the rest rooms are available to all at noon hours and each evening until ten.

Vancouver.

The slight improvement in labour conditions noted in February was maintained during the past month, and an

increased demand for workers in trades where the season was just commencing was apparent.

A decrease in the supply of domestic help made some difficulty in filling all positions offered, but it was considered by some that conditions were not such as to justify the importation of women labour and objection was made in various organizations to the proposal of the Salvation Army for bringing "war" widows from Britain to this province.

The report of the City Relief Officer for Vancouver shows that over 100 widows and deserted wives depend for support upon the city relief, owing to inability to obtain employment of a nature that their circumstances make it possible for them to accept.

Several local banks have filled vacancies made by the enlistment of their male clerks by employing women on work done hitherto by male clerks.

The question of a weekly half holiday for retail employees was brought before the public during the past month, both employers and employees taking steps to secure provincial legislation thereon.

In particular employments, reports show that while the demand for domestic help has not increased, a falling off of the supply has made somewhat difficult the filling of positions offered, while a slight increase in the wage offered was noted, the average being between \$15 and \$22 per month for general domestic help.

The report of the Free Civic Employment Bureau for Women shows:

	Registered.	Placed.
General help	11	27
Housekeepers	4	9
Nursemaids	2	4
Day work	2	20
Waitresses	1	1
Chambermaids	1	..
Nurses	1	2
Companion help	2	2
Cooks	2	..
Laundress . . . . .	..	1
Stenographer . . . . .	..	1
Dressmaker	1	1
	27	68
	—	—

Only 27 new applicants registered during the month, the remainder placed in positions were on the books at the beginning of the month. Comparison with the previous month shows that the demand has not increased, the registrations were less.

Garment workers were fully occupied, and the opening of the spring season caused increased activity in other needle-work trades, such as dressmaking, millinery and tailoring, and although the demand for sales clerks, laundry workers, boot and shoe workers and candy workers did not increase, those employed were fully occupied.

The demand for office assistants and stenographers remained very small, a number of each seeking and not obtaining employment; some remained unem-

ployed; others sought and accepted other lines of work temporarily.

Trained nurses were not fully occupied in spite of the fact that a number have left the city to take up work with the Red Cross Society in Britain and France.

The Graduate Nurses Association executive officers were actively engaged during the month making arrangements to obtain the enactment by the provincial legislature at this session of the "Registered Nurses Bill." The bill contemplates the establishment of a standard of efficiency, upon the attainment of which a nurse may use the abbreviation of "R.G.N." after her name. The object of the bill is to give to the Graduate Nurses Association of British Columbia the control and regulation of the nursing profession in this province.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING MARCH, 1916.

REFERENCE was made in the March number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application received from the employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company in the locomotive and car department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to deal with a dispute between these workmen and the employing company, growing out of the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement providing for increased

wages, reduction of working hours and improved conditions of employment.

A Board was established on March 13, Messrs. James Simpson, of Toronto, and George S. Kerr, K.C., of Hamilton, being appointed members thereof on the nomination of the employees and of the employing company respectively. The Board was completed on March 28 by the appointment of His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, of Hamilton, as chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN CORPORATION OF EDMONTON AND STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

THE report was received on March 11 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of Edmonton and its street railway employees, members of Local No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The report was signed by all three members and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the civic authorities and the employees' organization disposing of the various points at issue.

The Board in this matter was established at the employees' instance on November 17, Messrs. J. E. Wallbridge, K.C., and William MacAdams, both of Edmonton, being appointed members thereof on the nomination of the Corporation of Edmonton and of the employees respectively. The Honourable Mr. Justice McCarthy, of Edmonton, was appointed as chairman on December 4 on the joint recommendation of the other Board members. On account of his inability to act in this capacity, Mr. Frank Ford, K.C., of Edmonton, was appointed on December 20 in his place on Messrs. Wallbridge and MacAdams' recommendation.

Report of Board.

The text of the Board report and of the agreement between the parties is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Corpora-

tion of Edmonton (employer) and its street railway employees, being members of Local Number 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

All questions dealt with in the reference to us having been adjusted by a settlement arrived at between the parties, except the matter arising out of the dismissal of W. H. Clark, motorman, the cause of the dismissal being that, while running his car on the nineteenth day of December, 1915, he ran into or had a rear end collision with another car; this matter having been left to be adjusted by us as a Board of Arbitration under an agreement entered into between the City of Edmonton and the Association.

It is unnecessary to state the evidence which was given before us in view of the decision which we have arrived at.

We are of the opinion that the superintendent or traffic manager, Mr. Moir, was, in view of the serious consequences which might have arisen from such an accident, justified in dismissing Clark. It is possible, however, that had the evidence, as it was brought out before us, been available to the superintendent, he might have been justified in taking a more lenient view.

As all the other matters of dispute have been amicably settled, we are disposed to meet this case in the same spirit of compromise and find that the interests of justice will be fully met by relieving Clark from the dismissal and substituting for such dismissal a suspension from the date of the accident to the end of the present month, namely the thirty-first of January, 1916.

We do not consider that it is open to us to make any suggestion as to the policy to be followed in future by the superintendent, but think it wise to state that the ruling made by us on this reference should not be taken in any sense as a precedent which should govern future cases.

We find that Clark should be re-instated on the first day of February, 1916.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

(Signed) FRANK FORD.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACADAMS.

(Signed) J. E. WALLBRIDGE.

AGREEMENT entered into this twentieth day of January, 1916, between the Committee of Council, on behalf of the City of Edmonton, and Messrs. Hoover, Clark and Ward, the committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 569.

It is agreed between us to accept the following settlement of the matters in dispute:

1. That the agreement between the City of Edmonton and Local Division No. 569, entered into on the thirty-first day of August, 1915, be amended by adding to clause three the following paragraphs:

"When it is necessary to curtail expenses by laying off workmen in any branch of the trades, the last man employed will be laid off first, and so on. When employing a man for service in

any of the respective trades, the man last laid off in that particular branch of trade, if available, will be given preference of employment, and a man shall not be considered a new man in re-starting.

"Where men in the car barns have been advanced to any positions, and in case such men are affected through a reduction of force, they shall be reduced to the position and rank from which last advanced in preference to being laid off.

"Seniority list to be available to the Association."

2. That Herbert Ward remain in the position he now occupies.

3. That Ernest Ward be placed as car repairer in his order of seniority on the day shift.

4. That G. Davis, who was laid off, be discharged.

5. That H. Meyers, who has been re-instated, be retained in the service.

6. That A. Collier be given his position on his return from active service.

7. That F. J. Knight be placed on the spare list of motormen and conductors.

8. That the award of the Board of Conciliation sitting as a Board of Arbitration in the case of W. H. Clark be binding on both parties.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of Council:

(Signed) R. N. FRITH,

Chairman.

Signed on behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, Local Division No. 569:

(Signed) F. A. HOOVER.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Statement by the Minister of Labour During a Debate in Parliament.—The Minister's Correspondence with Provincial Governments.

A DEBATE of much interest and importance occurred in Parliament on Monday, March 27, on the subject of technical education. The Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, former Minister of Labour, moved the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this House, measures should be taken at the earliest opportunity to give effect to the report on technical education."

Mr. Lemieux spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution, discussing in some detail the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education and strongly urging the adoption of these recommendations. Touching the matter of jurisdiction, Mr. Lemieux remarked that, while education undoubtedly fell within the sphere of the provinces, this did not prevent the Dominion co-operating with the provinces in industrial training as in other matters, and the Dominion, he urged, should make grants for industrial training on the lines recommended by the Commission. "When one reads the report," said the Honourable Mr. Lemieux, "and the conclusions, it is easy to gather the idea that no encroachment is made on provincial autonomy; that, although the Dominion Government aids by means of annual subsidies to the amount of \$3,350,000, yet the provincial jurisdiction over technical education is not lost and not encroached upon."

Statement by Minister of Labour.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, made the following statement in reply:

I very cordially endorse every word that has been uttered by the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) concerning the advantages that would accrue to this country from a thorough and well-diffused system of technical education and industrial training. It seems to me that it requires no elaborate argument to make it clear that scientific knowledge of the properties of raw materials and a practical familiarity with the various processes of manufacture are essential to skilled workmen; that they increase efficiency, enlarge output, and improve quality. Other things being equal, knowledge and experience always triumph over ignorance and inexperience. The skilled workman commands the largest wage and produces the largest, finest and most valuable output. That is true in every walk and calling of life, whether it be that of farmer, artisan, merchant, chemist, or professor. As technical education and industrial training increase the worth and influence of the individual, so they enlighten the community and enrich and strengthen the State. These are mere truisms readily accepted by every thinking man. So that it seems to me that the question before us is not whether technical education and industrial training are desirable—indeed, are of the highest national importance, and should be brought within the reach of every youth in the land—but rather how best can these advantages be placed before them. The Government is quite alive to the importance of practical as well as cultural education, and realizes that inestimable advantages would accrue to Canada had every youth an opportunity of acquiring technical education and training in the particular vocation

chosen for his or her life work. Especially, I think, do we owe it to the mechanic, the artisan, and other wage earners, to provide them an opportunity to qualify themselves for larger earning power and to take a more prominent and influential place in the various activities in which our people are engaged. Mr. Speaker, I assure the House that ample arrangements are being made and will be made to provide facilities for disabled returning soldiers, in all suitable cases, to secure a training, and to be enabled, so far as possible, to maintain themselves in independence and self-respect. The motion brought before the House by the hon. member for Rouville calls upon us to give effect at the earliest opportunity to the scheme set forth in the report made by the Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Training. Important as we regard this work from a national viewpoint, and desirous as we are to see it extended and more vigorously prosecuted, we are unwilling, at least at the present time, to accept this motion, for the following among other reasons:

The Commission on Technical Education were not authorized or requested or invited to make any recommendations or to express any opinions as a basis for any action by this Parliament. The Provincial Legislatures, to which, by our constitution, the subject of education is exclusively assigned, have not expressed their approval of the scheme recommended in the report, and I believe, in many instances at least, do not approve of it. The scheme itself is very elaborate and would, I believe, prove impracticable and unsatisfactory.

A few years ago, as my hon. friend has said, the hon. member for South Wellington (Mr. Guthrie) brought this matter very clearly before the members of this House. The position taken by the Government of that day, of which my hon. friend from Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) was a member—and in stating their position I have no desire to find fault, but simply to state to the House,

as a fact, the position then taken—as expressed by my predecessor, the then Minister of Labour, is to be found in the Hansard of December 6, 1909. Speaking on the resolution presented by my hon. friend from South Wellington, which was to the effect, in substance, that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the needs of Canada, and also to devise ways and means for meeting those needs, my predecessor said:

The resolution asks only for a commission to inquire into the needs of this country. It suggests, however, that the commission should also report of ways and means. * * * * All of this raises a question which has been debated many times in this House, and one which we cannot consider too carefully—whether or not the good which might be done by the appointment of a body by this Government to further the work of technical education might not be in part undone by the mischief which the appointment of such a body might create were the motives and purposes of this Government in establishing such a commission not fully apprehended and understood. The hon. member for South Wellington has said that communications have already been received to the effect that there would be no objection on the part of the provinces to such a course. Well, Sir, it seems to me that before the Dominion Government should take the step suggested in the resolution there should be something more than this negative attitude on the part of the provinces. It should not be a case of no objection, but a case of an earnestly expressed desire which the Government should be asked to listen to. I think the risk should not be run of raising a great constitutional question in a matter of such great national importance until at least the exact position of this Government with regard to this question is fully and rightly understood by the different provinces and by the people in the country. To my mind the section of the British North America Act which says that “the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education,” undoubtedly gives to the provinces the right of legislation in all matters respecting education, and if this Parliament were to attempt to legislate on matters affecting education, as set forth in this section, I think this Parliament would be going beyond the powers which are given to it in the British North America Act.

Mr. Louis Lavergne, a prominent member of this House at that time, the representative of Drummond and Arthabasca, now a member of the Senate, used these words:

We know that everything relating to education is under the jurisdiction of the local governments, and for my part I would like the authority to remain vested with these governments. I do not want the Federal Government to interfere later on with our education affairs.

Just now we are secure from all danger with regard to education. I am anxious to keep for my province its self-government in its integrity, and I believe that all the other provinces are anxious also to preserve their autonomy. I would not, therefore, let anybody infringe upon it.

We have heard so much talk about the question of separate schools that we should not desire that matter to be brought up again. Our system is perfectly good, and I confess that I am against that motion if it is intended to deprive us of our rights with regard to education. If, on the contrary, the question is for the Federal Government to interfere only in order to give moneys with a view to assist provinces in the establishment of technical schools, I shall approve the motion, provided the moneys be given to the provincial governments and they have the right to control the appropriation of the funds and to manage them as they think proper, but not otherwise.

I think this motion is actually dangerous, because if it were adopted we in favour of separate schools would find ourselves, later on, in a very bad position.

As I have already said, if I were obliged to vote on the merits of this proposition, I would vote against it. But as the question is on the adjournment of the debate, I am in favour of this latter motion.

The motion to adjourn the debate was carried, and nothing further was done during that session. That was in December, 1909. Later on in the same month the Government appear to have thought favourably of the appointment of a commission to gather information only, but, before risking even that step, they thought it prudent to consult with the various provincial premiers to ascertain whether or not there was any objection to the appointment of a commission to gather information solely, and that was the only object of appointing that commission. This is the letter that was sent to the various provincial premiers:

Minister of Labour, Canada,

Ottawa, December 13, 1909.

Dear Sir,—The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and pre-

sent equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. It is intended that the commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

Hon. members will notice the emphasis placed upon that:

It is intended that the commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information, when obtained, to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

No invitation for any recommendations or any opinions, but an emphatic statement that it is proposed to appoint a commission to gather information for the benefit of the provinces. That was the position taken by this Government in writing the premiers of the various provinces:

This letter continues:

I may say that the view of the government is that a commission of the kind suggested might render valuable services to the Dominion as a whole, since it would be in a position to conduct an inquiry on a wider and more comprehensive scale than might be considered desirable or possible in the case of the different provinces, and which if undertaken by the provinces individually must lead inevitably to the duplication and reduplication of energy and expense.

It is recognized, however, that the work of such a commission, to be of national service, should have the hearty endorsement of the governments of the several provinces of the Dominion, and I am, therefore, writing to ask if the appointment by the federal authorities of a commission of the character and scope suggested.

Merely to gather information for the benefit of the provinces.

Would meet with the approval of your government, and to inquire, in particular, inasmuch as some doubt has been expressed on the point, whether exception to such a course would be taken on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King.

That was the letter which went forward to each of the nine Prime Ministers.

The then Prime Minister of New Brunswick, my hon. friend who is now Minister of Marine and Fisheries, replied on December 16, as follows:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 13th instant, informing me that the Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as regards industrial training and technical education, and into the system of methods of technical instruction prevailing in other countries, specially in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

I entirely agree with the view of the government to the effect that a commission of this kind might render valuable service to the Dominion as a whole, and I have no hesitation in saying that the appointment by the federal authorities of a commission of the character and scope—

To gather information merely.

—suggested in your letter would meet with the approval of my government and no exception would be taken to such a course on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. D. Hazen.

On the same date the late Sir J. P. Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, wrote:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 13th instant.

I understand the object of the proposed commission, to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respect training and technical education, and into the system of methods for technical instruction obtaining in other countries, will be solely for the purpose of gathering information. This being so, I see no objection to the creation of the commission, and no exception will be taken to it on the part of the province of Ontario.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. P. Whitney.

On the same date, this letter was written by the then Prime Minister of Manitoba:

Winnipeg, December 16, 1909.

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of yours under date of December 13th, regarding the advisability of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the industrial training and technical education of Canada.

I appreciate the fact that education is a matter under the constitution entirely vested in the provinces and realize that it is a delicate question on which to give advice such as you solicit.

The matter is an important one and I think, in view of the rapid strides along industrial lines that the Canadian people are making, there is necessity for more attention being given to technical education than what has been the practice or custom in the past.

I shall certainly be pleased to see more interest taken in this matter and our young men better qualified for the opportunities that are offered along industrial lines by having a first-class technical education to qualify them for the responsible and important position that are awaiting men of that quality.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) R. P. Roblin.

The Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island wrote on 18th December:

Charlottetown, December 18, 1909.

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant regarding the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a royal commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education and into the systems and methods of technical education obtaining in other countries, etc., with the request that the matter should be considered and approved of by the government of this province, and whether exception to such a course would be taken on the grounds of jurisdiction.

In reply I beg to say that your proposal meets with the approval of our government, and I wish to assure you that no exception will be taken upon the grounds of jurisdiction. We believe it would be in the interests of the

country at large that such a commission should be appointed, and that all possible information be obtained upon a subject of so much importance.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) F. L. Haszard.

On 21st December, 1909, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan wrote:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. King,—I have duly received your letter of December 13 on the subject of technical education and the proposal now under consideration by your government for instituting an inquiry by a royal commission and which asks whether the proposal meets with the approval of the Saskatchewan government and whether any exception would be taken by us on the ground of jurisdiction.

I may very readily state that the Saskatchewan government will raise no objection against the proposed inquiry by the Dominion government on any grounds; on the contrary we believe that the federal government is the proper authority to proceed in the matter in the way proposed, that it is a subject which can be more efficiently, economically and effectively dealt with by the central government than by the various provincial governments; and, in addition that, inasmuch as industrial training and technical instruction intimately affect trade and commerce, these branches of education ought to be viewed from the national rather than from the provincial standpoint.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) Walter Scott.

The Prime Minister of Nova Scotia on the 23rd of the same month wrote the Hon. Mr. King:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of the advisability of appointing a royal commission to inquire into the needs of technical education.

I would be delighted to see such a commission appointed by your government; in fact, I have long advocated such a course being taken and you can accept my assurance that such a course, if adopted, will meet with the hearty approbation of the government of Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. H. Murray.

On 28th December, on behalf of the Prime Minister of Alberta, the following letter was written to Mr. King:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Hon. Premier Rutherford to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th in reference to the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a royal commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education.

I am directed by the Premier to say that this subject meets with the hearty endorsement and approval of his government.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) M. J. Macleod.

The Prime Minister of Quebec wrote to the Hon. Mr. King on 30th December:

Hon. W. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have submitted to my colleagues of the executive council the letter you were kind enough to write to me on the 13th inst., asking me whether the government of the province of Quebec would approve the appointment by the federal authorities of a commission to make an investigation concerning technical instruction in this country.

We are of the opinion, my colleagues and myself, that anything pertaining to public education—whether the subject be special teaching or general teaching—belongs to the provinces exclusively, and I want to write you so, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that point. As, on the other hand, you give me the assurance that the federal authorities, in instituting a commission of investigation, would simply do it with a view to help the provincial governments by having collected information which they would later on put at the disposal of the latter, we see no objection to the appointment of such a commission.

Please accept, sir, the expression of my highest regard.

(Sgd.) Lomer Gouin,
Prime Minister.

The members of the House will notice how emphatically the Premier of Quebec deals with the question of jurisdiction. On the 15th January, 1910, the then Premier of British Columbia wrote to the Hon. Mr. King:

Dear Sir,—I beg to confirm my telegram to you of January 10, as follows:

Owing to absence of Minister of Education with whom I wished to confer, regret being unable to reply sooner to your favour regarding technical education. He has now returned and an answer will be sent you promptly.

Having since then had an opportunity of consulting with the Minister of Education, I beg to state that the appointment of a commission by the Dominion to inquire into the subject of industrial training and technical instruction meets with the approval of this government.

It is not the intention of the government of this province to take exception to the course you propose on any grounds of jurisdiction.

I might add that this government will gladly afford any facilities in its power to assist in carrying out the object in view.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Richard McBride.

Before the commissioners entered upon their work, and at the time the commission was handed to them, they gathered together in the office of the Minister of Labour. It is only fair to this commission to say that the Order in Council providing for the appointment of the commission went further than this letter to the several premiers. I read the portion of it that is material:

The minister further recommends that the said commissioners be instructed and empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary, in the Dominion of Canada, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, France, Germany, and subject to the approval of the minister, elsewhere on the continent of Europe; also the purpose of the commission shall be that of gathering information when obtained to be carefully compiled, and together with such recommendations as it may seem expedient to the commission to make, published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution.

You will notice that the Order in Council did not restrict the commission to the gathering of information merely, but provided for the making of such recommendations as they might see fit. But it also provided that both opinions and recommendations should be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available

for distribution generally. Then the Government changed the phraseology a little and set forth in the operative part of the commission that:

And we do hereby require and direct our said commissioners to report to our Minister of Labour the result of their investigations, together with the evidence taken before them, and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon.

As I said a moment ago, when the commission was handed to the chairman of the commission in the office of the Minister of Labour, all the members of the commission being present, they were instructed as follows:

Hon. Mr. King presented the chairman with the commission as signed by the Governor and outlined the work of the body. Owing to the limitations which the constitution imposed, the scope of the commission was necessarily confined to that of gathering information which would subsequently be placed at the disposition of the several provinces.

That is the instruction which was given to all the members of the commission and it was in accordance with the letter which was sent out to the various provincial premiers. It was proposed that this commission should gather information only for the benefit of the several provinces. But, as I said a moment ago, the Order in Council also included recommendations and the commission spoke of any opinions that the commissioners might form. But, in view of the letter that the then Minister of Labour wrote to the various provincial premiers, and the verbal instructions that he gave to the commission when in his office, it is apparent that he intended that their recommendations and opinions should be for the benefit of the provinces and not as laying down the basis for any action on the part of this Parliament. It will be clear, I think, Mr. Speaker, that the various provincial premiers understood that the object and work of this commission should be confined to the gathering of information to be sent to the various provinces for their benefit.

The commission was appointed in June, 1910, and reported early in the year 1914. As soon as the report was completed it was sent out to the various provincial premiers: That was, I think, in the month of May, 1914, only a few months before the war broke out. Then, the four volumes of this report were sent to the provincial premiers accompanied by a letter. As soon as the reports were completed we sent them out with this letter dated March 12, 1914:

My Dear Sir,—

You will perhaps recall communications exchanged in December, 1909, between my predecessor as Minister of Labour and yourself, with reference to the advisability of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a Royal Commission "to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education," etc., my predecessor going on to remark: "It is intended that the commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information when obtained to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the provinces and available for general distribution." Letters were similarly exchanged on this subject with the Prime Ministers of the other provinces of Canada. None of the replies received objected to the appointment of the commission, and several contained expressions of cordial approval of the proposed course of action.

The Dominion Government appointed a royal commission in June, 1910, and the commission in due course reported. I deemed it well, before bringing the report formally to your attention, to await receipt of the concluding section (part 17), in view particularly of the fact that this part contains a report of the inquiry of the commission in Canada itself. Copies of this part having been received, the four volumes comprising the report are now sent you, and I should be pleased to receive, as soon as may be possible, an expression of your views as to the general nature of the report, and especially concerning the recommendations contained therein. Any suggestion you may be pleased to make will be submitted to my colleagues, and will receive, you may rest assured, careful consideration.

The earlier volumes of the report have been already forwarded to each member of your government and to many of your leading officers.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) T. W. Crothers.

(A similar letter was addressed to the Prime Ministers of each of the other provinces.)

I am now going to read a few of the replies we got. The first is a letter from the secretary of the late Sir J. P. Whitney, which reads:

Toronto, March 13, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 12, addressed to Sir James Whitney in regard to the Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

In the absence of Sir James Whitney, through illness, I have placed your letter in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Foy, who is acting as Prime Minister.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Horace Wallis,

Secretary.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Having received no further reply from Sir James Whitney, the Hon. Mr. Foy was written to on the 6th of May:

Re Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.

Sir,—Referring to the letter addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Prime Minister of Ontario on March 12 last regarding the report of this commission, a copy of which (comprising four volumes) was expressed to the Prime Minister at that time, an acknowledgement from Sir James Whitney's private secretary mentioned that the matter had been referred to yourself as Acting Premier. I am to say that the Minister of Labour will be obliged if, in the event of your having had an opportunity of examining the report in question and the recommendations contained therein, you would give him the benefit of your conclusions. I enclose for your convenience a copy of the letter sent to Sir James Whitney on March 12 last, and I would add that a complete set of the report was forwarded you a few days ago.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. A. Acland,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

The Honourable J. J. Foy,
Acting Premier of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

That, as I have said, was written on the 6th of May, and we have never received a reply from that day to this. On March 21, 1914, the Prime Minister of Quebec wrote:

The Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Crothers,—I have received your letter of the 12th instant, together with the four volumes of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. I will not fail to read this report with much pleasure.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) Lomer Gouin.

On the 6th of May, 1914, my deputy wrote Sir Lomer Gouin:

Re Royal Commission on Industrial Training
and Technical Education.

Sir,—Referring to the exchange of communications between the Minister of Labour and yourself in March last regarding the report of this commission, a copy of which (comprising four volumes) was expressed you at that time, I am to state that in the event of your having had the opportunity of examining the report and the recommendations contained therein, the minister would be obliged if you would give him the benefit of your conclusions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

Sir Lomer Gouin,
Prime Minister of Quebec,
Quebec, P.Q.

And on May 15, Mr. Acland received the following reply from Mr. Taschereau:

Re Royal Commission on Industrial Training
and Technical Education.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—Sir Lomer Gouin has referred to me your letter of the 6th instant, in regard to the above matter. I beg to thank you for the four volumes containing the report of the commission, which you have sent me, and I will at an early date take the opportunity of examining the report and the recommendations there contained.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) L. A. Taschereau.

There has been nothing further from the Government of Quebec, either from the Prime Minister or any other member

of the Cabinet. The next letter is as follows:

Executive Council, Saskatchewan,
Regina, 17th March, 1914.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 12th instant to Hon. Walter Scott in regard to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, I beg to advise you that the Premier is at present absent from Canada and will be away for several weeks. I shall, however, see that your communication is brought to the attention of the other ministers of the cabinet at the earliest possible date.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) J. N. McLeod,
Private Secretary.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

There was nothing further from that Government. The Government of Alberta wrote:

Department of Railways, Alberta,
Edmonton, March 17, 1914.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of March 12 to the honourable the Premier received. He is in the Old Country at present, but on his return your communication will be placed before him for attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) Norman L. Harvey,
Secretary.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

There was nothing further from the Government of Alberta. Then we got the following letter from the Premier of Nova Scotia, which went a little more fully into the matter:

Halifax, 26th March, 1914.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, and desire to assure you that your communication and the matter contained therein has received the careful consideration of the Government.

We wish to record our high esteem of the exhaustive and illuminating report recently submitted by the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government "to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education," etc.

We have closely examined the recommendations of this commission and see no indication of federal interference with provincial autonomy in education. If the spirit of administration implied in the recommendations of the commission should dominate any plan of assistance for technical education to the provinces on the part of the Dominion we believe we would be assured perfect provincial control of education as guaranteed under the British North America Act.

We believe that the provision of the proper facilities for technical education is one of the most pressing and important questions of the present time in order that the great mass of our people should fit themselves for enlightened, prosperous and efficient lives.

The "efficiency audit" proposed by the commission as applying to Dominion funds which may be granted to the provinces seems to be right and reasonable and in line with the plan already adopted in the distribution of the special grants for improving agriculture from the Dominion Department of Agriculture to the provinces.

We consider the matter of providing pre-vocational work in the public schools a highly necessary and progressive step and believe that our portion of the proposed special grant of \$350,000 a year from the Dominion would not be found more than sufficient to help in meeting this demand.

In the light of our experience in technical education, covering a period of seven years, we think that our portion of the proposed yearly appropriation of \$3,000,000 a year from the national treasury is no greater than necessary to assist in providing adequate facilities for technical education in towns and rural communities in this province.

The slowly increasing revenues of this province are inadequate to make proper provision for the insistent and growing demands of technical education and we would urge the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education and Industrial Education by yourself and your colleagues and action thereon with the least possible delay.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. H. Murray.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour
Ottawa.

On March 31, 1914, we got the following from the Premier of Prince Edward Island:

Premier's Office,
Charlottetown, March 31, 1914.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant referring to the Report of

the Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into Technical Education.

Owing to the demand made upon my time at present by the session of the House and other urgent questions, I will not be able to examine the report for some time. When I am able to reach it, I will be very glad to give any suggestions that might possibly be of value.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) J. A. Matheson.

Honourable T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

On March 31, 1914, we got the following from the Government of the Province of British Columbia:

The Government of the Province of
British Columbia.
Education Office,
Victoria, March 31, 1914.

Hon. T. W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Honourable the Premier of this province, and in reply to state that I have been very much pleased indeed with the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. While, of course, this Department would be pleased to receive its per capita share of the vote of \$350,000 which the Commission suggests should be distributed each year for ten years by the Dominion Government, yet I feel that British Columbia's share of this grant would not be sufficiently large to materially assist in the initiation of this most important work. Our share on a per capita basis would be about \$20,000. I may add that whether the Dominion Government decides to make the suggested grant or not this Government has already taken steps to inaugurate a system of technical training in this province, the sum of \$96,800 having been voted at the last Session of the House for this purpose.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. E. Young,

Minister of Education.

He did not appear to have read the report very carefully, for he got the idea that the proposed grant was \$350,000 instead of \$3,350,000. We drew his attention to that in the following letter:

Ottawa, April 6, 1914.

Sir,—I am to acknowledge your communication addressed under date of the 31st ultimo to the Minister of Labour with reference to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. The Minister has noted carefully your remarks, but thinks perhaps you had not observed the recommendation on page 36 of the first part of the report, in which the commission recommends that "the sum of three million dollars be provided annually for a period of ten years," etc.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

The Honourable H. E. Young,
Minister of Education,
Victoria, B.C.

On the 13th of May he replied:

Education Office,
Victoria, May 13, 1914.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, and in reply beg to acquaint you that the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, found on page 36 of the first part of the report, did not escape my attention. I did note that the commission recommends that "the sum of three million dollars be provided annually for a period of ten years." I may add that this recommendation has the full support of the Education Department of British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. E. Young,
Minister of Education.

Mr. Acland wrote to the Prime Minister of New Brunswick on the 27th of April, as follows:

Ottawa, April 27, 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction, to call your attention to a communication (copy enclosed) addressed, under date of the 12th ultimo, to the Honourable J. K. Flemming, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, referring to the copy of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education being then expressed by the minister's direction to the Honourable Mr. Flem-

ming. No reply to the minister's communication had been received before Mr. Flemming, as it is understood, was granted leave of absence on account of ill health. A further copy of the report is being mailed you under separate cover, and I am to request that you will kindly have the same receive attention, and will, if possible, furnish the minister with an expression of your views as to the general nature of the report, and especially concerning the recommendations contained therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

The Acting Prime Minister,
Legislative Buildings,
Fredericton, N.B.

On the 30th of April, 1914, Mr. Acland received the following letter in reply:

Fredericton, N.B., April 30, 1914.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of April 27, in which you enclose a copy of a communication addressed, under date of the 12th ultimo, to the Honourable J. K. Flemming, Prime Minister of New Brunswick, referring to the copy of the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, then about to be expressed to the Honourable Mr. Flemming, and in which you further advise me that a second copy of the report is mailed to me under a separate cover.

As soon as the copy of the report arrives I shall be glad to give it my fullest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) George Clarke,
Acting Prime Minister of New Brunswick.

April 30, 1914, and not a word further said.

On May 6, 1914, not having had any reply from the Premier of Manitoba, my deputy wrote him as follows:

Dear Sir,—The Honourable Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, has requested me to remind you of the letter he addressed you under date of March 12, referring to the report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, a copy of which, comprising four volumes, was addressed to you on that date. The minister's letter, a copy of which is enclosed, has perhaps escaped your

attention in the press of public matters, but the minister asks me to say that he would be obliged if you could at your earliest convenience give him the benefit of your views on the subject therein discuss d.

On May 11, 1914, we received the following communication, addressed to the Deputy Minister of Labour:

I have your letter of May 6, also copy of the letter of the Honourable Mr. Crothers of March 12, 1914. The volumes of the report of the Royal Commission were received, but I am willing to admit that I have not read them. While interested in industrial training and technical education, yet I have so many other things to engage my attention that I have not so far had the time to read the report, and consequently cannot give my opinion. I presume, however, that the report is one that deals with the matter in a comprehensive and educational way, and, being made by professional men, would scarcely admit of any review by myself that would be of advantage to the department. I shall read the report, however, at my earliest convenience.

That is the last communication that we have from the Premier of Manitoba. These replies, with the exception of one, do not, I think, manifest any burning desire that the recommendations of this commission should be immediately adopted. I am sorry to say that, with one exception, they do not manifest that interest in the subject which I think its merit demands. It is a very important subject, and it does not appear to interest many people as much as it should. I noticed this afternoon, when the hon. member for Rouville was making a very able and eloquent address on this question and pressing its importance on the House, that he had behind him a mere baker's dozen, by actual count. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that I cannot congratulate myself on having secured a larger attendance on this side of the House.

The report about which we have been speaking consists of four large volumes, covering 2,350 pages. It contains much information in great detail; it has probably never yet been read throughout by any one. It recommends that this Government should provide annually the sum of \$3,350,000 during a period of ten years, to be distributed among

the nine provinces on the basis of population, to assist them in establishing a system of technical education and industrial training. It recommends an elaborate scheme for carrying out this work, involving the constitution of a Dominion development conference, a Dominion development council, a Dominion development fund, a provincial development commission, a provincial development council, local urban industrial development boards, and local rural development boards—a scheme most complicated, and, I believe, utterly impracticable of execution. Beyond the receipt of these replies of the Provincial Premiers, no official communication has been received from any one of them. This does not indicate, I think, any enthusiastic desire on their part for the adoption of the recommendations contained in this report. I have personal knowledge that several of the provinces strongly object to the adoption of this scheme. Our people are very jealous of provincial rights. Those of us who come from Ontario know that for 15 or 20 years, the two great political parties in that province were quarrelling over a very small matter of provincial rights. Our people are jealous of provincial rights; especially are they extremely sensitive on the question of education, differences concerning which ever since Confederation have retarded the progress of influences tending and intended to strengthen the bonds of unity, friendship and confidence among the chief races and creeds composing our population, and have caused more heart-burnings and enmities than any others. So that it seems to me that it would be extremely unwise to enter on any national scheme of education such as is recommended in this report until we are quite sure that it contains no provision the carrying out of which might by any possibility arouse jealousies, passions, and discords, so much to be deprecated and avoided. In the several provinces much work of this character has already been done, and I am of the opinion that the details in carrying it forward should

be left to them. We cannot be too careful to guard the rights of the provinces exclusively and clearly assigned them by the constitution.

In nearly all the provinces much good work has already been done in this direction, sometimes by municipalities, sometimes by the provincial government. In the city of Toronto they have just completed a technical school at a cost of \$2,000,000, said to be the finest technical school in Canada. They have already secured sites in the city of Toronto for four branches to be built in the outer parts of the city. In the province of Ontario, under the statutes of 1911 and 1913, there are 34 centres where they are imparting technical education. I am not so familiar with the province of Quebec, but I do know that the Government of Quebec is maintaining two excellent technical schools, one at Quebec city, and one at Montreal. The hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Lemieux) gave us some particulars of the work being done there. There are two or three of these schools in the city of Montreal. A conference of leading representatives of all parts of Canada, who were especially interested in this matter of technical education, was held in Toronto in October last, and at that conference the following resolution was adopted:

It is necessary and expedient that financial assistance be rendered by the Dominion to the separate provinces for the service of technical education, as soon as the Government is freed from the pressing problems of the present war.

Some of these schools were erected and maintained by the municipalities and some by the provinces. I am free to admit that the provinces and the municipalities are perhaps to a certain extent handicapped for want of finances. I feel as keenly as any one can the importance of placing within the reach of every boy or girl in Canada an opportunity of becoming expert in the vocation chosen as a life work; and it is of the utmost importance, not only to the individual but to the nation as a whole, that such opportunity should be afford-

ed the rising generation, not only in respect of cultural education but of technical education as well. I think that the time will come when Canada should aid the provinces in this matter, but I do not think it has arrived yet. I said a few days ago that I thought we should concentrate our efforts to bringing about a successful issue to this war. That is the main thing at the present time. I do not think that we have three or four millions to spend in this manner now. I believe with this conference held in Toronto, that this matter should be allowed to stand until the war is over.

I have here reports from representatives of each of the provinces, except British Columbia, as to the condition of technical education and industrial training in their respective provinces. I shall not read it all, but there are some passages which I wish to place before the House. But before doing so, may I say, and emphatically as I can, that I do not believe in entering into any partnership with any Provincial Government in this country touching this matter of technical education. I believe that if we are to contribute anything to the Provincial Governments we should contribute a certain sum of money, with a general understanding that it is to be expended in this manner, without our entering into any details concerning the expenditure. That may seem unconstitutional, and it may be said that if we pay money we should have inspectors to go into the various schools to ascertain how they are conducted, and have a joint Dominion and Provincial Commission to control the courses of study. I do not believe that is practical and feel that it would lead us into endless difficulties—and we want to avoid difficulties of that kind. We have had difficulties enough in this country over education, and I do not want to do anything that by any possibility would arouse any feeling that would be detrimental to all parts of the country.

When the time comes to make any contributions we should not hand the money over to the municipal or provincial

schools, but make grants to the provinces, the schools to be managed and the money expended by the provinces, without interference on our part. We should give it on faith, with a general understanding that the money is to be used for the purposes intended.

The first quotation I have to make from this report is from Professor Sexton, of Nova Scotia, who has given great attention to this matter, and is an enthusiast in favour of it. Professor Sexton says:

But from the standpoint of expediency, I think it better to go on as at the present till the war is over; then turn to the Dominion Government and perhaps to our Provincial Government for more generous support.

I have here a quotation from the representative of New Brunswick, Mr. Fletcher Peacock:

We want technical education; how is it to be brought about? That is the situation. New Brunswick is trying to lay the foundations for technical education in her public schools. For seven years all teachers attending the Normal Schools have been given primary handwork in plasticine, paper, cardboard, etc., up to and through the fifth grade. In the towns or centres of the provinces manual training and domestic science are carried on through grade eight. Agriculture receives considerable attention in our schools, short courses being given at various centres, and the women's institutes are doing work in domestic science. Evening schools in St. John and Fredericton are doing a little industrial training. The provincial authorities feel that they cannot afford to experiment and they are awaiting results in other provinces before committing themselves to a definite project for technical education.

For Quebec, Dr. Parmelee says:

The municipalities have not taken up this work as Toronto has done, and nearly the whole of the technical work in the province, except that of the Protestant School Commissioners, has been left to the Provincial Government, which carries on those two large schools at its own expense and the present Government is frankly, honestly and repeatedly committed to the policy of building technical schools as fast as the present ones become crowded.

If federal grants are given they will not be sufficient for the whole work; neither will provincial grants, nor the efforts of individual municipalities, but if the growth of this ques-

tion is to be proportioned to the demands upon us in the next few years the work must be done by a long, strong, united effort. As to federal aid, no constitutional reason exists why the provinces should not accept, or even ask for it. The reasons for such aid are those that were advanced when the provinces some years ago asked for increased federal subsidy. If we put forward a demand for a truly national object it would probably be listened to; but if that assistance is given it will have to be given as one takes religion—on faith. Speaking personally, he would rather do any one job himself than have anybody associated with him, provided he could get incidental advice. To put it in another way: The moment you begin to multiply organizations and your limits of control and authority and support are not clearly defined, you get inefficiency within the administration. Therefore if grants are given from the federal chest it must be on the understanding that all the money will be used for technical purposes and nothing else; and the Federal Government may be free to say at any time, "We do not believe you are making the best possible use of this money; we are not administering it, but we criticise its use, and if you do not use it better we will withdraw it." He did not know what view the federal ministers would take on that question, but he knew that they imposed no new conditions when they granted increased subsidies to the different provinces; they simply recognized that they owed a very largely increased debt to the provinces on account of their increased revenue, and they gave the increase. That forms a reasonable precedent, and we might suppose that the money would be given on those terms.

Not, as suggested in these recommendations, that there should be any partnership about it. You could hardly imagine two or three commissions working together for any length of time without having dissensions, and I can see in the adoption of these recommendations the germs of endless trouble.

From Manitoba:

Dr. Fletcher referred to the Manitoba Commission on Technical Education, whose report is now being acted on. Like other provinces they are handicapped by lack of the sinews of war. Some four years ago Winnipeg opened two technical high schools—though manual training high schools would probably be a more fitting term—which can take 1,200 day students. These gave boys an insight into local industries, and girls receive a very thorough course with excellent equipment in textiles; laundry, cookery, etc.

He referred to the practical three year art course for a girl which fits her for earning her living and also prepares her for making a home. Mothers are delighted with this course, and this year 300 girls will enter it. Evening trade and technical classes are crowded, as 40 per cent of the population of Manitoba is in Winnipeg, outside of which city not much industrial training is done. Agriculture is strongly featured in rural schools, but has not made much headway in high schools, chiefly because of the sentiment among the farmers that they can teach their boys all they need to know about farming.

For Saskatchewan, Mr. Blacklock said:

We must break away from the system of education in our elementary and secondary schools which has been for many years educating boys and girls off the farms, and we must direct our energies toward peopling the broad fertile acres of this province with prosperous, happy agriculturists.

The educational and agricultural authorities are lending their energies to this end, and the University is heartily co-operating through its extension work, so that it has become one of the most popular institutions in the province. In the public schools there is a graded course in elementary agriculture, manual training and household science. It is hoped to extend this course to secondary schools, and in the near future have agricultural high schools to prepare students for the more technical University course in agriculture. To assist this work a director of household science and a director of agricultural instruction were recently appointed, who will encourage school gardens, experimental plots, school fairs and simple experiments in household science and manual training.

The report as to Alberta states:

What has been done is based, therefore, on the supposition that the province may have to carry on the work without federal aid, with the hope that if such aid comes the work can be done so much better. Hence the province has started at a moderate pace that it can keep up without outside help. On this basis the scale of grants to rural and urban districts was planned to develop domestic science and manual training. In addition to normal training in these subjects, with art, music and agriculture added, there is a summer school for teachers, attended this summer by over 300 who take the foregoing subjects along with physical training.

There was also a course to strengthen high school teachers. Also, 38 science masters of the high school took a course in the teaching of their subjects, and to improve their ability

in teaching botany and zoology. This practical teaching will be an entering wedge, and they will want to know how to teach classics.

Another step in advance was to form three schools which might be called "vocational agricultural schools" specifically for boys and girls in rural communities, who feel that they are theirs, and attend them. A young boy will come whether he can read or write; he will not go to the regular high school because he knows that the academic standing there will make him feel backward. In those three schools are 400 pupils, one girl to every three boys—parents do not appreciate education for their girls as much as for the boys.

The city of Calgary is to build an Institute of Technology and Art to serve local interests as far as necessary, and also to serve Provincial interests. It will cost \$500,000, with an annual expense of \$50,000 or \$60,000. But before asking public approval of that scheme, it is intended to learn, through the methods named what is happening to the boys and girls so that the proper prescription may be prepared for the patient.

So there is a good deal of very valuable work being done along these lines in the various provinces, sometimes by the provinces themselves, and at other times by the municipalities. I would be very glad, so far as I am concerned, to render any assistance within our power as soon as our finances warrant such a step. Personally I do not think that they do warrant such a step at the present time. The provinces are getting on very well. It is not a matter that you can rush through in a few days, or a few months, or in a year or two; it is a matter of growth. My hon. friend referred to the technical schools in Germany. I wish he could have found some other country to refer to. I do not say that one thing followed the other, but while the Germans were becoming so efficient technically, the finer qualities of their minds and hearts seem to have been paralyzed, so that they were capable of the atrocities of which they have been convicted in Belgium, and which will stamp them with infamy for ages to come. I do not say that these things resulted from technical schools, but they resulted from a system of education of one side of the human being, which left uneducated the finer and nobler qualities of mind and heart.

This resolution calls upon us to give effect to the report of the commission at the earliest possible opportunity, and it refers to the recommendations contained in the report. The commission was appointed for the purpose of getting information for the provinces. It was not admitted by this Parliament that we had anything to do with the matter; on the contrary it was declared that we would have nothing to do with it. The commission was authorized to make any such recommendations, or to express any opinion; they were authorized to gather information, I have said, which is the fact, that the Order in Council, and the commission following it, went further than the letters which were sent to the various Prime Ministers warranted. I think the proper inference was that the recommendations and opinions invited were to be, not the basis of any action by this Parliament, but the basis of action by the various provinces. The provincial governments have said, in substance, that they do not want this; that is the fair inference from the replies received from eight out of the nine. With the exception of Nova Scotia they say: we do not approve of those recommendations, and yet my hon. friend's motion asks us to give effect to them.

Personally I know that several of them do not approve of them; therefore, I think we will have no difficulty in saying that at the present time we should not adopt the motion presented to this House by my hon. friend from Rouville.

The debate was continued by various members. The Honourable Mr. Rogers, Minister of Public Works, also briefly expressed the interest of the Government in the subject, adding the following statement:

"We are giving the question to-day the most careful consideration, and under normal conditions we would be coming down to this House with a recommendation for a large sum to assist technical education in the various provinces. In view of this I trust that my hon. friend will not press his resolution, but that he will accept the statement that the Minister of Labour has made to-day, and the assurance which I add, that this Government acknowledge the principle and that we will at the earliest possible moment lend such assistance as we can in the public interest to the furtherance of the cause of technical education in the provinces of Canada."

The motion was then withdrawn.

CANADIAN LEGISLATION CONCERNING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Enactment and Operation of Dominion Statutes Discussed by the Deputy Minister of Labour.

(*The Canadian Law Times*, March, 1916.)

PUBLISHED statements respecting proposed amendments to Dominion laws bearing on industrial disputes have aroused interest in some quarters in the subject of industrial disputes legislation in Canada. Hence, doubtless, the invitation from the Editor of the *Law Times* in response to which the present article is written. It is proposed here to deal with industrial disputes legislation in Canada

as it has developed, rather than with the propositions contained in the draft amending bill which the Minister of Labour is causing to be circulated, save that it should be said that none of the proposed amendments, as printed, suggest any departure from the principles underlying the present Acts.

Two statutes present themselves for consideration, (1) the *Conciliation and*

Labour Act and (2) the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*. The *Conciliation and Labour Act* contains the earliest Dominion legislation concerning industrial disputes. This statute, in its present form, is a consolidation dating from 1906 of two earlier laws, the *Conciliation Act* and the *Railway Disputes Act*.

The *Conciliation Act* was passed in 1900. It provided for the appointment of a Minister and Department of Labour with certain prescribed functions, and for the institution under the supervision of the Minister of a system of conciliation boards for the adjustment of industrial disputes. The statute, in so far as it related to conciliation boards and industrial disputes, proceeded generally on the lines of an English Act. It will be interesting to glance at the conditions in Great Britain producing the law which the Canadian Act follows.

Conciliation committees or boards have, for more than half a century, existed in mining and manufacturing districts of Great Britain, springing up quite naturally and unofficially for the adjustment of the disputes necessarily growing out of an intense industrialism. Selected persons represented the varied interests of a particular industry in a given district,—of textile working or coal mining, for instance, in Lancashire or Yorkshire. The boards assumed in time and in some cases a certain permanence of character, while the chairmanship acquired almost a semi-judicial aspect. When difficulty occurred in filling a chairmanship by agreement the disputing parties fell into the habit of requesting an appointment by the Government. The duty of making such appointments was vested in the Board of Trade, and gradually there was created a situation whereby the Board of Trade found itself in touch with a group of expert adjusters whose success in the work entrusted to them depended on their skill, tact and known integrity rather than on any legal or formal authority. The element of legal compul-

sion was not a factor in the settlement of industrial disputes which came before these conciliation boards.

The machinery of the boards was developed and improved as the years passed. The English Conciliation Act of 1896 confirmed and encouraged the system which had grown up. The work of the conciliation boards aided in the settlement of many trade disputes, and strikes or lockouts were prevented in these cases, but industrial unrest kept pace, perhaps more than kept pace, with industrial development. Some trades did not avail themselves of the methods of conciliation boards and there was in such cases little to hinder the rapid aggravation of small disputes into strikes or lockouts. In some cases also where the boards existed their best efforts were futile and the disputants resorted to the methods of the industrial battlefield. Disastrous and even terrible industrial conflicts recurred from time to time. The necessity of conciliation machinery increased as the question of industrial relations pressed more and more to the front.

Calls on the British Board of Trade for expert adjusters, assessors, etc., in industrial disputes which the disputants could not settle directly, became more frequent, and in 1908 the machinery relating to conciliation boards was further developed for the constitution of a Court of Arbitration. For the purpose of this Court three panels were formed: a chairman's panel, an employers' panel, and a labour panel. By virtue of this new agency, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration consisting of three or five members is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels, the powers of the Court corresponding generally with those which a Conciliation Board had possessed.

Yet a further expansion in Great Britain of the conciliation system was the establishment in 1911 of what was termed an Industrial Council, composed of representatives of employers and employees, with a Chief Industrial Com-

missioner; the Industrial Council was established "for the purpose of considering and of enquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes," etc. Sir George Askwith, K.C., who became Chairman of the Council, had been long a leading figure in the group of expert adjusters from which the Board of Trade had been, on the request of the disputing parties, selecting chairmen of conciliation boards.

It is of interest to note in passing that Sir George Askwith visited Canada in 1912 for the purpose of investigating the nature and operations of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, the Dominion statute which was now effective in these matters and the enactment of which by Great Britain was being urged in some quarters as a possible remedy for the disastrous industrial conflicts which then were distracting that country. Apart, however, from certain special legislation limited to the coal mining industry, and consequent on the national coal mining strike of 1912, no further legislation as to industrial disputes was enacted in Great Britain until the outbreak of the war, when a measure was passed not far removed in its general intent from that of the Dominion statute on which Sir George Askwith reported.

Before leaving this aspect of the subject, it may be added that at the close of 1914, 300 conciliation boards or courts were in existence in Great Britain; the same figure had obtained at the end of 1913. British official reports show that despite the efforts and influence of these numerous conciliation agencies, there were 1,497 strikes or lockouts in Great Britain during 1913, with time losses of nearly twelve million working days; for the corresponding year in Canada the number of strikes was 113, with time losses of 1,287,678 days.

Let us return now to the Conciliation Act enacted by Canada in 1900. The statute was obviously designed to promote in Canada the establishment of conciliation boards on the lines of those found in Great Britain. The measure

was destined to remain inoperative in so far as it concerned conciliation boards; no tribunals of this nature were established under its provisions. The Act was not, however, fruitless in its bearing on industrial disputes. Officials of the newly established Department of Labour were required to follow closely the course of industrial disputes, not only for statistical purposes, but from the point of view of public welfare. Offers of mediation were made in serious disputes. The offers were frequently declined and intervention was possible only by consent of both disputants. Where mediation was accepted the Department seems to have acquitted itself creditably and the Deputy Minister of Labour of that time (Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King) established some reputation in the adjustment of industrial disputes. Dominion officials had not previously made efforts in this direction. The work thus accomplished was of some value, but the facilities of the Department were not large and no headway was, as we have seen, made in the development of the conciliation board system whereby local effort and influence might be sometimes effectively utilized for the solution of a particular difficulty.

In 1903 was enacted the *Railway Disputes Act*, a measure applying, as its name suggests, to disputes in industries affecting the railway service. The new statute invested the Minister with a limited power of compulsion with respect to the establishment of conciliation boards. Where a dispute existed between a railway company and its employees, and either party to the dispute (or a municipality concerned therein) asked that the dispute might be referred to a board for adjustment, the Act permitted the establishment of a board without requiring the consent of the other disputant. If, however, the establishment of a board was not requested, no board could be established, and in any event the statute placed no restraint on the right to strike or lockout. This measure remained, on the whole, inac-

tive, only one dispute being referred for adjustment under its provisions down to 1907, when it was practically displaced by new legislation. It is not impossible that the existence of the statute may have exerted sometimes on the parties to a dispute a silent pressure towards an amicable arrangement by direct negotiation, but on this point there is no record.

In 1906 the two measures mentioned were consolidated for the Revised Statutes of Canada and became known as the *Conciliation and Labour Act*.

The year 1907 saw the enactment of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, the scope of which is aptly indicated by its complete title, "An Act to aid in the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities." Popularly the measure is known as "the Lemieux Act," being named after the Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, who in his capacity as Minister of Labour (an office held at that time conjointly with the Postmaster-Generalship) piloted the bill through Parliament. The new statute contains the first limitation placed by the Dominion Parliament on the right to engage in strikes or lockouts, the limitation being confined to stated classes of labour. The process of dealing with a dispute entails its reference for attempted adjustment to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation formed on the lines of the ordinary board of arbitration, with a nominee from each of the disputants and a third member, to the chairman, selected if possible by joint agreement; failing a joint agreement as to the chairmanship, the chairman is named by the Minister of Labour. A strike or lockout in the industries indicated is unlawful, under penalty, until the dispute in question has gone before the board.

It will be useful, before discussing the Dominion Act further, to look broadly at the conditions elsewhere as to legislation on this subject. The situation in the United Kingdom has been already

outlined. In the United States, as in the case of Great Britain, the new Canadian law was made the subject of official inquiry. Dr. V. S. Clark, a skilled investigator, visited Canada in 1908 and again in 1909, with a view to ascertaining the adaptability of the statute to the requirements and conditions of the United States. Dr. Clark's reports are valuable treatises on the statute and its aims and achievements, as at the time of enquiry. Similar enquiries into the Canadian Act have been made by various States of the Union. The United States proceeded, however, on other lines, its efforts culminating in what is known as the *Newlands Act* of 1914, which created a Board of Mediation and Conciliation, designed, like the British Industrial Council, for the purpose of promoting industrial peace and not unlike the British Industrial Council in its general method of operation; the jurisdiction of the United States Board of Mediation is, however, severely limited, extending only to disputes involving employees of inter-state railways. Like the British statute, the measure is permissive, not compulsory. The legislation of the States of the Union, when it touches the subject of industrial disputes, has not gone beyond efforts at conciliation and the provision in some cases of carefully devised machinery for that purpose.

A concise statement as to the situation in continental Europe in these matters appears in a special report on legislation respecting industrial disputes issued a year or two ago by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade:

"Amongst the foreign countries covered by this return," says the report, "it will be observed that in Europe there are nine, the statute books of which comprise legislation specially designed to avert strikes on the part of those employed in public utility services. While varying widely in range and stringency, these laws possess one characteristic in common: the workpeople to whom they relate are in every case placed on a footing different from that of the general body of industrial workers in respect to the right to engage in strikes, this right being either explicitly withheld or else subjected to specific limitations in its exercise.

"Of the nine countries referred to, five have enacted laws absolutely prohibiting workpeople employed in certain public utility services from engaging in strikes. These countries are Russia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium and Italy. In Russia and Roumania, the law covers the whole field of what may be termed public utility services, whether governmental or local. In Belgium, it applies to all persons in the service of the State, including the railways, post office, telegraphs and telephones; in Italy, it applies to all persons in the service either of the State or of a railway company, while in Holland, only those employed on main lines of the railway service are included. Three countries, viz., Spain, Portugal and the Ottoman Empire, have enacted laws applicable to all public utility services, and declaring concerted stoppages of work illegal, unless certain conditions have previously been fulfilled. In Spain, the conditions are that notice of the strike or lockout shall have been given to the authorities, either eight days or five days beforehand, according to the nature of the undertaking, and that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the cause of the strike or lockout. The Portuguese law insists on twelve or eight days' notice being given of the strike or lockout, according to the nature of the undertaking, and requires that such notice be accompanied by a statement of the causes or objects of the strike or lockout. Under the same law, all officials, public servants, or those receiving salaries from the State incur the penalty of dismissal, if they combine to suspend work.

"The last of the nine European countries that call for mention in this connection is France, where the only persons employed in public services who incur legal penalties for participating in strikes are the engine-drivers, guards and brakemen actually in charge of trains, and the outdoor staff of the postal service.

"While attempt to avert strikes and lockouts in public utility services by means of special laws withholding or limiting the exercise of the right to strike are confined to the nine countries just enumerated, there are two countries—Germany and Austria—where, so far as the railway, postal and allied services are concerned, the exercise of such a right on the part of the staff is rendered impossible in practice by the policy pursued by the authorities towards any manifestations of trade union activity among members of these services—a policy based on the assumption that membership of a militant trade union is incompatible with loyalty to the department and with the safety of the State."

The British report contains a further paragraph showing that permanent courts of arbitration "equally representative of the interests of employers and of workpeople," especially for the promotion of industrial peace, exist in Denmark and in the Swiss Canton of Geneva.

There remain the British Dominions. Apart from the Dominion laws now under consideration there is little to be said of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec there are laws providing machinery for conciliation purposes: the machinery is but little used. A more interesting

statute is that of Nova Scotia, dating from 1890 (amended 1900), which, applying to the coal mining industry only, forbids a strike or lockout where one of the disputants calls for a reference of the dispute to arbitration in the manner provided; where there is no request for arbitration there is no restraint on strike or lockout.

South Africa needs but a word. In 1909 the Transvaal enacted a law adapted from the Canadian Statute of 1907, and this measure is understood to have remained effective under the South African Union.

In Australia and New Zealand the situation is more intricate. For twenty years the various Australasian States have shown extraordinary activity in legislation concerning industrial disputes. The writer of an Australian letter contributed so long ago as April 14, 1909, to the *Otago Witness*, one of the leading journals of New Zealand, remarks: "The Commonwealth and States will in a few years be overlain with a web of industrial legislation and judicial decisions which will tax the brain of the future European should he endeavour to unravel it." The period subsequent to the date of this comment has not been less fruitful than earlier years in industrial legislation in Australia, and with this warning before us it will be perhaps wise to abstain from too close an inquiry into the subject. The independent and original character of much of this legislation is perhaps reflected in the view which finds expression in a report issued in July last by the Government of Victoria on "Anti-Strike Legislation":

"The laws in parts of the world outside Australia, excepting perhaps Canada and South Africa, are of little use as a guide, from the fact that conditions from military and other points of view are so different. It is interesting to note that no two laws in Australia, nor, indeed (so far as I can find), in the world, have quite the same provisions against strikes and lockouts. This may be accounted for in part by the different conditions, but it also suggests that anti-strike law has not yet evolved; that it is in its elementary stage; and that each country, as it set about choosing its method, turned down every system already in existence and proceeded to set up a new one of its own."

At another point in his report the writer credits the Canadian Act of 1907 with having inspired not only the Transvaal Act of 1909, as mentioned above, but also the Queensland Act of 1912 and the New Zealand Act of 1913, which, in what are perhaps their chief features, approximate to the Dominion measure.

Of the abundant industrial legislation of Australasia it may be said generally that while numerous statutes were enacted having as their chief aim the elimination of strikes and lockouts, and in many cases (as in New South Wales) expressly prohibiting them, under severe penalties, the strike has by no means disappeared. The Statistician of the Commonwealth of Australia places the number of strikes and lockouts for Australia for 1914 at 334, involving time losses of 942,000 working days, as against 44 disputes only, in the same year, for Canada, with its much larger population, the Canadian disputes entailing time losses of 430,000 days. The comparison is yet more favourable to Canada if it is confined to the State of New South Wales, where alone, in 1914, the strikes numbered 235, with time losses of 727,726 days.

Just why the Dominions and States of the South Seas should have shown so much greater activity in this field of legislation than has been manifested by the Dominion and provinces of Canada must remain a matter of interesting conjecture, but if the number of strikes and lockouts is a criterion of industrial unrest, then the figures quoted do not suggest that the comparative inactivity of Canada has brought a severe penalty.

The Canadian statute of 1907 is then in agreement with the laws of several countries in two important respects: (1) in being applicable to industries connected with public utilities, (2) in declaring that strikes and lockouts may not occur legally in these industries until after efforts at adjustment through official machinery have been made. In some countries, however, the prohibition goes beyond that of the Dominion law and is unconditional. The Dominion statute is

exceptional in being applicable to the mining industry.

It was in 1906 that a prolonged strike in the Galt coal mines of Lethbridge, Alberta, brought about a severe shortage of fuel in southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan. The Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, the province in which perhaps the difficulties were most acute, asked the aid of the Dominion Government and the then Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, was despatched to the scene of the dispute, this action being taken under the authority of the *Conciliation and Labour Act*. The efforts of the Deputy Minister and the increasing evidence of the hardships threatening the public combined to bring about a settlement and the threatened fuel famine was prevented. Official reports of the period show that the incident caused special consideration to be given to the subject of industrial disputes legislation with a view particularly to the prevention of strikes or lockouts of such a nature as to jeopardize the public safety. The classes of industry known generally as "public utilities" are, clearly, those with which the public interests are most intimately identified. The term "public utilities" is somewhat loose and its interpretation varies in different countries. In New Zealand, for instance, bakers and slaughtermen (butchers) fall within the category, and from the point of view of the prairie provinces in 1907 there was much to be said for regarding the coal mining industry as a public utility. The interpretation clause of the Canadian Act is of some assistance. The clause declares that "employer" means "any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works." It was of course inevitable that coal mines also

were brought in. The statute prohibits under penalty a strike or lockout in any of the industries indicated until after the dispute which is in question shall have been before the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and it provides for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on the application of either party to a dispute. The composition of a board was explained above.

The Act gives the board the requisite powers for taking evidence, etc. Proceedings are public or private as may seem expedient to the board. The Department pays fees and travelling expenses of board members, witnesses, etc., and for necessary clerical work. If the board by conciliatory effort brings the disputants together and a working agreement results, the dispute manifestly is ended. If this is impossible the board is required to make findings and recommendations showing how in its view a settlement should be made. Provision is made for a minority report. All reports are made public. The theory of the Act is that the board's findings, being based on what is presumed to have been a fair and impartial investigation, will bring an informed public opinion to bear on the matters which have been in dispute, and that either of the disputants who is unreasonable in his attitude will thus be induced to yield a point and accept the recommendations of the board rather than fly in the face of a public opinion which might be expected to sustain the view of the board; acceptance of the findings, however, no matter how urgent the apparent advantage or necessity, is not legally compulsory. Once the board's findings are made public the disputants, unless of course they have voluntarily bound themselves before the board by agreement, are freed from the restraining effect of the statute and the threatened strike or lockout may proceed. Penalties are named for those taking part in strikes or lockouts contrary to the terms of the Act, also for persons who incite, encourage or aid those taking part in

such strikes or lockouts. Clause 57 of the Act aims also at preventing changes in conditions with respect to wages or hours save by mutual consent or until the proposed changes have been before a board. Procedure under the statute is on simple lines, and in practice the effort has been to free the tribunal so far as possible from the formalism of courts of law. Section 4 provides for a Registrar, and on the passage of the Act the Deputy Minister of Labour became by Order-in-Council Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. On the constitution of a board the Registrar forwards to the chairman the necessary documents and instructions. Certain provisions of the statute are intended to guard against the establishment of boards for trivial matters, and the practice and experience of the Department are naturally of assistance to this end.

The statute became law on March 22, 1907. It has been once amended (1909), but the amendments have affected only some details of procedure. Statements of proceedings under the Act show that down to the end of the fiscal year 1914-15 there had been 177 disputes in which applications for Boards of Conciliation had been received. Boards were established in 158 cases. In the remaining 19 cases adjustments of the disputes were effected, usually through the agency of the Department, without the aid of a board, though in some cases not until after the procedure for a board was under way. The total number of employees affected by the 177 disputes is placed at 231,426. The railroading and coal mining industries have figured most largely before Boards of Conciliation; street railway employees and longshoremen have also called for many enquiries.

In a great majority of the cases thus dealt with the strike or lockout which threatened was averted, either by positive settlement or by expressed or tacit understanding. During the eight years ended March 31, 1915, there were 19 disputes, in which the threatened strike was not averted. In other words, in about 11 per cent of 177 disputes

brought under the statute no sort of understanding could be arranged between the disputants, who proceeded accordingly, to the last resort of all disputants, a trial of strength, which, the requirements of the law having been met, was no longer illegal. There are few lock-outs in Canadian industrial life, and in the 19 disputes which could not be adjusted the trial of strength involved in each case a strike. Enquiry into the outcome of the 19 strikes in question shows that in the majority of cases settlement was ultimately effected closely, if not wholly, on the lines recommended by the board.

The annual appropriation for the purposes of the statute is about \$25,000, and the amount has generally proved sufficient to meet the expenditures.

A phase of the subject which should not be overlooked is that the machinery of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act* is set in motion by one or both of the disputants, or it remains still. A board cannot be established until an application is received from one of the disputing parties, but the non-establishment of a board does not lessen the restraint as to strikes and lockouts.

Reference has been made to the strikes occurring in disputes which had been before boards and had not been adjusted. There has been also, in industries coming under the Act, a considerable number of strikes in disputes which have not gone before a board for investigation. Work ceased in these cases without regard to the Act. Many of the serious coal mining strikes in Western Canada during recent years have occurred in this way.

What, it may be asked, becomes of the penalties prescribed for these apparent infringements of the statute? The reply must be that such cases have seldom gone to the courts. It has not been the policy of the successive Ministers under whose authority the statute has been administered to undertake the enforcement

of these provisions. The parties concerned, or the local authorities, have laid information occasionally, and there have been in all eight or ten judicial decisions. The mining industry has been the chief delinquent in the matter of infringements, and there have been occasional derelictions on the part of the lower grades of transport or shipping labour; in the higher grades of railway labour the Act has been well observed.

The usefulness of the Act is perhaps better determined, in any event, less by the negative results in situations where the parties have, regardless of consequences, stayed deliberately aloof from its influences and operation than by the positive results obtained in situations where the parties concerned have, whether cordially or reluctantly, brought their differences within the scope of the Act. The figures printed above show the very large proportion, 89 per cent. of cases where in disputes thus dealt with the threatened strike has given way to a peaceable arrangement.

A further point to be noted is that, apart from the direct bearing of the Act on disputes in industries connected with mines and public utilities, its machinery is, by sec. 63, made available for industrial disputes of any kind, the consent of each disputant being, however, necessary where the dispute lies outside the stated industries; in such cases the statute becomes purely a measure of conciliation, as was the original Dominion statute of 1900. This feature of the *Industrial Disputes Act* has so far been less active than had been perhaps hoped. Of the 177 disputes brought within the influence of the Act during the eight years ended March 31, 1915, ten were of what may be termed the "outside" classes, and in each case an amicable settlement was effected.

It will be manifest to those who examine the record of the Act that much responsibility falls on the chairman of Boards of Conciliation and Investiga-

tion, who must of necessity be frequently the decisive factor in the efforts made at adjustment. In approximately one-half the total number (158) of boards which have been established the chairman has been appointed by joint agreement; in the remaining cases the chairman has been made by the Minister. The small proportion of disputes going to boards in which the threatened strike was not averted (19 out of 158) would suggest that the chairman, whether appointed by joint agreement or otherwise, have as a rule possessed the tact, skill and breadth of mind necessary for the difficult work of adjusting an industrial dispute.

There are three respects in which it is possible to look forward to a widening sphere of usefulness for the Act, as the sound reason of the principles on which it is based and the simplicity of procedure associated with it come to be more completely recognized by those affected and by the public at large, viz., (1) the disappearance of unlawful strikes and lockouts; (2) an increasing disposition on the part of those concerned in disputes brought before a board to accept the findings of the board; (3) more frequent application of the machinery of the Act to the settlement of disputes in "outside" industries. If the effectiveness of the two statutes under consideration can, in these important respects, be increased, Canada would seem to have come nearest among the nations to the discovery of that legislative alchemy which the industrial world has so long sought, and the reign of industrial peace would be at hand. But it is well that any prediction should be guarded. The factors that make for and against industrial peace, as with peace in the larger world of nations, are many and varied. Human motive is seldom based on reason alone. There

are those who will not be content with what an Ontario politician once described as "cold justice," not at least while there appears a chance of "better terms," whether by an adroit manoeuvre or, sometimes, by rougher methods. Moreover the ancient problems, "What is justice?" "What is truth?" remain substantially unsolved and attempts at solution bring their clashes. There is no industrial millenium within sight, but wise amendments to the legislation under review may be not unreasonably expected to improve the already excellent record made by the statutes in question.

It may be noted, in conclusion, that the present Minister of Labour, Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., addressing the members of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, assembled in annual convention at Vancouver in September last, expressed publicly his faith in the principles of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*, and his conviction that the Act had exercised a beneficial influence on industrial conditions in Canada and would continue to do so, though it was none the less desirable that early advantage should be taken of the experience gained in the administration of the measure to endeavour to remedy any weaknesses which had been disclosed in its provisions and to increase its effectiveness generally so far as this might seem to be possible.

F. A. ACLAND.

[With reference to the draft bill prepared by the Minister of Labour amending the statutes discussed in this article, it may be noted that the amending bill has not been, owing to conditions arising out of the war, proceeded with during the present session of Parliament. — Ed. *L. G.*]

EGGS AND THE COST OF LIVING.—WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN IMPROVING METHODS OF MARKETING AND GRADING.

OWING to the high prices of eggs to the consumer, with relatively low prices to the producer, the unsatisfactory quality and the scarcity of this food at times, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been conducting special investigations and devising methods for improving conditions in the production and marketing of eggs in Canada. A description of this work as undertaken and since carried on was given by Mr. W. A. Brown, of the Poultry Division, in his evidence before the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living. The chief cause of this condition was found in the fact that the trade in eggs was carried on with little regard to quality, particularly in the prevailing method of buying by the case count system from the farmer or the local storekeeper who bought from the farmer. Under this system the dealer paid for the eggs according to the number in the case, 30 dozen, etc., and the farmer therefore took all the eggs collected from time to time to the storekeeper without regard to quality, and the storekeeper similarly sold his accumulation of eggs from time to time. But the egg dealers found by experience that a percentage of eggs was always bad, stale, broken or small, and accordingly in quoting prices allowance was made for the anticipated losses according to the season of the year. In the summer when deterioration was great owing to hot weather it was estimated that only 33 per cent of receipts would be good eggs, 40 per cent stale, 17 per cent very stale, 5 per cent dirty and cracked and 5 per cent bad. Some dealers stated that even 10 to 12 per cent would sometimes prove unfit for food. By the time the eggs had been re-sold and shipped through the hands of wholesaler and retailer to the consumer the number of good eggs would

be reduced still further. If the consumer, therefore, paid twice as much per dozen as the producer received it would be accounted for to a great extent by the entire loss of many of the eggs originally marketed and the relegation of many more for baking purposes only. Years ago when eggs were cheap and plentiful the losses involved in this method of handling and the differences in prices were not felt so greatly as in recent years of high prices when, further, owing to the high price of meat, eggs at moderate prices are readily substituted.

On the other hand it was found that in the early spring months when the weather was cool, hens were largely grain fed, and the production was greatest, the eggs marketed were nearly all of good quality. As prices fell rapidly from winter levels, farmers and poultrymen rushed their supplies to market and storekeepers also shipped without delay. There was, therefore, little loss in quality through remaining in warm storehouses, subject to contamination from odours.

It therefore appeared desirable to prevent the great losses in eggs under this system of marketing and to secure the adoption of methods which would ensure: (1) the marketing of the eggs by the producer within a short time after laying; (2) storage in a cool place and prompt shipment by the first buyer; and (3) certainty as to the quality of the eggs sold. Some dealers were already paying for eggs on the "loss off" basis, *i.e.*, the eggs were "candled" as soon as received and prices were paid for stale, cracked or dirty eggs on a lower basis with no payment at all for bad eggs. This provided a penalty for inefficient handling. If, however, the producer and each dealer could be as-

sured that any first class eggs marketed would command a higher price a premium would be placed on care and promptness in handling the eggs from the day they were laid and would also make the increased production of good eggs profitable.

Although eggs are difficult to sample without breaking the shell it has been found possible to examine the contents by holding each egg before a light, such as a kerosene lamp, gas jet, or electric bulb, this operation being called "candling." An egg is semi-transparent when held before a light in a darkened room, and, if carefully rotated, even minor defects can be seen. The condition of the eggs is determined (1) by the size of the air cell, (2) the consistency of the albumen, (3) the colour and mobility of the yolk, and (4) the general transparency of the whole egg. In a recently laid egg the air cell is about the size of a ten cent piece or not more than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in depth. The shell is completely filled when the egg has been just laid and the air cell is the result of evaporation and becomes larger in time and the egg becomes stale unless it is kept in a very cool temperature. In a fresh egg, also, the white is firm and clear, but becomes watery as the egg becomes stale. The yolk in a fresh egg is only dimly visible and swings readily in the albumen as the egg is turned around. When slightly stale, the yolk is quite visible, as it has become high coloured, but is still mobile. Later the yolk becomes heavy and may be stuck to the shell or quite out of place, and when still staler it breaks and mixes with the watery white, the egg being then unfit for food. When the egg has been heated or partly incubated it shows darkened sections which increase as incubation advances until the whole egg becomes black, except the air cell.

A system for grading eggs according to this method of examination has been devised and adopted as a basis for purchasing by the Canadian Produce Association. All eggs are divided into three

classes. "Fresh Gathered," "Storage," and "Cracked and Dirties." Each class is subdivided into grades. Ordinary good cooking eggs in each class are called "No. 1's" and "No. 2's." Better eggs suitable for boiling and frying are also included in "Fresh Gathered" and "Storage" classes as "Extras," while in the "Fresh Gathered" class an additional grade of large, sound, clean and very fresh eggs is included and called "Specials." The following table and description shows the standard in detail:

STANDARDS FOR CANADIAN EGGS.

Fresh Gathered.	Storage.	Cracked and Dirties.
Specials Extras No. 1's No. 2's	Extras No. 1's No. 2's	No. 1's No. 2's

DEFINITIONS OF GRADES IN FRESH GATHERED CLASS.

Specials.—Eggs of uniform size weighing over 24 ounces to the dozen, or over 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; absolutely clean; strong and sound in shell; air cell small, not over three-sixteenths of an inch in depth; white of egg to be firm and clear, and yolk dimly visible, free from blood clots.

Extras.—Eggs of good size, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen or 45 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; clean; sound in shell; air cell less than three-eighth inch in depth; white of eggs to be firm and yolk only slightly visible.

No. 1's.—Eggs weighing at least 23 ounces to the dozen, or 43 pounds net to the 30-dozen case; clear; sound in shell; air cell less than one-half inch in depth; white of eggs to be reasonably firm; yolk may be quite visible but mobile, not stuck to the shell or seriously out of place; air cell not necessarily stationary.

No. 2's.—Eggs clean; sound in shell; may contain weak watery eggs, and eggs with heavy yolks and all other eggs sound in shell and fit for food.

The three grades in the "Storage Class" and the two grades in the class "Cracked and Dirties" to be defined the same as the corresponding grades in the "Fresh Gathered Class" except that the clauses in the latter class referring to cleanness and soundness are not to apply.

Allowance for deterioration in transit, 10 per cent, but no bad, i.e., eggs should grade at point of delivery 90 per cent of grade named at point of shipment.

To facilitate the prompt marketing of eggs and to increase the supply of good eggs the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, has organized Co-opera-

five Egg Circles among farmers and poultry raisers in different parts of the Dominion. Each member puts his number on each egg and delivers them regularly to or has them collected by the Circle. Here they are candled and graded and sold to produce dealers or other customers, and each member is paid according to the number of eggs in each grade in his delivery. The best price is thus obtained for the good eggs, no bad eggs are sold at all, and somewhat stale eggs can be sold for immediate use. Buyers can also rely on the quality of the grade purchased. As dealers have not paid anything for bad eggs and a lower price for inferior eggs, the loss otherwise sustained under the case count system of buying is not passed on to the consumer of the good eggs. As Egg Circles are formed among producers the large quantities of eggs lost through dilatory handling are saved and the quantity of good eggs available for consumption is greatly increased. As the producer is sure of a good price for good eggs he is induced to produce more and better eggs, and the wide margin between the price received by the producer and that paid by the consumer under the old system is reduced. Larger supplies of good eggs are also available for cold storage at the season of plenty and as only the best eggs can be kept from spring, the season of large production, till winter, the season of low production, in satisfactory condition, this is an important factor in determining the price during the winter months. In order to place before the

consuming public the advantages of buying eggs according to grade and of testing eggs by candling before use, demonstrations were given at the larger exhibitions throughout the Dominion by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, many articles and illustrations have been published through the press, and the following announcement has been made:

Many simple appliances have been devised for the candling of eggs and, with a view to encouraging the practice of candling among all those concerned in the Canadian egg trade, the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch has had prepared for free distribution a large quantity of cardboard candling boxes. These have been made in two types, one suitable for use with the kerosene lamp and one suitable for use with the electric light.

Neither the small amount of trouble required to secure one of these appliances nor the amount of labour entailed in candling, presents any valid reason why the public should be obliged to use or accept bad or incubated eggs. Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to acquire facility in candling, and it is recommended that every housewife should provide herself with one of these simple candling appliances, by the diligent use of which she may safeguard her family from many unpleasant occurrences at the breakfast table.

These appliances may be obtained free upon application to the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.

TRADE UNION REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

WITH its issue of December, 1903, the *Labour Gazette* began the publication of a table showing the state of employment in Canada for the month. This table, which was based on the reports of the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, was non-statistical in character, the state of the labour market

at a particular locality being described as fair, active and very active or quiet and very quiet.

With a view to supplementing this information with statistical data, the Department is securing monthly returns from public, philanthropic and commercial employment bureaus, summarized

statements of which are now appearing in the *Labour Gazette*. The returns from commercial employment bureaus are secured through the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, as the superintendent of immigration is authorized by Order-in-Council to require from employment agencies dealing with immigrants such reports of their work as he may deem advisable.

Since the beginning of the year the Department has been attempting to further test the state of the labour market by securing from labour organizations data as to the number of their membership and the number of members unemployed on a given date. The first return of this information dealing with membership and unemployment in trade unions on the last working day in December has been compiled and is presented in tabular form herewith. Persons unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability are not included. As particulars of unemployment are more generally available for those trades in which the loss of time is greatest it seemed probable that an unduly large representation from such seasonal occupations as the building trades would make the percentage arrived at in excess of the true average percentage of unemployed trade unionists throughout the country. It was found possible, however, to secure approximately the same representation of the different trade groups in the returns. The information is far from being complete as the returns cover but slightly over 40 per cent of the total trade union membership. Inferences as to the general state of employment for trade unionists

are necessarily conditioned by such incompleteness, but as this is the first inquiry of the kind undertaken in Canada the figures may not be without interest. It is hoped that further inquiries will be more comprehensive.

Returns from 660 unions having a membership of 56,420, approximately 40 per cent of the total trade union membership of the Dominion, indicate that on the last working day in December 4,519 members or 8.0 per cent were unemployed. Taking the returns by provinces the percentages of unemployment are as follows: Nova Scotia, .18; Prince Edward Island, 3.2; New Brunswick, .74; Quebec, 9.9; Ontario, 8.1; Manitoba, 3.2; Saskatchewan, 7.0; Alberta, 4.3; British Columbia, 14.3. The percentages for the four largest cities may also be of interest: Montreal, 10.6; Toronto, 10.6; Winnipeg, 2.6, and Vancouver, 18.0.

It was to be expected that employment in the building trades would be at a minimum in December. Returns from 113 organizations in the building trades with an aggregate membership of 5,524 show 2,505 members unemployed or 55 per cent of all the unemployment reported. Excluding the building trades from consideration the percentage of unemployment for the whole country falls to 3.9 per cent. The negligible amount of unemployment reported by the metal trades testifies to the abnormal activity therein and the influence of the war on transportation is also shown in the small percentage reported by railway organizations. The returns from the different trade groups are summarized in the following tables:

OCCUPATIONS	Number Reporting		Unemployed	
	Unions	Membership	Members	Percentages
Clothing, Boots and Shoes.....	25	2,139	63	2.9
Building Trades.....	113	5,524	2,505	45.3
Metal Trades.....	65	5,341	53	.9
Mining.....	18	4,393	240	5.4
Printing and Allied Trades.....	56	5,628	231	4.1
Steam Railroad Employees.....	252	17,664	414	2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECEMBER 31, 1915

OCCUPATION	Nova Scotia				Pr'e.Edw'd.Island				New Brunswick				Quebec			
	Number Reporting		Unem- ployed		Number Reporting		Unem- ployed		Number Reporting		Unem- ployed		Number Reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent
1—Barbers.....	1	15	0	...					1	7	0	...	2	130	0	...
2—Blacksmiths.....									1	100	0	...	1	7	0	...
3—Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....													1	32	0	...
4—Bookbinders.....																
5—Boot and Shoe Workers.....									1	20	0	...	1	125	0	...
6—Brewery Workers.....																
7—Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....									1	17	8	...	2	599	300	...
8—Carpenters and Joiners.....	1	60	0	...									7	2,196	313	...
9—Cigarmakers.....									1	10	0	...	1	725	50	...
10—Clerks (Railway).....	7	304	0	...	1	45	0	...	1	85	0	...	1	35	0	...
11—Conductors (Railway).....									1	63	0	...	2	58	0	...
12—Electrical Workers.....									1	35	0	...	2	90	0	...
13—Engineers (Locomotive).....									4	244	0	...	6	358	0	...
14—Engineers (Marine).....									1	73	7	...				
15—Engineers (Steam and Operating).....																
16—Firemen and Enginem.....	4	199	0	...	1	46	4	...	3	194	0	...	4	343	8	...
17—Garment Workers.....													3	117	15	...
18—Granite and Stone Cutters.....													6	276	90	...
19—Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....													1	170	15	...
20—Longshoremen and Ship Labourers.....	1	150	0	...									2	525	101	...
21—Machinists.....	1	85	0	...									4	1,442	0	...
22—Maintenance-of-Way Employees.....	3	165	5	...	1	15	1	...	3	116	0	...	6	288	0	...
23—Metal Polishers.....																
24—Miners.....	4	1,075	0	...												
25—Moulders.....													1	350	5	...
26—Musicians.....																
27—Painters.....													2	275	5	...
28—Paper and Pulp Makers.....													2	120	0	...
29—Pattern Makers.....																
30—Plumbers.....									1	40	0	...				
31—Printers.....													4	1,012	145	...
32—Railway Carmen.....	1	37	0	...					1	276	0	...				
33—Steam Railroad Employees, N. E. S.....									1	40	0	...				
34—Street and Electric Railway Employees.....									1	133	0	...	1	53	0	...
35—Tailors.....													3	325	0	...
36—Telegraphers.....					1	50	0	...	1	88	0	...	1	16	0	...
37—Theatrical Stage and Moving Picture Employees.....																
38—Teamsters, Chauffeurs, etc.....													1	167	0	...
39—Trainmen (Railway).....	3	225	0	...					4	418	0	...	7	1,112	21	...
40—All Other Occupations.....	2	328	0	...					1	52	0	...	7	424	68	...
	28	2,643	5	.18	4	156	5	3.2	29	2,011	15	.74	81	11,370	1,136	9.9

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada			
Number Reporting		Unem- ployed		No. Re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. Re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. Re- porting		Unem- ployed		No. Re- porting		Unem- ployed		Number Reporting		Unem- ployed	
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per Cent.
8	208	1	.....					1	25	0	.....	2	106	0	.....	4	126	10	.....	19	617	11	1.7
1	29	0	.....									1	45	0	.....					4	181	0	nil.
2	54	0	.....	1	95	0	.....					1	50	0	.....	1	85	20	.....	6	316	20	6.3
2	73	0	.....													2	59	3	.....	4	132	3	2.2
4	465	0	.....																	6	610	0	nil.
2	108	1	.....									2	141	10	.....	1	13	2	.....	5	262	13	4.9
19	1,803	889	.....	1	180	60	.....	4	98	86	.....	2	63	40	.....	3	183	89	.....	32	2,943	1,472	50.0
19	677	202	.....													6	174	125	.....	33	3,107	640	20.5
4	653	37	.....									2	59	0	.....	2	70	30	.....	10	1,517	117	7.7
																				10	469	0	nil.
18	815	2	.....	2	91	0	.....	3	236	0	.....	3	268	0	.....	5	241	0	.....	34	1,772	2	.01
4	459	1	.....					2	68	0	.....	4	141	14	.....	2	167	38	.....	15	960	53	5.5
20	1,264	3	.....	2	89	0	.....	3	96	0	.....	3	166	0	.....	4	175	2	.....	48	2,392	5	.02
3	138	28	.....																	4	211	35	16.6
1	97	3	.....									1	8	2	.....	3	178	54	.....	5	283	59	20.8
12	1,126	0	.....	4	296	0	.....	3	163	0	.....	1	110	0	.....	2	137	0	.....	34	2,614	12	.04
7	581	4	.....																	10	698	19	2.7
6	217	122	.....													2	32	12	.....	14	525	224	42.6
6	594	32	.....	1	427	0	.....					1	230	9	.....	6	366	62	.....	15	1,787	118	6.4
																3	415	30	.....	6	1,090	131	12.0
18	1,447	0	.....	1	101	0	.....	2	34	0	.....	3	299	2	.....	3	133	6	.....	32	3,541	8	0.2
11	535	147	.....	9	662	26	.....	5	333	40	.....	6	771	65	.....	4	298	70	.....	48	3,183	354	11.1
4	130	0	.....																	4	130	0	nil.
3	612	68	.....									3	920	0	.....	8	1,786	172	.....	18	4,393	240	5.4
13	695	16	.....	1	35	0	.....													15	1,080	21	1.9
7	516	3	.....	2	483	21	.....	2	100	17	.....					2	145	52	.....	13	1,244	93	7.4
3	90	10	.....					1	15	2	.....					1	31	28	.....	7	411	45	10.9
5	565	0	.....																	7	685	0	nil.
2	48	0	.....	1	24	1	.....									1	21	3	.....	4	93	4	4.3
8	446	43	.....					1	24	1	.....	2	68	27	.....					12	578	71	12.2
22	2,825	34	.....	6	617	7	.....	6	248	5	.....	7	329	17	.....	7	465	20	.....	52	5,496	228	4.1
11	649	6	.....	1	130	0	.....	2	64	0	.....	4	99	0	.....	2	31	0	.....	22	1,286	6	.04
2	71	0	.....	2	158	0	.....													5	269	0	nil.
1	38	0	.....					2	186	0	.....	1	243	12	.....	3	1,205	32	.....	9	1,858	44	2.3
4	237	20	.....													2	269	24	.....	9	831	44	5.2
1	30	0	.....																	4	184	0	nil.
5	128	4	.....					1	21	3	.....	3	54	11	.....	1	40	4	.....	10	243	22	9.0
1	31	0	.....													2	167	0	.....	4	365	0	nil.
17	2,062	14	.....	4	345	0	.....	4	471	0	.....	5	707	0	.....	3	155	0	.....	47	5,495	35	.06
9	791	53	.....	3	65	0	.....					5	352	36	.....	3	557	223	.....	30	2,569	390	15.1
285	21,307	1,743	8.1	141	3,798	125	3.2	142	2,182	154	7.0	62	5,229	225	4.3	88	7,724	1,111	14.3	660	56,420	4,519	8.0

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, CANADA,
MARCH, 1916.

PRICES were again higher in metals, implements, builders' hardware, some hard woods, drugs and chemicals, beef, pork, mutton, sugar, condiments, textiles, leather and boots, coke and gasoline, but substantial decreases occurred in grains, breadstuffs, dairy products and fruits. Potatoes were again upward, but not so steeply. Eggs were falling considerably.

In retail prices the cost of a list of staple foods fell from \$8.40 to \$8.36, there being decreases in eggs and some meats, with increases in potatoes, butter, bread, beans, evaporated apples and sugar. Rents averaged slightly lower in 60 localities in the Dominion, being slightly higher in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, but lower in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. As compared with March last year retail food prices averaged higher in mutton, pork, lard, eggs, butter, cheese, rice, beans, evaporated apples, sugar, tea, coffee and potatoes, but lower in beef, milk, bread and rolled oats. Fuel and coal oil were practically unchanged, but rent had declined from \$4.22 per week to \$3.96.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number rose to 176.4 for March, as compared with 173.7 in February and 145.4 for March, 1915. The chief increases appeared in the groups: Metals, Implements, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials, and Drugs and Chemicals. Prices were lower in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables. In Textiles, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, and in Fuel and Lighting substantial increases also occurred. As compared with the same month last year prices were lower in Grains and Fodder only, and were higher in all the other groups. As com-

pared with March, 1914, all groups were higher except Fish.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 40 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada, having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices.

In meats, mutton and pork showed advances in several localities as result of the high prices of sheep and hogs. All meat prices were upward in some cities in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, at Toronto, Ont., and at Lethbridge, Alberta, and Fernie, B.C. Live stock prices and the wholesale price of meats had risen considerably in February and were high in March.

Eggs were down in nearly all localities owing to larger supplies with the advance of spring. Butter was up in several localities, chiefly in Ontario. Cheese advanced in eight localities.

Bread prices, owing to the steep advances in flour in February, advanced in Amherst, N.S., Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C. Later in the month bread advanced also at Hamilton, Ont. Flour declined in a number of cities in sympathy with the wheat market.

Rice and tapioca were higher in several cities. Canned vegetables were higher in Prince Albert, Medicine Hat and Nanaimo, B.C., but were down in

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Mar., 1914	Mar., 1915	Feb., 1916	Mar., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	41.4	48.8	47.6	43.0	46.6	47.6	44.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	32.8	32.0	33.0	33.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.9	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.3	17.7	18.2	17.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.5	21.7	22.1
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.2	18.5	20.4	20.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	32.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	36.8	34.8	36.6	35.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.9	24.9	26.8	27.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.6	35.2	37.0	37.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	31.3	33.7	31.4	32.7	34.0	28.6	42.2	36.8
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	33.2	26.7	34.7	28.1
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	53.4	55.2	52.2	52.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	61.2	64.4	65.8	67.0
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.0	33.7	35.3	35.5	37.4	38.5	38.7
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.2	23.4	21.4	21.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.2	21.8	22.6	23.4
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.5	72.0	67.5	69.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	32.0	43.0	38.0	38.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.0	26.0	24.0	21.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.4	12.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	12.0	13.6	17.6	18.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.5	11.8	12.9	13.5
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.2	12.8	12.9	12.8
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.9	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.4	32.4	31.6	32.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.4	14.6	14.6	15.0
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.6	9.2	9.8	9.9
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.1
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	41.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	40.7	33.0	56.5	61.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.677	\$7.881	\$8.404	\$8.390
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	54.6	53.5	53.6	53.5
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	38.6	37.2	37.4	37.6
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	41.9	41.4	41.5	41.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.9	31.3	30.4	30.3
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.7	23.8	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.907	\$1.872	\$1.859	\$1.800
Rent.....		\$1.05	\$4.05	\$1.60	\$1.75	\$1.65	\$4.122	\$4.772	\$1.222	\$3.975	\$3.960
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.387	\$11.007	\$14.276	\$14.213

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Mar., 1914	Mar., 1915	Feb., 1916	Mar., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.426	7.707	8.375	8.531
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.653	6.612	7.188	7.446
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.357	7.726	8.457	8.437
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.226	7.384	8.136	8.142
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.493	7.701	8.337	8.322
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.236	7.851	8.513	8.507
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.238	8.304	8.583	8.463
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.694	8.365	8.562	8.401
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	8.964	8.979	8.891	8.719

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.573	1.562	1.582	1.582
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.564	1.564
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.600	1.791	1.821	1.832
Québec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.818	1.803	1.755	1.742
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.820	1.796	1.780	1.781
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.385	2.329	2.266	2.266
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.611	2.036	2.400	2.412
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.664	1.716	1.709	1.710
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.319	2.324	2.258	2.227

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.875
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.328	3.452	3.453	3.453
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.715	3.600	3.547	3.610
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.167	3.875	3.780	3.780
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.592	5.470	5.154	5.000
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.968	5.970	5.217	5.218
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.300	4.768	4.017	3.875

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Beans and evaporated apples tended downward.

There was a general advance in price of sugar throughout the Dominion in sympathy with the higher market for raw sugar.

Potatoes advanced in a number of cities and were down in only six. Considerable loss through frost was reported in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In British Columbia supplies were plentiful and stocks were being exported to California and Australia. At Kingston, Ont., the price fell on account of the large supplies.

Coal was lower at Prince Albert, Sask., but advanced at Fredericton and Newcastle, N.B., and at Three Rivers, Que. At Newcastle the higher price was reported due to scarcity of cars and higher freight rates. Wood was lower at Victoria, B.C., owing to easier transportation.

Rent advanced at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on account of the scarcity of houses. At St. Hyacinthe, Que., rents were also higher. At Prince Albert, Sask., New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C., rents were lower owing to many houses being vacant.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, had fallen to \$1.05½ per bushel at the end of February and remained on a lower level during March, the highest point being \$1.13½ in the second week. Ontario winter wheat had fallen to 95-97c per bushel, but rose to \$1.00-1.02. Western barley was also lower, having declined to 60c, and by the end of March reached 58c. Ontario barley advanced 1c to 62c-64c per bushel. Western oats had fallen to 37c, but rose to 42½c in March. Ontario oats were also as high as in February at 43-44c. A good demand for oats was reported. Corn declined to 77½c at Toronto, but was firmer at 81½c. Flaxseed rose to \$2.05 a bushel, but fell to

\$1.94. Ontario peas had fallen to \$1.40, but rose again to \$1.60, averaging 10c lower than in February. Rye had fallen to 87-88c at the end of February in sympathy with the other grains, and declined further to 85-86c in March, but rose 1c in the last week. Baled hay was down \$1.00 at Toronto. Bran and shorts advanced \$1.00 per ton at the end of February, but receded again.

Animals and meats.—Choice butcher cattle at Winnipeg had declined to \$7.00-7.25 in February and continued at this level during March except for a short time at the middle of the month when the price was 25c per cwt. higher. At Toronto choice butcher cattle had fallen to \$7.50-8.15, but advanced during March and reached \$7.75-8.75 in the last week. Beef, hindquarters, had fallen in February, but rose \$1.00 in March to \$13.50-14.50. Barrelled beef rose to \$22.00 per barrel at Montreal. The higher grades of veal advanced \$1.00 per cwt. Hogs reached a new high record at Toronto, the price f.o.b. country points being up to \$10.50 per cwt. at the end of the month. Dressed hogs and barrelled pork advanced also. Bacon and hams, however, eased off slightly. Lard was higher at 13¾-14c per lb. Sheep advanced again, reaching \$8.00-9.50, and dressed mutton rose to \$14.00-16.00 per cwt. Dressed lamb was higher at \$19.50-21.00. Fowls were higher at Montreal at 18-19c, and turkeys rose to 25-28c, but averaged slightly lower than in February.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal eased off from 33¾-34¼c to 33-34c. At Toronto creamery solids averaged lower and dairy prints were down to 25-32c per lb. Cheese eased off at the middle of the month, but recovered to the previous price at 18¾-19c per lb. Fresh eggs at Montreal had fallen to 32c, and by the end of March were down to 27c. New laid eggs at Toronto were down to 26-28c.

Fish.—Fresh halibut rose from 8c to 9c per lb. at the Atlantic coast. The market for dried cod was weak owing to

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Fredericton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel		
	Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	25	20	20	25	32	22.4	18-20	24	25	25	22	24	20-23	22	23	20		
2-Beef, round steak....."	22	18	20	24	22	21.2	18	22	22	20	20	21	20-25	20	18	20		
3-Beef, rib roast, prime...."	15	13	15	22	13	18.2	18	16	25	16	16	18.3	20-22	22	13	18		
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	18	16	15	18	16	16.6	16	14	15	14	15	14.5	17-18	15	15	15		
5-Veal, roast, forequarter.."	16-18	10	15	12	16	14	.....	15	10	10	10	11.7	20-22	12	20	18	
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q....."	18	15	15	22	20	18	.....	20	16	15	17	17	20-22	13	20	20	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham...."	20	18	18	20	20	19.2	18	20	20	16	18	18.5	18-20	13	20	15		
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	20	20	18	20	20	19.6	18	20	22	16	20	19.5	18	18	20	20		
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	20	18	17	20	19	16	16	18	16	18	17	18-20	17	18	18		
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced	26	25	25	25	27	26	25	23	27	25	23	25	20-25	23	25	30		
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality...."	6-16	9-15	18	6-10	13	.....	10	8	10-12	7	7	.....	8	8-25	8	10
12-" salt, herrings.....doz.	25	30	.....	25	35	.....	30-40	.....	30	35	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	
13-" canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall. can	20-25	18	18	18	18	18.9	22	20	22	20	20	20.5	25	20-25	20	20		
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. lb.	20	20	18	17	18	18.6	20	18	20	18	20	19	22-25	19	20	18		
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	40-45	35	35	35	35	34.5	27	35	38	35	38	36.5	40	40	32	40		
16-Eggs, packed....."	37	30	35	32	.....	32.8	.....	.....	.....	30	35	32.5	35	33	28	30
17-Milk (delivered).....qt.	10	8	7	9	8	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	9	8	8		
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	35	35	30	35	35	34	31	32	35-38	35	32	33.8	35	36	20	30		
19-" creamy prints....."	42	38	37	38	38	38.6	35	38	40	40	40	39.5	38	38	35	36		
20-Cheese, old....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	20	25	25	22	23.8	25	24	25	22	22
21-Cheese, new....."	24	25	21	25	.....	23.4	4	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	41-45	5	.....	.....
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4	6	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	41-45	5	3.8		
23-Flour, ordinary....."	4-4.4	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.6	4	4	4.2	5	3.6	4.8	3.2		
24-Rolled oats, standard...."	6	6	5	5	5	5.0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		
25-Rice, medium....."	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6-7	6	6	6		
26-Rice, Patna....."	8-10	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	10	8	8.2	.....	7	10	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl...."	10	10	12	10	10	10.4	10	10	10	12	10	10.5	5	10	10	10		
28-Potatoes, canned.....can	13	15	13	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10		
29-Peas, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
30-Corn, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	9	20	8-9	11.5	8	10	8	9	9	9	7	10	9	9		
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12	13	15	15	12	13.4	12	13	16	13	15	14.3	13	12.5	12.5	12		
33-Fruit, medium....."	14	13	14	13	12	13.2	12	12	14	12	10	12	12	15	12.5	12		
34-Sugar, granulated....."	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	8	7.9	8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.3	8		
35-Sugar, yellow....."	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.5	6.7	7.7	7.5		
36-Tea, black, medium....."	40	40	40	40	35	39	35	40	45	40	40	41.3	40	30	40	40		
37-Tea, green, medium....."	40	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	55	55	30	46.6	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40		
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bush., 90 lbs.).....	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$1.80	\$2.25	\$1.80	\$2.07	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.64	\$2.50	\$1.97	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.80	\$1.80		
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.20	.15	.10	.10		
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.14	.10	.10	.113	.10	.08	.08	.08		
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lb..	8.50	.....	8.50	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.25	8.00	9.25	9.00	9.25	8.38	8.25	7.25	8.00	8.00	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	3.50	3.50	5.00	6.00	5.25	4.65	5.25	5.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.23	5.50	4.85	6.00	5.25		
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	.....	7.08	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50		
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.20	.18	.20	.195	.20	.20	.20	.18		
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month.....	14.00-18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	7.00-8.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.50-14.00	13.812	20.00-22.00	12.00	14.00	13.00		
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month.....	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	6.00-7.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	8.00-10.00	19.00	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00	

a. Calculated from the price per 165 lb. bbl. b. Millwood.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	20	22-24	20	21.2	25	23-27	20	20	24	25-28	25-27	25	22-24	25	25	23	22-23	23	
20	20	18-22	20	20.1	22	22-24	20	18	22	20-23	21	23	20-22	20	20	20	20	22	
16	16	17-20	17	18.3	20	18-20	20	18	20	18-20	19	20	20	18	22	18	17-19	20	
15	14	13-15	15	15.1	18	17	18	15	16-18	17	15	18	15-16	16	16	15	16-17	18	
15	16	15	20	17.1	.....	12.5	12-15	15	15	18-20	17	20	18-19	20-22	16	15	22-24	20-22
18	20	22	20	19.9	23	22	18	20	20	18	22	25	18-19	18-20	24	22	20-22	20	
19	18	22	19	19.1	20	18-20	18-20	17	20	20	21	23	24	23	18	24	20-22	7	
19	17	24	19	19.4	22	18-20	18-20	17	20	20-22	22	25	25	25	25	20	24	22	
25	22	18-20	18	17.8	20	18	17	.....	13	.....	17	20	16-17	20	23	18	20	.....
6-15	10-15	8	9-18	.....	8	5-15	12.5	.....	12.5	10-12	12-14	18	12-15	12-15	13-15	15	17	15-17
.....	.....	40	30	.....	40	30-40	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	30-40	40	50	30	30
20	20	15	22	20.5	25	18-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	17	20-25	25	25	18	25	
18	18	20	18-20	19.5	19	18	17	13	20	20	17	20	17-18	17	18	16-18	20	18	
35	35	32	40-45	37.1	35	33	32	27	30	28	35	35	34	30-33	35	30	30	30	
.....	33	35	.....	32.3	25	30	25	.....	27	25	30	30	.....	30	30	.....	26	16
7	8	10	8	8.5	8	7	8	7	7	8	10	8	8	7	8	7	7	7	
.....	32	32	33	32.5	35	35	25-30	35	37	38	35-38	35	36-37	32-34	33	34	d 34	d 33	
40	37	38	35-36	37.2	40	37-39	30-35	37	38	40	38	40	38-39	35-37	37	37	37	35	
20	25	25	22	23.5	27	23-25	18-20	24	22	25	23	25	28-29	25	25	23	27	25	
.....	20	22	18	20.8	24	20-23	16-18	22	20	22	.....	.....	23	22-23	22	17	25	25
3.3	3.3	4.5-6	4	4.0	4.3-4.6	3.3-4	4	3.3	4	3.8	3.3	4.7	4.3	4	3.3	4	4	4	
3.6	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	4	4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.4-3.6	3.4	4	3	3.4	
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	4	4	5	5	3.6	4.2	5	4.2	4.2	4.2	5	6	5	
8	6	7	5	6.3	6	5	5	6	5	5	7-8	6	0-6.5	5	7	6	7	6	
7	7	9	8	7.8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	
10	10	10	8-10	9.2	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	
10	12	8.3	10	10.3	12.5	12.5	10	10	12.5	10	10	10	12.5	12	10	8.3	10	13	
10	10	8.3	10	10.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	
7	8	5	8	7.9	9	10	8	7.5	8	10	8	9	10-12	8	7	6	10	10	
15	13	15	10	12.9	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	12.5	12	13-15	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5
13	13	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	13	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	13-15	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5	
8	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.5	8.3	7.9	8	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.7	
7	6.7	7.5	7	7.0	8	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	35	30	40	40-50	45	35	40	40	
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	40	30	35-40	40-50	30	40-45	40	37	
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	45	30	30-35	35-50	45	45	40	38	
\$2.10	\$1.80	\$2.15	\$1.90	1.94	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$2.10	\$2.55	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.35	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	
.10	.08	.08	.08	.083	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.07-10	.08	.08	.083	.08	.10	
7.50	7.00	8.25	8.50	7.812	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	6.75	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.75	
5.50	.....	6.25	5.25	5.44	5.00	.....	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.60	5.00	4.75-5.00	6.25	6.00	.....	5.00	.....
7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	8.50
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	8.50
6.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
6.50	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	7.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
.18	.20	.25	.20	.201	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.15-20	.20	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	
15.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	14.44	24.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	17.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	13.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.00	6.00	12.00	10.00	9.93	17.00	9.00	15.00	12.00	7.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.50	8.00	10.00	8.00	
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c. Slabs. d. Dairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba			
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	25	25	25	23	24	25	23	28	26	25	25	24.3	27	27	27.	
2-Beef, round steak....."	22	22	22	20	20	23	20	22	20	20	20	21.1	24	25	24.5	
3-Beef, rib roast, prime....."	18	18	20	17	20	20	18-20	23	18	22	20	19.4	24	22	23.	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	14-16	17	18	16	18	18	15-17	20	18	18	18	17.0	17	18	17.5	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	16-17	18	20	17	20	20	18	20	22	22	22	18.	18	20	19.	
6-Mutton, leg roast, hindq't....."	20	25	25	23	25	18	18	25	20	25	22	21.5	25	22	23.5	
7-Pork, fresh, roast from ham....."	22	22	22	23	22	20	17-18	25	22	22	20	21.2	22	20	21.	
8-Pork, fresh chops....."	22-25	20	23	25	25	23	17-18	28	24	25	22	22.5	20	20	20.	
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	17	23	20	20	18	16-17	20	22	18	18	19.	18	18	19.	
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	28	29	28	25	26	25	25	30	25	30	30	27.0	35	30	32.5	
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-15	15	18	18	12½-15	15	11-12	15	10	12.5	12.5	.....	12.5	15-20	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	25	30	30	.....	35	20	35	30	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....
13-Fish, canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall.....can.	20	25	17	18	20	25	25	19	20	20	20	20.8	20	20	20.	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....lb.	18	17	18	18	17	15	18	18	18	20	20	18.1	18	20	19.	
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz	30	28	30	30	25	32	30	40	35	45	40	32.4	35	35	35.	
16-Eggs, packed....."	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	25	30	30	27.7	30	30	30.
17-Milk, (delivered).....qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	10	12	12	8.2	10	10	10.	
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	d 34	31	34	35	34	36	33	38	32	35	35	34.4	30	35	32.5	
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	37	34	38	40	36	38	35	40	35	45	45	37.9	40	40	40.	
20-Cheese, old....."	25	22	25	25	24	24	23	.....	25	25	25	24.4	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	22	20	22	22	24	22	23	25	24	25	25	22.4	22	.....	22.
22-Bread, plain, white....."	4	4	4	3.3-4	4	4	4	3.3	5.3	5	5	4.04	5	4	4.5	
23-Flour, ordinary....."	3.4	3	3.8	3.6	3.6	4	3.4	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	
24-Rolled oats....."	4.3	4.5	5	4.2	5	5	5	4.6	5	4.2	5	4.7	6	6	6.	
25-Rice, medium....."	7	5	6	5	6	6	6	8	5	7.5	8	6.1	8	6	7.	
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	7	8	10	10	8	10	8	8	10	10	8.9	15	8	11.5	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	10	8	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	7	10	8.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned.....can	10	10	13	12.5	10	10	10	13	12.5	10	10	11.0	12.5	10	11.3	
29-Peas, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	10	10.1	10	10	10.	
30-Corn, canned....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	10	8	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	9.0	8	10	9.	
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	14	10	15	15	13.1	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.3	12	12.5	12.3	
34-Sugar, granulated....."	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.	
35-Sugar, yellow....."	7.7	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.7	7.7	8	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.4	
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.1	35	45	40.	
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	35	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	35-50	35-65	38.0	35	40	37.5	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.8	35	45	40.	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bushels, 90 lbs.)....."	\$2.35	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.12	\$1.70	\$1.25	\$1.475	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.103	.10	.13	.115	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	7.50	.....	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.09	.08	.125	.103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs....."	7.75	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.75	10.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.759	10.50	11.50	11.00	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.621	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00	.....	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.136	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	4.25	e 4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.932	6.00	5.00	5.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.19	.25	.25	.25	
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.30	20.00	15.00	12.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.12	20.00	20.00	19.50	
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	8.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.74	18.00	15.00	15.75	

d. Dairy prints. e. Calculated from the price per wagon load. f. Jack pine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING MARCH, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
28	22	25	25	25.	28	22	25	25	24.3	22	25-28	25	22-25	22	28	32	25.6	22.2		
22	18	20	20	20.	22	19	20	24	21.3	18	22	22	20-22	20	25	30	22.6	21.1		
20	18	20	20	19.5	20	18	20-22	20	19.8	20	18-20	22	20-25	18	22	25	21.2	19.4		
16	15	15	20	16.5	14	16	15	18	15.8	15	17-20	16-18	15-18	15	20	30	18.9	16.6		
20	15-18	16-20	20	18.6	25	20	20	20	21.3	18	16-18	20	23	25	25	25	21.1	17.9		
23	23	25	20	24.	25	22	28	28	25.8	28	25	26	27	28	30	32	28	22.1		
18	15-18	20	22	19.1	22	18	22	20	20.5	22	20	25	20	20	25	25	22.4	20.5		
22	15-18	20	22	20.1	25	22	25	24	24.	18	18-22	18-25	20-25	20	25	30	22.4	21.4		
17	15	20	18	17.5	18	18	20	.....	18.6	18	18-20	15	18	18	20	20	18.3	18.4	
32	30	25-35	30	30.5	25	28	28	25-28	26.9	25	28-35	25	30	27	29	30	28.2	27.2		
12-18	8-15	15	15	.....	12.5	10	12.5	15-20	.....	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12-15	10	.....	.....	11
25	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
20	20	20-25	25	21.9	15	25	25	.....	21.6	25	15	12.5	7	13	15	.....	14.6	20.1
20	20	20	20	20.	15	18	20	18	17.8	19-20	20	18	16	16	18	20	18.3	18.6		
30	35	30	40	32.8	35	35	25	35	32.5	35	35	35	30	30	30	50	35	33.9		
25	.....	20	25	23.3	.....	30	10	.....	30	20	35	25	25	25	25	40	27.9	29.1
9	10	10	11	10.	10	10	10	10	10.	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.8		
30	30	25-30	40	31.8	.....	35	.....	35	35	25	35-40	30	30	38	35	30	32.2	33.5
40	35	40	45	40.	40	40	40	40	40.	45	40	37-45	40	45	40	40	41.2	38.7		
25	25	.....	25	25.	25	25	25	25	25.	25	30	30	27	25	30	25	27.8	24.3	
.....	.....	25	25	25.	25	25	25	25	25.	25	30	25	25	22	30	25	27.4	23.2	
4.5	5	4.2	5	4.7	5.8	4.8	4.2	5	5.0	6.3	6.3	5	5.5	5	5.6	5	5.5	4.6		
3.4	4.8	3.4-3.6	4	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	4	3-3.7	3.2	3.8	3.7	4	3.7	3.8		
4.4	4.3	5	4.2	4.5	5	3	4.5	5	4.4	5.8	5.8	5	3.5	5	5	4.2	4.9	4.8		
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	6	6	6.3	8	6.7	6	8.3	4.2	4	7	6	7	5.9	6.2		
10	10	10	.....	10	10	7	10	.....	9	.....	8.3	6.3	12	9	.....	7	8.6	8.7
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	6	10	10	8	8	8	8	7.5	9	8	8	8.1	9.5		
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15.	15	17	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	15	14.2	12.1		
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.9	10.6		
15	15	15	15	15	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	12.5	10	12	10	11.3	10.6		
10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	8.3	8.3	8	8	9	8	10	8.6	9.1		
12.5	15	17.5	10	13.8	17.5	12.5	15	15	15.	15	15	12.5	15	11	15	17.5	14.4	13.5		
15	12.5	15	12.5	13.3	12	10	15	15	13.	15	12.5	8.3	11	11	12.5	12.5	11.8	12.8		
9	10	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.3	8	10	9	8.8	9.8	9	8.6	8.3	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	8.2		
8	10	7.7	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.5	9.1	8	8.0	8.3	8	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.5		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.4		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	35	40	40	40	41.3	40.3		
40	35-40	40-45	40	40.	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.7	40		
\$1.75	\$1.125	\$1.40	\$1.35	\$1.406	\$1.15	\$.75	\$1.20	j 1.15	\$1.06	j 1.35	j 1.35	j .90	j 1.05	j 1.15	j 1.35	1.80	\$1.28	1.83		
.15	.125	.20	.15	.156	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.10	.15	.20	.....	.183	.123
.15	.125	.15	.15	.144	.12	.10	.10	.15	.118	.10	.125	.083	.08	.10	.10	.10	.098	.098		
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	g	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	\$12.50	\$6.50-	\$7.50-	\$6.25-	\$5.50-	.....	12.50	8.560
7.90	9.50	8.50-	7.75	8.475	g	h 3.50	6.25-	4.75	4.916	4.25	8.75	7.50	8.00	7.25	6.00	9.50	7.035	6.011		
f 7.59	f 5.00	f 7.50	.....	6.66	g	f 4.00	5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.652
5.50	4.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	g	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	i 3.75	5.00	.....	6.00	5.25	4.847
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	35	.35	.23		
25.00	15.00-	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	18.00	20.87	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	15.00-	20.00	.....	15.50	
6.00-	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	15.00-	10.00-	13.25	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	12.00-	15.00	.....	12.50
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	25.00	12.00	13.25	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	.....	12.50	10.99

f. Tamarac, Jack pine, poplar, etc. g. Natural gas used. h. Lignite. i. Calculated from the price per wagon load. j. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. k. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

low prices at Porto Rico. The demand for Portugal and Italy was reported good.

Fruits and vegetables.—Best winter apples were down from \$6.00 to \$5.50 per barrel. Bananas were easier at \$2.00-2.50 per bunch. Messina lemons were down to \$3.00-3.25 per box, and California navel oranges were down to \$2.75-3.25. Currants advanced 1c to 14-15c per lb. At Montreal potatoes were easier at \$1.75 per bag in car lots. New Brunswick potatoes were slightly easier at Toronto. Beans eased off to \$4.40-4.50. Canned vegetables were steady.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour declined and was down 70c per barrel for first patents by the middle of the month, being quoted at \$6.50. Winter wheat flour was down 30c to 40c per barrel, choice patents being at \$6.30 per barrel. Oatmeal declined 10c per bag and rolled oats 20c. Tapioca rose to 9-10c per lb. Tea was firmer on the English market. Sugar advanced several times, reaching \$7.31 per cwt. at Toronto at the middle of the month and was still rising. Glucose eased off 10c per cwt. in sympathy with the lower corn market. Pepper was higher at 25-30c per lb.

Textiles.—Wool advanced, Ontario washed rising to 43-46c per lb. Manufacturers withdrew prices on woollen goods, filling orders at prevailing rates on date of receipt. Cotton was comparatively unchanged. Prints averaged slightly higher. Raw silk continued to advance, Japan silk being up 50c per lb., and Italian silk 70c. Later on Japan silk advanced still more. Silk thread, machine, rose to \$9.00 per lb. Demand for silk showed a considerable increase. Jute advanced to 8.05c per lb. at Montreal, and hessians to 12.67c per yard. The market had been very active for some time with a considerable amount of speculative buying. Flax sewing twine rose 1c per lb. in sympathy with the higher price of fibre.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides continued higher in price. Tallow rose

1½c per lb. The leather market was rising rapidly as stocks were very scarce and supplies hard to obtain. Sole leather for jobbing rose from 40c to 45c per lb., and slaughter sole rose 2c per lb. The prices of boots were again advanced, men's splits being up 10c and 20c per pair, box calf and kip 10c per pair, and women's dongolas 25c per pair.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron advanced 50c per ton. Iron bar was up 30c per cwt. Boiler plates were higher at \$3.40 per cwt. Wrought iron scrap rose \$1.00 per ton to \$15.00. Steel billets advanced to \$42-45 per ton and steel bar also rose 25c per cwt. Aluminium advanced 2c per lb., reaching 58-60c. Brass and copper were comparatively steady. Lead rose 1c to 9½c per lb. Quicksilver eased off to \$70 a flask, being down to \$225-\$230. Spelter was up to 25c per lb. Solder rose 1c to 2c, being up to 31-32c per lb. Tin advanced from 48c to 56c per lb. Zinc sheets advanced to 31c per lb. Coil chain rose considerably, being up to \$5.35 per cwt. for one-half inch size. Soldering irons advanced steeply, rising from 37c per lb. to 49c.

Fuel and lighting.—Coal averaged slightly lower on the Pacific coast for run of mines. Furnace coke rose to \$3.75 for prompt shipments at Connellsville, but foundry coke eased off from \$4.50 to \$4.00 per ton. Gasoline continued to rise in sympathy with the market for crude oil and reached 31½c per gallon at Toronto in wooden barrels.

Building materials.—The lumber trade continued quiet in Ontario, the usual quietness of the season being increased by severe weather. Trade was also quiet at Montreal. Red oak advanced to \$63.00 per M. and birch to \$35.00. The prohibition of imports of certain woods into the United Kingdom caused some weakness in these markets later. Building paper advanced 4c per roll in sympathy with the market for pulp and paper. Soil pipe rose 3c per foot in sympathy with the iron market. Iron pipe

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MARCH, 1916, FEBRUARY, 1916,
AND MARCH, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average prices 1890-1899—100.)

	Number of commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Mar. 1916	Feb. 1916	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1913
I. Grains and Fodders:						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	178.5	184.8	230.0	144.3	137.2
Grains, Western.....	4	162.2	172.5	189.1	135.6	115.5
Fodder.....	5	173.1	177.6	182.6	163.8	144.8
All.....	15	172.5	179.1	200.8	145.8	134.2
II. Animals and Meats:						
Cattle and beef.....	6	297.0	291.6	297.7	221.0	181.7
Hogs and hog products.....	6	184.1	191.5	154.5	175.9	189.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	211.0	193.9	167.5	170.4	157.1
Poultry.....	2	221.5	248.5	260.8	221.8	194.1
All.....	17	267.9	264.0	181.0	196.2	179.1
III. Dairy Products:	9	171.1	176.3	133.1	162.9	152.2
IV. Fish:						
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	153.9	156.6	160.5
Fresh fish.....	3	156.8	151.5	153.9	161.0	171.5
All.....	9	153.4	151.7	151.0	159.1	164.2
V. Other Foods:						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	171.6	163.8	125.7	165.4	121.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	88.7	119.2	85.2	81.2	109.1
Dried fruits.....	4	160.8	153.7	121.9	114.1	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	219.7	233.1	134.5	138.7	128.3
Canned vegetables.....	3	105.9	166.9	101.2	97.7	126.2
All.....	6	167.3	179.4	118.2	113.1	118.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	147.5	159.2	160.6	124.4	125.8
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	128.5	112.8	107.7	116.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	137.2	151.8	142.6	162.8	128.8
Condiments.....	5	142.9	140.6	120.3	101.6	86.9
All.....	25	115.6	144.8	143.1	112.5	115.1
VI. Textile:						
Woolens.....	5	201.0	202.4	159.2	135.9	124.3
Cottons.....	4	144.0	143.6	121.5	144.7	131.5
Silks.....	3	168.8	197.5	79.7	46.5	86.2
Jutes.....	2	320.8	298.0	198.1	226.5	205.5
Flax products.....	4	200.1	199.4	153.7	111.7	129.1
Oilcloths.....	2	125.6	125.6	101.1	161.6	191.7
All.....	20	181.2	177.6	139.7	133.8	115.1
VII. Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes:						
Hides and tallow.....	4	253.1	237.6	221.2	198.9	171.0
Leather.....	4	187.0	180.0	172.2	151.1	132.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	180.6	166.9	158.3	155.7	136.9
All.....	11	202.0	198.4	156.2	159.9	160.6
VIII. Metals and Implements:						
Iron and steel.....	11	135.5	126.2	192.7	163.3	167.2
Other metals.....	12	309.1	360.8	158.6	125.4	131.8
Implements.....	10	120.0	129.3	108.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	196.9	198.4	124.7	112.7	116.9
IX. Fuel and Lighting:						
Fuel.....	6	153.9	140.7	119.4	128.5	137.8
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	90.0	92.7	91.9
All.....	10	130.0	122.0	167.6	111.2	119.0
X. Building Materials:						
Lumber.....	14	181.1	166.4	177.8	183.0	178.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	110.2	135.8	110.1	113.8	112.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	171.4	189.7	148.6	144.2	145.4
All.....	48	161.3	157.7	141.1	141.7	111.1
XI. House Furnishings:						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	115.9	146.7	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	172.3	172.3	155.1	133.9	127.9
Table cutlery.....	2	87.2	87.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	123.4	124.6	118.9
All.....	16	141.8	140.5	134.7	128.8	125.2
XII. Drugs and Chemicals:	16	262.1	253.9	157.7	111.1	112.7
XIII. Miscellaneous:						
Raw furs.....	4	286.0	283.2	133.8	236.0	251.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	140.5	135.3	138.8	135.0
Sundries.....	7	139.2	139.4	111.1	108.2	111.7
All.....	17	176.7	173.6	127.0	149.1	178.2
All commodities.....	262*	176.4	173.7	145.4	137.0	134.0

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc.; one line of spelter has been dropped. Revised.

was also up. Lead pipe advanced 2c per lb. Nails rose 20c and 25c per keg. Copper wire averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Iron wire was easier. Lead pipe advanced 10c per cwt. in sympathy with the market for pig lead. Linseed oil eased off 3c per gallon. Turpentine declined to 79c per gallon. Benzine rose 6c per gallon in sympathy with the market for gasoline and crude oil. Paris green came on the market at 40c per lb. as compared with 25c a year ago and 20c before the war. Rosin was lower and declined 1c per lb. Window glass was slightly higher at Toronto, the demand being reduced.

House furnishings.—Tank glass tumblers advanced 2c per dozen in sympathy with the market for glass. Higher prices were expected for crockery. Brooms rose 40c per dozen, the broom corn market being higher.

Drugs and chemicals. — Bleaching powder rose to 9c per lb. Borax powder was up to 14c per lb. in small quantities. Caustic soda rose slightly, again reaching $7\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb. Soda ash rose $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—The market for raw furs showed further advances. Mink rose to \$3.50 per skin and muskrat to 25-30c per skin. Hops were steady. Pulp and paper markets advanced considerably. Sulphite pulp rose to \$100 per ton as compared with \$50 before the war, and later in the month was difficult to obtain. Ground wood pulp also rose to \$16.00-18.00 per ton. Newsprint paper advanced to \$2.50 per cwt. for odd lots. Wrapping paper was up to \$3.75-4.75 per cwt. Raw rubber declined considerably, being down to 69-70c per lb. for Para.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying tables show the latest available returns of currently published index numbers of prices in other countries.

In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* for March reported on retail food prices on March 1, as follows:

Retail prices of food on March 1 were higher than on February 1 by about 1 per cent. Mutton showed an advance of over 3 per cent on the average, but beef showed a comparatively small increase. Flour and bread prices rose about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as compared with 6 per cent last month. There was an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the price of granulated sugar, of 4 per cent in the price of margarine, and of 3 per cent in that of cheese. Butter increased slightly on the average, as also did potatoes, while milk, tea and bacon remained practically unchanged in price. Eggs and fish were the only articles for which a decline was recorded, the average percentage changes for these being 12 and 4 respectively.

As compared with March 1, 1915, the general level of prices showed an increase of about 19 per cent. Fish prices rose during the year about 40 per cent on the average, and those of granulated sugar about 30 per cent. The prices of meat, bacon and tea increased about 25 per cent, and of milk, butter, cheese and eggs about 15 to 20 per cent. Bread and flour were dearer than a year ago by 14 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Margarine showed an advance of 10 per cent, and potatoes 4 per cent.

The index number of wholesale prices of the *Economist*, London, had broken all previous records at the end of January and by the end of February advanced nearly eight points higher in the percentage figure. Meat, flour, sugar, butter, jute, steam coal and copper showed the chief increases, but tin, lead, coffee, wool, soda and indigo were slightly higher, while oils and oilseeds and tallow were lower.

The *Statist*, London, March 11, 1916, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, commented:

Prices continue to advance, and the index number has now reached 127.6. This, compared with 123.6 in January and with 81.2 before the war, showed a rise of 3.2 per cent for the month and of 57.1 per cent since the war began. The greatest rise in the past month has been in animal foods, more particularly in butter. But the advance in prices has been very general, one of the few exceptions being flax, which has fallen heavily. Wool, cotton and a few other things are also somewhat cheaper, but the greater number of commodities have advanced. The rise in vegetable foodstuffs has been only 1.2 per cent; nevertheless, this makes the rise since the war began no less than 91.3 per cent. The total rise in animal food since June, 1914, has been 45 per cent, in sugar, coffee and tea 52.5 per cent, in minerals 54.3 per cent, in textiles 45 per cent, and in sundries 58.9 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA. 29 foods 60 cities.	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods. 600 towns.	AUSTRALIA 46 foods and groceries 30 towns.	AUSTRIA <i>b</i> 18 foods Vienna.	GERMANY <i>b</i> 19 foods Berlin.	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities.	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities.	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns.	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns.	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities.
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991		91
1911.....	7.138						115	983	100	90
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	119	1012	108	95
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114	95
1914.....	7.731		942					1008	115	101
1915.....	7.866									100
1914										
January.....	7.729		916a			95.7			112	101
April.....	7.505					96.2	113c		111	95
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103
1915										
January.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	101
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147		140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145		140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148		143	105
December.....	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150		152	106
1916										
January.....	8.282	145			188.5	125.1	153			106
February.....	8.404	147								
March.....		148								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	25 c	96	200	22 c		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56 b	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346 a	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8839	91.41	44.2		804
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	147.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1149
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108		9.8530	124.96	64.0		
Jan., 1914.	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1325
Jan., 1915.	139.3	136.5	96.4		9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6621	125.662	68.0	1392	1199
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2		9.7978	126.649	68.3	1484	1453
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1624	1534
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8693	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1629
September.....	148.4	151.6	107.8	136.64	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1602	
October.....	149.7	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	
November.....	158.6	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3763	130.467	60.6	1696	
December.....	162.4	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1	1763	
Jan., 1916.	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6		
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.6	158.12	11.1415	142.260	68.2		
March.....	176.4				11.3760	142.110	69.5		
April.....				164.61		145.690			

a. July of each year. b. At the first of each year. c. Foods.

In Australia retail prices were slightly lower in December as compared with November, decreases appearing in bread, flour, oatmeal, potatoes, cheese, bacon, ham, beef, pork, and in some mutton, with increases in jam, currants, candles, soap, onions, butter and eggs.

Prices in Germany, at Berlin, in January, were reported on in the British *Labour Gazette* from returns in the Prussian Official Journal *Statistische Korrespondenz*. Some of the prices are maximum prices, beyond which retail dealers cannot charge, some commodities are obtainable only in small quantities, while others are said to be practically unobtainable. As compared with December, prices in January were lower in eggs, peas, beans and lentils, while beef, mutton and veal advanced substantially.

Retail food prices in Italy were higher in January than a month before, as shown by the index number in the journal of the Italian Labour Office. Prices were higher in bread, flour, macaroni, bacon, table oil and milk, but beef was slightly lower.

Prices in Denmark since the outbreak of war have been received by the Danish Statistical Department. Food had risen in Copenhagen 33.4 per cent by February, 1916, the rise being greatest in flour, oatmeal, beef and fish. Coal was up 66.7 per cent, clothing, etc., 33.3 per cent. The average rise for all groups was reported at 24.2 per cent.

In the Netherlands the official index number of retail prices had risen from 150 in December, 1915, and to 153 in January, 1916. The principal changes were in flour, soda and soap.

In Norway the index number of the Norwegian Labour Office had risen to 152 by December, 1915, as compared with 113 in July, 1914. Nearly all commodities included rose considerably during the last three months of 1915.

In the United States the retail food prices index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics showed no change for

January as compared with December, standing 6 per cent higher than the average for 1915. Meats were slightly higher, while potatoes and onions advanced steeply, but eggs declined 9 per cent.

On wholesale prices in the United States at March 1, *Bradstreet's*, New York, March 11, 1916, reported:

Enormous war demands and record-breaking domestic calls are still the stimulants causing Bradstreet's index number of commodity prices to rise as of March 1 to a point 2 per cent over February 1, and the number is to that extent the highest ever recorded. The advance over March 1, 1915, is 18 per cent, and over July 1, 1914, the gain is 31 per cent. During February eight groups of commodities advanced, while four declined, the latter being breadstuffs, fruits, naval stores and miscellaneous products.

Dun's Review, New York, April 8, 1916, reported on its index number at the first of the month as follows:

Repetition is necessary in discussing the reasons for the further sharp rise in the index number. As in previous months, disproportion between demand and supply continues the outstanding feature, though other factors have contributed to the upturn. The purchasing power of the people, owing to the steady augmentation of wages throughout the country, is much above normal, and in comparatively few instances have the high costs appreciably checked buying. In some quarters, notably in the grain markets, speculation has played a prominent part of late, but the requirements for actual use remain the controlling influence, and in many cases the question of price still seems of secondary consideration with buyers. Pressure to obtain urgently needed supplies is general and premiums are readily offered for prompt shipments; yet, at a time when demands are unprecedented, production is hampered by a shortage of raw materials and of skilled labour, while transporting facilities have proved wholly inadequate. All this has naturally accelerated the rise in prices, which has been so rapid that in conservative circles there is a growing disposition to discourage further advances.

Excepting miscellaneous, every one of the seven divisions into which the index number is divided, for economy of space, touched a higher plane during March. The most striking change was in the clothing total, which went up from \$23,783 to \$24,947, because of the rise in raw cotton, wool and silk, and the enhanced cost of cotton goods, woollen goods and leather. Pronounced strength again prevailed in meats and provisions, as well as in dairy and garden articles and other food, while late in the month breadstuffs recovered a small part of the February decline, owing to reports of damage to winter wheat. The class embracing metals continued its advance on further heavy buying of materials and products, but the miscellaneous total, due to the reaction in some drugs and chemicals, receded slightly for the first time in over a year.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EMPLOYMENT showed an upward tendency in February according to reports received from employment bureaus,—70 commercial,* 8 public and 17 philanthropic. The average number of vacancies notified per day to all these offices was 716.28 as compared with 712.40 in January. The average number of persons placed per day was 352.36, while in January the average was 328.92. Employment for women workers as reported by 13 Young Women's Christian Associations and four Women's Hostels showed a falling off from the level for January, the average number of vacancies notified per day falling from 81.72 in January to 73.37 in February, and the average number of persons placed per day from 15.69 to 12.36. The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the offices of the Salvation Army and other agencies was 878 for the month of February, and the number of casual jobs supplied them was 1,962. Not all the individual returns which appear in the accompanying tables were included

in the above calculations, as in some cases comparisons with the previous month were not available.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

NAME.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	30				30		30			30
St. John.....	7				7		18			18
Quebec.....	17				17		17			17
Montreal.....	188				188		288			288
Ottawa.....	29	1			30		69	1		70
Toronto.....	61				61		397			397
Hamilton.....	15	5			20		53	5		58
London.....	22				22		19			19
Winnipeg.....	60	15			75		120	40		160
Calgary.....	16	3			19		21	3		24
Edmonton.....	11	1			12		129	1		130
Vancouver.....	29				29		181			181
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Toronto Women's Patriotic League	2	143			145	2	285			287
Vancouver City for Men	223				223	333				333
	710	168			878	1627	335			1962

*69 in January.

REPORTS OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1916

CITY.	No. of Bureaus included		Vacancies notified							Individuals Placed							Individuals Placed Outside City.				
			Number in February					Daily Average		Number in February					Daily Average						
			January	February	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	January	February	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	January	February	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Halifax.....	2	2	64	79	5	....	148	5.84	5.92	17	30	4	...	51	2.20	2.04	10	1	...	...	11
St. John.....	2	2						4.00							1.6						
Montreal.....	8	11	1,287	1,100	215	...	1,603	33.94	65.42	477	135	36	...	549	17.40	22.60	317	...	...	...	317
Toronto.....	6	6	980	362	44	...	1,386	38.52	55.44	416	135	25	...	576	24.28	23.04	278	48	8	...	334
Port William and Port Arthur.....	6	5	1,197	1	...	2	1,200	59.49	48.00	190	1	...	...	191	16.30	7.64	135	1	...	...	136
Winnipeg.....	10	10	1,880	1,915	59	215	4,069	201.17	164.14	1,297	989	21	51	2,258	96.69	94.94	1,089	89	8	5	1,191
Brandon.....	4	4	288	78	8	44	418	10.88	16.57	217	34	2	30	283	5.72	11.02	96	9	2	2	104
Regina.....	5	5	461	84	...	...	545	24.15	21.80	170	38	...	...	208	8.15	8.32	158	30	...	...	187
Calgary.....	4	4	788	26	...	...	814	38.65	32.56	435	10	...	...	445	19.50	17.80	382	8	...	...	390
Edmonton.....	7	7	1,371	268	...	...	1,639	74.95	65.56	933	112	...	...	1,045	48.03	41.80	920	59	...	...	979
Vancouver.....	12	11	750	268	12	532	1,562	52.92	62.48	663	101	2	170	936	29.63	37.44	577	33	4	...	614
Victoria.....	3	5	17	152	...	54	223	5.41	10.48	16	76	...	40	132	2.54	6.44	16	5	...	...	21
Total.....	69	70	9,083	9,234	228	1,062	13,607	549.62	548.37	4,831	1,527	89	327	6,674	271.34	273.08	4,027	283	18	11	4,339

REPORTS OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1916

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU	Individuals registered during month.					Vacancies notified.				Vacancies filled.				Individuals placed				Individuals placed out- side city.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Quebec Provincial Free.....	86	14	1	..	101	83	6	..	..	89	20	2	..	..	22	20	2	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	1
Sherbrooke Provincial Free.....	46	..	..	22	68	25	..	..	38	63	26	..	..	36	62	26	..	..	22	48	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal Provincial Free.....	222	27	..	..	*249	320	32	25	3	380	281	25	22	2	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montreal Municipal	155	10	1	1	167	481	11	..	..	492	477	3	..	..	480	51	2	..	..	53	4	..	..	..	4
Toronto Civic	363	..	..	..	363	515	..	..	..	515	498	..	..	..	498	446	..	..	..	446	82	..	..	..	82
Winnipeg Free .....	..	..	..	..	..	658	723	..	..	1,381	597	518	..	..	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	18
Edmonton.....	..	..	..	..	..	210	119	10	2	341	..	..	..	..	..	201	85	4	..	290	40	1	..	..	41
New Westminster.....	12	7	..	..	19	81	9	..	..	90	78	7	..	..	85	78	7	..	..	85	5	1	..	..	6
Vancouver City for Women .....	..	42	..	..	42	..	76	..	..	796	..	65	..	..	65	..	60	..	..	60	..	2	..	..	2
Victoria Municipal	135	25	..	..	160	585	115	..	..	700	557	114	..	..	671	557	114	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..

*Applicants who registered for first time.

REPORTS OF PHILANTHROPIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR MONTH ENDED FEBRUARY 29, 1916.

Y. W. C. A's.—																									
Ottawa.....	54	..	..	..	54	..	46	..	..	46	..	20	..	..	20	..	18	..	..	18	..	2	..	..	2
Toronto.....	40	..	..	..	40	..	150	..	..	150	..	19	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London.....	6	15	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	89	..	3	12	..	15	..	3	12	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Winnipeg.....	68	..	..	..	68	..	363	..	..	363	..	43	..	..	43	..	38	..	..	38	..	2	..	..	2
Brandon.....	1	6	..	..	7	..	2	15	..	17	..	1	2	..	3	..	2	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	1
Regina.....	13	40	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatoon.....	24	..	..	..	24	..	99	..	..	99	..	23	..	..	23	..	22	..	..	22	..	7	..	..	7
Calgary.....	72	..	..	..	72	..	166	..	..	166	..	92	..	..	92	..	49	..	..	49	..	3	..	..	3
Edmonton.....	16	..	..	..	16	..	26	..	..	26	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
New Westminster.....	3	5	..	..	8	..	14	..	..	14	..	2	3	..	5	..	2	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	1
Vancouver.....	32	..	..	..	32	..	95	..	..	95	..	16	..	..	16	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria.....	41	..	..	..	41	..	74	..	..	74	..	25	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	25	..	2	..	..	2
WOMEN'S HOSTELS:—																									
Halifax Women's Welcome Hostel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	13	..	13	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Toronto Women's Welcome Hostel.....	15	..	..	..	15	..	160	..	..	160	..	13	..	..	13	..	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Regina Women's Home of Welcome.....	15	..	..	..	15	..	60	..	..	60	..	25	..	..	25	..	15	..	..	15	..	8	..	..	8
Ottawa Women's Hostel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	55	..	13	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Winnipeg Girl's Home of Welcome.....	68	..	..	..	68	..	165	..	..	165	..	23	..	..	23	..	20	..	..	20	..	4	..	..	4
MISCELLANEOUS:—																									
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	27	31	1	1	60	10	21	2	..	32	5	15	1	1	22	5	7	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	4	131	..	2	137	..	..	..	..	245	1	30	..	4	35	1	30	..	4	35	..	2	..	2	4
Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	368	1	42	417	6	294	1	35	336	..	31	..	3	34

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1916.

THE Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to three fair wage contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works during March. One of the contracts contained a fair wage schedule, while the other two contained the fair wage clauses providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department, subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of freight shed, baggage-room and waiting-room in connection with Government wharf, Belleville, Ont. Name of contractor, Conroy & Hickey, Peterborough, Ont. Date of contract, March 6, 1916. Amount, \$4,700.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages: Not less than the following:
Foreman carpenters.....	40c. per h., 9 hrs. per day.
Carpenters.....	30c. " 9 " "
Blacksmiths.....	30c. " 9 " "
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	20c. " 9 " "
Joiners.....	35c. " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c. " 10 " "
Man with 1 horse and cart...	30c. " 10 " "
Man with 2 horses and wagon	40c. " 10 " "

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Supply and installation of metallic fittings for record room in examining

warehouse, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Steel Equipment Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 11, 1916. Amount, \$6,449.

Supply and installation of interior fittings in public building, Fredericton, N.B. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, March 27, 1916. Amount, \$1,063.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of February payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for

the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 932.19
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	88.26
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	723.06
Supplying new mail bags.....	5,839.87
Repairing mail bags.....	3,639.22
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	157.25
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	15.60
Making and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes; also steel portable letter boxes.....	368.17
Making and supplying letter boxes; also keys for letter boxes.....	315.00
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	55.25
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	3,747.74

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MARCH, 1916.

DURING March nine disputes were recorded as having commenced during the month. In these nine disputes 16 firms and 786 employees were involved. Four disputes were carried over from February, and through these nine firms and 377 employees were affected, making a total of 13 disputes recorded as being in existence during March, and by which altogether 25 firms were concerned and 1,163 employees were affected. In the month of March, 1915, six trade disputes commenced, involving 18 firms and 864 employees.

New disputes in March, 1916.—In the following table the disputes beginning

during March are summarized according to trades affected:

TRADES.	No. of disputes.	No. of employees involved.
Mining.....	1	400
Building.....	1	40
Metal.....	3	165
Clothing.....	1	41
Food and tobacco preparation...	1	105
Miscellaneous trades.....	1	10
Unskilled labour.....	1	25
Total.....	9	786

Duration of trade disputes.—The time losses for trade disputes in existence during March are estimated at 11,451 working days as compared with 23,637 working days lost through disputes existing in March, 1915.

Disputes beginning before March.

Four of the trade disputes in existence during March were carried over from February; two of these were considered by the Department to have ended; a settlement was reached in one and in the case of the other no settlement had been reported to the Department at the end of the month. These four disputes are:

Plumbers and steamfitters, Victoria, B.C.—Plumbers and steamfitters at Victoria, B.C., to the number of 33 went on strike on February 16, 1915, the cause being a reduction in wages from \$5 to \$4 per day. No formal settlement of this dispute has been reported, but the information reaching the Department has seemed to show that the dispute no longer affects conditions of employment.

Boilermakers, ironworkers and helpers, Halifax, N.S.—On August 2, 1915, 65 employees of two shipbuilding firms at Halifax, N.S., ceased work owing to their employers refusing to recognize the union and also to have a minimum wage scale fixed. Since that date the number of men on strike has decreased to 28. Although no formal settlement in this case has been reported, the information reaching the Department has seemed to show that the dispute no

longer affects conditions of employment at Halifax.

Carpenters, Montreal, Que.—On February 23, 1916, 294 carpenters employed by the Canadian Vickers, Ltd., ceased work, the cause being a demand on their part for a minimum wage scale. An arrangement was reached March 31 whereby the strike was declared off. The company gave no increase of wages at present, but promised to do its best in that direction on any subsequent contract; the strikers to be taken back as occasion offered.

Printers, Quebec, Que.—A strike of 16 printers in the employ of L'Action Sociale, Ltée, Quebec, Que., was still in existence at the end of March.

Disputes beginning during March.

Coal miners, Bellevue, Alta. — On March 7, 400 coal miners in the employ of the Western Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Bellevue, Alta., ceased work owing to certain abnormal conditions obtaining in the mines making it impossible for them to earn the minimum wage of \$3 per day. They demanded that the "make-up" clause as provided for in the working agreement be applied, the company to pay the miners the difference between their earnings and the minimum wage. The men returned to work on March 25, the company agreeing to pay the difference between the earnings and the minimum rate.

Plumbers and steamfitters, Hamilton, Ont.—On March 21, 40 plumbers in the employ of four firms, namely, Drake-

Avery Company, Adam Clark, A. Rodgers & Company and A. Saynor, at Hamilton, Ont., ceased work owing to the objection of the firms to a "closed-shop" clause in the working agreement. The dispute was amicably settled on March 31.

Moulders and coremakers, Brantford, Ont.—One hundred and twenty moulders and coremakers in the employ of Pratt and Letchworth Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., went on strike on March 3 to enforce their demand for an increase in wages. The men returned to work on March 10 as the result of a compromise arrangement being effected.

Machine operators, Orillia, Ont.—On March 13, 37 machine operators employed at the Fisher Motor Company, Ltd., ceased work owing to a reduction in piece-work rates. This dispute was reported as unsettled at the end of March.

Electrical workers, New Westminster.—On March 17, eight electrical workers, employees of the municipal light department at New Westminster, B.C., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. The strike was ineffective, the places of the strikers being filled and employment conditions were not affected.

Corset makers, Toronto, Ont. — On March 24, 41 corset makers employed

by the Bias Corset Company, Ltd., went on strike, the alleged cause being the objection of the employees to having their working hours increased without remuneration. This strike was unsettled at the end of the month.

Cigar makers, Hamilton, Ont. — On March 15, 105 cigar makers employed by the Harper-Presnail Cigar Company, Ltd., ceased work owing to their demand for increased wages being refused. This dispute was still in existence at the end of March.

Moving picture machine operators, Calgary, Alta.—On March 13, ten moving picture machine operators employed at the Monarch, Empress, Bijou, Regent and Allen theatres, Calgary, Alta., went on strike owing to the refusal of the management of the above theatres to sign wage scale agreement. The management replaced the strikers by returned soldiers who had been training for the work.

Cement workers, Esquimalt, B.C. — On February 29, 25 cement workers in the employ of the contracting firm of Grant, Smith and McDonnell, Ltd., at Esquimalt, B.C., went on strike to enforce their demand for increased wages for overtime and Sunday work. A working arrangement was effected through mediation by the Department of Labour and the dispute was declared settled on March 15.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING MARCH, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Firms	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO MARCH, 1916.								
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steamfitters.	Victoria, B.C.....	Reduction in wages....	5	27	Feb. 16, 1915	1916	No formal settlement in this case has been reported, but the information reaching the Department has seemed to show that the dispute no longer affects conditions of labour.	Indefinite.
<i>Metal—</i> Boilermakers, iron workers and helpers	Halifax, N.S.....	Minimum wage scale...	2	28	Aug. 2, 1915		No formal settlement in this case has been reported, but the information reaching the Department has seemed to show that the dispute no longer affects conditions of labour.	Indefinite.
Carpenters.....	Montreal, Que...	Increased wages.....	1	294	Feb. 23....	Mar. 31...	Strike ineffective; employment conditions not affected	In favour of employers.
<i>Printing & Allied Trades—</i> Printing.....	Quebec, Que.....	Increased wages.....	1	16	Feb. 14....		Unsettled.....	
DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING MARCH.								
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners...	Bellevue, Alta....	Increased wages.....	1	400	Mar. 7....	Mar. 25...	Negotiation	In favour of employees
<i>Building—</i> Plumbers and steam fitters	Hamilton, Ont...	"Closed shop" clause in agreement	4	40	Mar. 21...	Mar. 31...	Negotiation	In favour of employees
<i>Metal—</i> Moulders and coremakers	Brantford, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	120	Mar. 3....	Mar. 10...	Negotiation	Compromise
Machine operators	Orillia, Ont.....	Cut in piece-work rates.	1	37	Mar. 13...		Unsettled	
Electrical workers	New Westminster, B.C.	Increased wages.....	1	8	Mar. 17...		Strike ineffective; employment conditions not affected	In favour of employers
<i>Clothing—</i> Corset makers..	Toronto, Ont....	Alleged increased hours without remuneration	1	41	Mar. 24...		Unsettled	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	105	Mar. 15...		Unsettled	
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Moving picture machine operators	Calgary, Alta....	Refusal of employers to sign wage scale agreement	5	10	Mar. 13...		Strikers replaced.....	In favour of employers
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Cement workers	Esquimalt, B.C..	Increased overtime and Sunday rates	1	25	Feb. 29...	Mar. 15...	Working arrangement effected by mediation of Department	In favour of employers

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916.

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Departments of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the factory inspectors of Ontario and Manitoba, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

DURING March, according to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 61 workpeople were killed and 332 were seriously injured during the course of their employment. The record for the month of February was 56 killed and 290 injured, while there were 38 killed and 180 injured in March, 1915. A comparison of the March and February records show that there were five more workers killed and 42 more injured in the former month and there were 23 more killed and 152 more injured in March this year than in March a year ago.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	4	5	9
Lumbering.....	5	9	14
Mining.....	5	14	19
Railway construction.....	1	2	3
Building Trades.....		4	4
Metal Trades.....	6	143	149
Woodworking Trades.....		9	9
Textile.....		4	4
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	2	4	6
Leather.....	1	1	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	23	87	110
Electric Railway Service..	1		1
Navigation.....	3	3	6
Miscellaneous.....	2	18	20
Public Employees.....		7	7
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	5	15	20
Unskilled Labour.....	3	7	10
Total.....	61	332	393

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, MARCH, 1916

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of fatality.
<i>Agriculture:</i>				
Farmer.....	Iona, P.E.I.....	Mch.11	1	Struck by a flying piece of timber while splitting logs with gun powder.
".....	Fox River, N.S.....	" 7	1	Struck by a falling tree.
".....	Oxford, Ont.....	" 11	1	" " " "
Farmhand.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 1	1	Fell from a wagon.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Logger.....	East Wentworth, N.B.....	" 2	1	Crushed by a log.
".....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 8	1	Crushed by falling tree.
".....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 27	1	Crushed by rolling log.
Sawmill employee.....	Emileville, Que.....	" 11	1	Mangled by machinery.
".....	Beauceville, Que.....	" 24	1	" " " "
Sawmill Operator.....	Eganville, Ont.....	" 15	1	Mangled in shafting of machinery.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, MARCH, 1916—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of fatality.
Mining—				
Asbestos Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Mch. 25	1	Fall of rock.
" "	" " " " " "	" 16	1	" " "
Miner.....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 5	1	Fall of rock.
" "	Trail, B.C.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
" "	South Wellington, B.C.....	" 21	1	Fall of coal.
Railway and Canal Cons.				
Dredgehand (Welland Caanal)	Port Weller, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from a trestle.
Metal Trades—				
Machinist.....	Chatham, N.B.....	" 6	1	Explosion and ignition of oil.
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 28	1	Skull crushed by falling pulley block.
" "	Victoria, B.C.....	" 11	1	Crushed by a falling smokestack.
" "	Welland, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed by falling metal.
Power house Employee..	Drumbo, Ont.....	" 30	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 9	1	Electrocuted.
Food & Tobacco Preparation				
Sugar refinery employee.	Pt. St. Charles, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling pulley.
Leather:—				
Belting factory Empl..	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steam Railway Service:—				
Engineer.....	Val Brilliant, Que.....	" 21	1	Head-on collision.
" "	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 23	1	Collision of trains.
Fireman.....	Val Brilliant, Que.....	" 31	1	Head-on collision.
" "	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 23	1	Collision of trains.
Brakeman.....	Falcon, Sask.....	" 1	1	Fell from a car.
" "	Scarboro Jct., Ont.....	" 16	1	Fell from moving train.
" "	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train.
" "	MacDuff, Ont.....	" 30	1	Head-on collision.
" "	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 23	1	Collision of trains.
" "	Whitewater, Man.....	" 13	1	Fell from top of cars.
" "	Belleville, Ont.....	" 14	1	" " "
" "	Oba, Ont.....	" 30	1	Head-on collision.
" "	Sydney, N.S.....	" 29	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 17	1	Crushed by a derailed car.
" "	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 21	1	Crushed between car.
Gateman.....	St. Pierre aux Liens, Que....	" 18	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Employee.....	M.P. 81.8-Mountain S.D.....	" 3	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Sectionman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 13	1	Struck by a locomotive.
" "	Swansea, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train.
" "	Point Levis, Que.....	" 13	1	Struck by a locomotive.
" "	Browning, Sask.....	" 28	1	Crushed by cars.
" "	Montrose, Ont.....	" 31	1	Runover by cars.
Lineman (Telegraph D.)	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	1	Struck by a train.
Electric Railway Service:—				
Superintendent (Electric Interurban Railway).	Kingsville, Ont.....	" 23	1	Electrocuted while coupling cars.
Navigation:—				
Steamer Captain.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 13	1	Drowned—vessel sunk at wharf.
Deckhand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	1	Fell from vessel to wharf.
" "	Yarmouth, N.S.....	" 2	1	Fell from wharf.
Miscellaneous Transport:—				
Elevator operator.....	Notre-Dame de Lourdes, Que	" ..	1	Mangled by machinery.
Driver.....	Amprior, Ont.....	" ..	1	Lockjaw—resulting from an injury in head received by a falling piece of lumber.
Miscellaneous skilled trades:				
Oilworks employee.....	Ioco, B.C.....	" 22	1	Fell from a ladder.
Emp. explosive plant...	Parry Sound, Ont.....	" 27	1	Explosion.
Starch works, employee.	Port Credit, Ont.....	" 17	1	Mangled by machinery.
Janitor.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 5	1	Fell down stairs.
Elevator operator.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Unskilled Labour:—				
Laborer.....	Portage La Prairie, Man....	" 22	1	Crushed by a falling wall.
" "	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed by an elevator.
" "	Quebec, Que.....	" 14	1	Fell from roof.

CAUSES.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the February bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 929 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during February, as compared with 1,014 in January and 1,150 in February, 1915.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—During February, 1916, 7,249 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 7,354 in January and 4,756 in February, 1915.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North

America, the latter had an outward balance of 6,320 in February, 1916, as compared with an outward balance of 6,340 in January, 1916, and 3,606 in February, 1915.

On March 3 the usual renewal of the Dominion order-in-council continuing the prohibition of all classes of artisans and labourers from entering British Columbia was passed. The order-in-council sets out the different ports of entry in British Columbia to which the order shall apply and extends the period of prohibition to September 30, 1916.

(3) Homestead Entries and Land Patents.

Homestead Entries.—In February, 1916, there were 201 homestead entries in Manitoba; 298 in Saskatchewan; 302 in Alberta, and 19 in British Columbia, a total of 820, as compared with 800 in January, 1916, an increase of 20.

Letters Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of February, 1916, the number of patents was 1,921 and the number of acres 313,943.79. These numbers compared with 1,476 and 234,484.84 respectively in the previous month of 1916.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MARCH, 1916.

THE total value of building permits issued in the municipalities shown in the table on the following page during March amounted to \$1,605,161, as compared with \$879,337 for February and \$1,872,162 for March, 1915, or a total decrease of \$267,001 or about 14.3 per cent from March a year ago. A comparison of the totals for the different

provinces shows the greatest decline to have taken place in Quebec, there being a decrease of \$313,502 or 48 per cent from last year's figures. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta also showed decreases. On the other hand an increase is shown for New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and especially for British Columbia, where it amounted to \$156,969 or 194 per cent.

BUILDING PERMITS DURING MARCH, 1916.

	March, 1916	February, 1916	March, 1915	March, 1916 compared with March, 1915 Increase (+) Decrease (—)
NOVA SCOTIA—				
Sydney.....	1,435	1,210	3,800	— 2,365
Halifax.....	4,332	16,580	61,558	— 57,226
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
St. John.....	5,767	17,790	65,353	— 59,591
Moncton.....	20,500	5,300	20,500	+ 9,000
	12,150	2,500	5,000	+ 7,150
QUEBEC—				
Quebec.....	40,650	7,800	25,600	+ 16,150
Three Rivers.....	69,321	57,020	412,750	— 342,959
Maisonneuve.....	7,450	68,800	14,700	— 7,250
Montreal.....	3,000	200	4,900	— 1,900
Westmount.....	243,345	65,915	246,695	— 3,350
Lachine.....	5,000	9,180	3,300	+ 1,700
Outremont.....	21,032	4,205	3,825	+ 17,207
Longueuil.....	25,200	1,500	750	+ 24,450
	100	2,700	1,500	— 1,400
ONTARIO—				
Ottawa.....	374,948	209,520	688,450	— 313,501
Smith's Falls.....	78,525	34,150	52,400	+ 26,125
Brookville.....	Nil	Nil	125	— 125
Kinross.....	Nil	Nil	340	— 340
Bellefleur.....	13,275	1,485	10,432	+ 2,843
Peterborough.....	4,100	Nil	7,900	— 3,800
Toronto.....	8,255	125	5,717	+ 2,538
St. Catharines.....	272,590	391,099	332,047	— 59,357
Niagara Falls.....	8,707	10,230	43,874	— 35,167
Welland.....	5,345	2,900	Nil	+ 5,345
Hamilton.....	41,510	380	5,045	+ 36,265
Brantford.....	78,200	40,475	138,570	— 60,370
Paris.....	10,935	50	25,710	— 14,775
Galt.....	Nil	Nil	380	— 380
Preston.....	4,050	850	14,065	— 10,615
Guelph.....	3,500	Nil	300	+ 3,200
Berlin.....	2,125	200	30,800	— 28,675
Woodstock.....	2,890	300	6,895	— 4,415
Stratford.....	3,010	1,200	11,300	— 8,290
London.....	13,214	1,045	4,985	+ 8,229
St. Thomas.....	40,220	18,765	81,840	— 41,620
Chatham.....	18,075	3,570	7,475	+ 10,601
Windsor.....	2,850	3,700	11,875	— 9,025
Chesapeake.....	30,545	.....	67,075	— 36,530
Green Sound.....	2,300	.....	2,075	+ 225
North Bay.....	300	.....	1,049	— 699
Georgetown.....	Nil	100	2,275	— 2,275
Sudbury.....	2,250	Nil	1,900	+ 350
Port Arthur.....	625	2,000	2,040	— 1,415
Port William.....	3,090	2,107	10,828	— 7,738
	202,950	935	3,300	+ 199,650
MANITOBA—				
Winnipeg.....	852,930	516,656	883,127	— 301,97
St. Boniface.....	39,450	8,550	53,200	— 13,750
	560	Nil	11,300	— 10,740
SASKATCHEWAN—				
Regina.....	40,010	8,550	64,800	— 24,890
Moose Jaw.....	.....	2,900	5,000	— 5,000
Swift Current.....	14,875	Nil	8,500	+ 6,375
North Battleford.....	.....	Nil	660	— 660
Yorkton.....	.....	100	100	— 100
Weyburn.....	300	Nil	460	— 160
Estevan.....	9,155	Nil	1,000	+ 8,155
	Nil	250	2,210	— 2,210
ALBERTA—				
Edmonton.....	24,330	3,250	17,930	+ 6,400
Calgary.....	17,500	11,450	33,700	— 16,200
Medicine Hat.....	.....	8,500	5,750	— 2,750
Lethbridge.....	8,010	Nil	2,690	+ 5,320
Marblehead.....	2,865	2,145	3,795	— 930
Red Deer.....	.....	Nil	.....	— 500
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Vancouver.....	28,495	22,095	46,435	— 18,095
Ramloops.....	Nil	Nil	.....	— 1,850
New Westminster.....	1,925	3,130	4,795	— 2,870
Vancouver.....	205,465	79,969	30,915	+ 174,550
Point Grey.....	4,491	.....	10,160	— 5,669
North Vancouver.....	875	800	930	— 55
South Vancouver.....	4,715	6,732	14,242	— 9,527
Victoria.....	6,450	585	5,400	+ 1,050
Nanaimo.....	2,310	150	8,020	— 5,710
Port Moody.....	8,020	1,500	3,000	+ 5,000
Prince Rupert.....	3,800	.....	1,750	+ 2,050
Total.....	238,031	92,866	81,062	+ 157,969
	1,605,161	879,337	1,872,132	— 267,971

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT.

Montreal Shippers and Longshoremen.

A WORKING agreement of much importance in the shipping world was effected on March 15 as between various shipping companies of Canada and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal. The agreement extends from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1918. The conditions are substantially identical with those established under the Board of Conciliation and Investigation of 1910, the wages, however, having been increased by 5 cents an hour, day and night. The wage rates under the present agreement are 35 cents per hour for day work, 40 cents per hour for night work. The text of the agreement follows:

THIS AGREEMENT entered into this 15th day of March, 1916, at Montreal, between the Allan Line, Black Diamond Line, Cairn Line, Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited, Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited, Crown Line, Cunard Line, Direct Line, Donaldson Line, Furness Line, Head Line, Leyland Line, Manchester Liners, New Zealand Shipping Company, Limited, South African Line, Thomson Line, White Star-Dominion Line, hereinafter called the Companies, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, hereinafter called the Longshoremen, *witnesseth*:

1. That this agreement is entered into and shall continue in full force and effect for two years from the first of January, 1916.

2. That in consideration of the undertakings hereby entered into and obligations assumed by the longshoremen, the companies hereby undertake and agree:

- (a) To deposit forthwith two thousand dollars (\$2,000) with an incorporated trust company in Montreal, as trustees, for a guarantee of the due performance by them of this agreement.
- (b) That the working hours shall be from 7 o'clock a.m. until 12 o'clock a.m., and from 1 o'clock p.m. until 6 o'clock p.m., at the rate of 35 cents per hour for day work; and from 7 o'clock p.m. until 12 o'clock p.m., and from 1 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock a.m., at the rate of 40 cents per hour; all other hours, including Sundays, to be paid at double rates. Nitrate cargo and bulk sulphur to be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour day and night. Grain trimming to be paid at the regular general cargo rates and the running of the grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work, two men to stand on deck during that time if necessary. Men ordered out to work during the night and kept waiting after the time called for shall receive half time from the time for which they were called out until discharged or set to work. A night meal to be taken between 11 o'clock p.m. and 1 o'clock a.m., each man to be entitled to one hour, and the ship to supply good meals or pay cost thereof. Coal shovellers on general cargo vessels, 40 cents per hour, day or night. All other labourers, coal, to continue as heretofore under the general cargo schedule.
- (c) That 15 men will constitute a gang for discharging a ship and 16 men for loading, according to

the nature of the cargo and the capacity of the ship.

- (d) To give work to the men signing the personal agreement, herein-after referred to, when available, in preference over men not having so signed.
 - (e) To furnish the men, if requested, the best respirators to protect them while trimming the grain.
 - (f) All the above conditions and schedule of wages to apply to all ocean steamships coming into the Port of Montreal under the companies' jurisdiction.
3. That in consideration of the scales of wages hereby agreed to by the companies and the schedule of working hours and other undertakings hereby entered into, the longshoremen hereby undertake and agree:
- (a) To deposit forthwith two thousand dollars (\$2,000) with an incorporated trust company in Montreal, as trustees, for a guarantee of the due performance by them of this agreement.
 - (b) To supply the necessary men under their jurisdiction to perform the work of longshoremen throughout each season during the term of this agreement.
 - (c) That in addition to the present contract each of the longshoremen will individually sign a personal contract with the companies when commencing to work each season, whereby he will undertake and agree to work in accordance with the present contract until the close of navigation for that season.
 - (d) That the longshoremen will accept and adhere to the scales of wages and schedule of hours herein set forth until January 1, 1918.
4. The companies and the longshoremen hereby consent and agree that the

two deposits of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) each hereinabove referred to, will be paid over to the trustees upon the understanding that the sum so deposited by each of the parties shall be applied by the said trustees in payment, in order of priority of time, of any and all judgments or orders of any Court in the province of Quebec in favour of the other party, but upon the expiration of this agreement each deposit or balance of deposit, with accrued interest, will be returned by the trustees to the party entitled thereto.

5. In view of the representations by the longshoremen that the deposit under the last agreement only returned them three per cent while it was on deposit with the trust company, the companies are willing to undertake to make up any difference so that the longshoremen will get a return of not less than five per cent for any money deposited in trust.

6. That the companies having already recognized the Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal, the Syndicated Longshoremen shall have the right to appoint a representative on the wharves to be elected at a general meeting of the longshoremen.

In witness whereof the parties have signed:

ALLAN LINE,

(Sgd.) H. & A. Allan,

Per W. A. Wainwright.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE,

(Sgd.) J. E. Cookson, Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN STEAMSHIPS,
LIMITED,

Canadian Northern Steamships,
Limited,

(Sgd.) Per Guy Tombs.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES,
LIMITED,

(Sgd.) Jno. T. Walsh,

Asst. Mgr., for Management.

CUNARD LINE,
DONALDSON LINE,
THOMSON LINE,
CAIRN LINE,
CROWN LINE,
DIRECT LINE,

The Robert Reford Co., Limited,
(Sgd.) William I. Gear,
Vice-President, Agents.

WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE,
LEYLAND LINE,

(Sgd.) John Torrance,
Manager.

HEAD LINE,

McLean, Kennedy, Limited,
(Sgd.) Wm. R. Eakin,
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE,

Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.,
pp. (Sgd.) D. W. Campbell.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY,
LIMITED,

(Sgd.) Ernest W. Foulds,
Joint Manager.

MANCHESTER LINERS,
FURNESS LINE,

Furness, Withy & Co., Limited,
per (Sgd.) J. R. Binning,
Agent.

THE SHIPPING FEDERATION OF CANADA,
(Sgd.) Thomas Robb,
Secretary.

THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF
THE PORT OF MONTREAL,
(Sgd.) Jas. H. Sandilands.
(Sgd.) John Ryan.
(Sgd.) A. Mullin.
(Sgd.) J. B. Moreau.

In the presence of:
GEORGE POLIQUIN.

REVIEWS.

Co-operative Stores.

The Co-operative Store in Canada. Bulletin of the Departments of History and Political and Economic Science in Queen's University, by H. Michell, Kingston, Ontario. January, 1916; 22 pp.

THE true co-operative society is formed for the purpose of joint trading, originates among the weak, it must be carried on in an unselfish spirit, and depends largely for success upon the readiness of the members to foster the spirit of unity and loyalty to the association. The name "co-operative" is quite commonly applied to a purely joint stock enterprise despite the fact that a joint stock company issues its shares to the general public while the co-operative

society sells its shares to its members exclusively. The joint stock company's aim is to earn dividends for shareholders, while in the co-operative association service to members is the main object, and in joint stock companies votes are reckoned according to the stocks held by the individual shareholder, while in a co-operative association the rule is: one member, one vote. The history of co-operation both in Canada and the United States has been a disastrous one. The New World has not felt the need of co-operation to any great extent. The comparatively well-to-do Canadian worker is not greatly interested in saving cents, and he has

found fields for the investment of his savings other than the co-operative society. The great fluidity of the Canadian population has also had a markedly deterrent effect on co-operative enterprise; the fight between the co-operator and the wholesaler in Canada has been bitter and has usually ended in favour of the wholesaler; lastly, neither the Canadian nor the American citizen has really grasped the great fundamental truths and ideals of the co-operative movement. The writer then gives a résumé of the history of the co-operative store in Canada in which he states that "during the last fifty-five years there have been started in various provinces of the Dominion close upon 80 stores, of which nearly 40 have either failed or gone out of business from one cause or another." He traces the movement in Nova Scotia, in Ontario and in the West, and presents some interesting data as to co-operative stores among Italians and co-operation among socialists. The Co-operative Union of Canada, which was formed in 1909 in order to unite the various co-operative societies scattered about the Dominion, had 22 co-operative associations in affiliation with it in November, 1915. The study concludes with the opinion that despite the fairly high mortality of co-operative societies in these troublous times the future is hopeful. "There is undoubtedly a strong current setting, both in the United States and Canada, towards co-operative methods in agriculture, and it may well be that an appreciation of the benefits of working co-operatively in the rural districts will lead towards greater attention being paid to the organization of co-operative stores. It may also be that the enforced economies, that will be our portion after the war, will lead our citizens to pay more attention to the desirability of saving even cents. Again, if Canada receives a great influx of immigrants after the war, it may well

be expected that many will bring their co-operative faith with them; of what may be termed a native co-operative movement in Canada there is little or no hope. The movement, which 70 years ago owed its origin to those 28 inspired flannel weavers of Rochdale, has a great lesson to teach Canada. That we should learn that lesson must be the hope of every student of the co-operative system."

Technical Education.

New Brunswick.—The Annual Report of the Schools of New Brunswick, 1914-15. By the Chief Superintendent of Education. Fredericton, N.B., 1916. 176 pp.

The last annual report of the Chief Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick has some data with regard to technical education in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is pointed out that barely a beginning has been made in New Brunswick; the City of St. John has a small evening school in which mechanical drawing and commercial work is being taught. It is stated by one official of New Brunswick that "our province is falling fast behind in this matter, and from every standpoint it would seem that we could not afford to delay action longer." Nova Scotia adopted a definite technical education policy in 1907 and figures are given showing that Nova Scotia has gained a considerable lead over her sister province in this matter. The total expenditure on local schools in Nova Scotia for the year 1914 was \$14,279.69. In addition there was an expenditure of \$11,000 on mining and engineering schools, which had an enrolment of 690. The upkeep of the technical college at Halifax cost in addition \$24,500. The enrolment in the local technical schools of Nova Scotia for the year 1914 is given in the following table:

Laws relating to the employment of women and children were numerous. Minimum wage laws were enacted by Arkansas and Kansas, making 11 States which now have such legislation. Idaho appointed a commission to investigate the subject of minimum wage legislation, and Massachusetts and Washington passed amendments to their laws. The Pennsylvania child labour law requires an attendance at school of eight hours per week for children under 16, such attendance to be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Arkansas prohibited the employment of children under the age of 14, except during school vacation, and then only in occupations owned or controlled by parents or guardians.

Laws regulating the giving of clearance cards or statements of cause of discharge were enacted in California, Indiana and Oregon, while in California and Nevada the employee was given the right to hear and answer charges brought by spotters before being discharged on their evidence. An important federal law was The Seamen's Act, which made numerous provisions for safety and abolished arrest and imprisonment for desertion. In the field of safety the most detailed legislation was formulated by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the Industrial Boards of New York and Pennsylvania. Other interesting enactments of the year deal with mothers' pensions, housing, convict labour, co-operative associations, vocational education, rural credit loans, credit unions, and social insurance.

Factory Inspection.

Nova Scotia.—Report of the Factories Inspector of the Province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1915. Halifax, N.S., 1916. 50 pp.

The leading industrial establishments of the province were of such a nature that they received a considerable impetus on account of the demand for war supplies. Large numbers of new workers were employed and many of the old employees were engaged on new processes and the probability of acci-

dent was therefore much greater than usual. The adjustments necessary to meet the war demand were hurriedly made and the needs of the workers were frequently overlooked. The number of accidents reported during the year was 570, of which 15 were fatal, 232 severe and 323 slight. Since the year 1911 there has been a reduction each year in the number of accidents except in 1913, which was an unusually busy year. Many of these accidents could have been prevented by the adoption of modern methods of accident prevention. A few large companies have organized safety first departments and others are likely to follow in the near future. Most of the large industries also have first aid accommodations and there is a notable increase of first aid cabinets in the smaller establishments. The lack of competent first aid treatment is evidenced by numerous cases of blood poisoning suffered by workers who have received slight injuries.

As to the relation of alcoholism to accidents the inspector states, "the result from years of accident investigation in this province convinces me that both serious and fatal accidents have resulted from drink, and that accidents have been charged to industry that have been really due to liquor." The greatest progress in accident prevention in Nova Scotia has been made during the four and a half years the Workmen's Compensation Act has been in operation. The new act passed in 1915 is likely to compel the maximum efficiency in accident prevention.

In the matter of safety from fires many employers are careless. Exits leading to fire escapes are often blocked and in many cases fire-proof tower stairways are not serviceable because the doors leading to the different floors are not fire-proof and self closing. As to sanitation it is stated that most employers are giving the matter careful attention. In some instances, however, the provision of sanitary conveniences was quite inadequate. As to ventilation most

employers are willing to meet all reasonable demands, but the laws on the subject are not sufficiently specific to compel careless employers to make proper provision. Some improvement has come, however, through the amendment to the Factory Act passed in April, 1915. Many serious accidents occur in the saw

mills of the province, and it is feared that boys under age are frequently employed. Unhealthful industries in which a large number of boys are employed have developed so rapidly within the past few years as to justify an amendment in the labour laws of the province to cover such establishments.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

A WORKMAN was engaged by a dyeing establishment as a fireman, and to do different kinds of work in connection with machinery in regard to which he had no experience and which he was not qualified to operate. He was set to work at a certain machine with which he was unfamiliar, and while engaged at this work his right hand was badly mangled; he became unable to work, and his earning capacity was reduced 50 per cent. His wages were \$9 per week, and he sued his employer asking for the full extent during the time of his total incapacity and an annuity of \$234 for the balance of his lifetime.

The defendant claimed that the plaintiff was employed as a fireman, to act in that capacity, with the exception that if there was not sufficient work he should make himself useful in doing labourer's work; that on the day he met with the accident the business of the establishment was at a standstill, and the employees were all away; that the defendant had given the plaintiff the key, telling him to sweep up the place, etc., and wait there for the defendant until he should come to get the key. Shortly afterwards the defendant sent two other employees to the factory to get certain goods for delivery to customers, and that these employees on arriving at the factory found the plaintiff standing be-

fore a machine which was in motion and which plaintiff had no reason to be working as it required more than one man to run it.

It was pointed out by the judge that the plaintiff, after starting the machine unbidden, endeavoured to pass through the mangle a garment a few yards long which was worthless and which was not intended to be put through the dyeing process. As negligence could not be proven against the defendant the action was dismissed with costs. (*Babashok v. Berman.*)

workmen's Compensation.—Negligence.

Through a workman's disregard of a warning against using an elevator on mill premises that were in course of construction for a flour mills company at Montreal a casualty company failed in an action to recover from the flour mills company \$1,800, which was paid to the widow of John Creegan, the workman who was killed by a fall from an elevator. The trial judge dismissed the casualty company's claim, and the case was inscribed for review. The Court of Review confirmed the previous judgment, and stated that the evidence conclusively proved the workman's death was caused through an act of his own imprudence, and an act committed contrary to a specific warning. On the question of law, however, the court held that the casualty company was correct in taking action against the flour mills company, and its failure was due, as the court below had found, to a want of

prudence on the part of the victim, who knew that the elevator was defective, and had been warned of its condition. (*Maryland Casualty Company v. Dominion Flour Mills Company.*)

ONTARIO CASES.

Negligence.—Injury and Death by Explosion in Works of Steel Company. Negligence of Servants of Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.—Liability.

Two actions were brought against the Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited, to recover damages for the death and injuries sustained by two employees of the company, when an explosion took place of the oil switch in the transformer station of the employers, the defendants, the Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited, at the town of Welland. Both actions were tried together without a jury. It was found by the judge that the explosion occurred through the negligence of the employees of the defendant, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and that this defendant was liable in damages.

The Commission tried to set aside the action, claiming that as the Commission was discharging its duties in the interest of the public and without profit it could not be made liable for an act of negligence. It was pointed out, however, that by the Power Commission Act, if the Attorney-General does not give consent no action can be brought against the Commission, but in these cases the Attorney-General had given consent and in this consent it was implied that if the Commission should be held liable in the actions judgment could be pronounced against it.

Damages were, therefore, assessed in the case of the death claim at \$1,000, and in the case of the person receiving injuries at \$2,500. (*Howarth v. Electric*

Steel and Metals Company, Limited.) (*Young v. Electric Steel and Metals Company, Limited.*)

Master and Servant.—Injury to Servant.—Negligence.

An action was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, while in the defendant's employment, by reason, as he alleged, of the negligence of the defendants.

The plaintiff was employed as a sectionman on a railway in course of construction by the defendants. He and his foreman and two other men were proceeding along the track in a handcar, when they saw an engine coming, and at once, by direction of the foreman, proceeded to unload tools from the handcar and to remove it from the track. The plaintiff got off the car, grabbed a jack which was on the car, tried to move it with one hand and failed, proceeded to use both hands, when the left hand was injured by the jack falling upon it.

The judge informed the jury that, if there was any negligence, it must be in the system the defendants were operating. The jury, in answer to questions, found: (1) that the accident was due to the defendant's negligence; (2) that such negligence was that foreman of handcar should have had instructions to slow down car on approaching curve in track; (3) that the plaintiff could not, by the exercise of reasonable care, have avoided the accident; and they assessed the damages at \$200, for which the plaintiff had judgment.

An appeal was made, and the judge, in delivering judgment of the court, pointed out that there was a total absence of any reasonable evidence proper for the jury on the question of defective system. The sole question must be concerning the order of the foreman. The appeal was allowed and action dismissed with costs. (*Caldarelli v. O'Brien.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

MAY, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE long drawn out conference between the coal operators and coal miners in Pennsylvania, mentioned several times in these pages, came to a favourable close about the end of April, though not before a point of extreme danger had been reached in the case of the workers in the anthracite fields. It was not until May 1 that the points in dispute were arranged, the actual agreement following a day or two later. The fact that the negotiations passed through stages of severe crisis makes it the more satisfactory that an agreement was reached at all, especially in view of the fact that it is the first time in many years in which working agreements in this field have been effected without a disastrous cessation of work. The number of anthracite workers affected is about 176,000, and while the agreement with the bituminous mine workers in the same region was not entirely dependent on the conclusion of the anthracite agreement, there is no doubt the two bodies of workers were almost mutually interested in both agreements, so that the negotiations have affected nearly 400,000 workers, all members of the United Mine Workers of America.

No formal copy of the agreement appears to have been as yet issued, but published statements indicate its general scope. Briefly, the miners secure a recognition of the union, an eight-hour day for day labour, and an increase in

wages based on the old nine-hour day, which will bring into the workers a sum placed by Mr. John White, President of the U.M.W.A., at not less than \$10,000,000 yearly. The settlement is for four years. The new conditions are expected to entail an increased price for domestic coal of not less than 25 cents and (as it is hoped) not more than 50c per ton, an increase which will of course affect equally consumers in Canada and the United States. In connection with this point it is interesting to note that the Federal Trade Commission of the United States has announced that in the event of any further rise in anthracite prices the Commission will take up with the Department of Justice of the United States a searching investigation of the anthracite industry. In some quarters it is still hoped this announcement may tend to prevent increased anthracite prices. In a statement issued to the press at the close of the negotiations by Mr. John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers' Association, appears the following remark as to union recognition: "The miners have given the country a striking demonstration that the just demands of wage earners for improved wages and conditions can be won without strife when the men act together through a strong and responsible organization. The United Mine Workers of America is now recognized as such an organization by this group of financial interests which only a few years ago treated it with scant respect."

PRINTED but unofficial statements as to the terms of settlement include the following clause as that under which grievances arising during the life of the agreement will be arranged: "All grievances referred to the Board of Conciliation shall be heard and a decision rendered within 60 days from the date of reference to the Board; provided that said period may be extended for such time as may be mutually agreed upon by the operators' representative and the mine workers' representative in the district in which said grievance originates. If no decision is reached within 60 days after reference, or within the extension period thereafter, the Board shall submit the case forthwith to the umpire for final decision as provided in the award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission." The "Board of Conciliation" here mentioned is that existing since its establishment in 1903 as part of the settlement effected by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission appointed a few months earlier by Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the United States.

* * *

THE published statements as to the settlement include similarly a section relating to the eight-hour day provision, which, as given out thus unofficially, is as follows:

"When machine mining is done on a day basis, the rates paid shall not be less than the established colliery machine rates paid to the several classes of labour employed April 1, 1916; provided, that in no case shall the rate for machine miner be less than \$3.30 per day; for machine runner, \$2.70 per day; for machine miners' labourer, \$2.34 per day, and for machine runner's helper, \$2.34 per day. It being understood that these rates are agreed to as covering a new requirement and are applicable only to machine mining, subject, neverthe-

less, to three per cent advance under the terms of this agreement.

"An eight hour day means eight hours of actual work for all classes of labour at the usual working place, exclusive of noon time, for six days per week, if the operator desires to work his mines to that extent, excepting on legal holidays. The time required in going to and coming from the place of employment in or about the mine shall not include any part of the day's labour. Drivers shall take their mules from the stables to the usual working place before starting time and shall return them to the stables after quitting time, compensation for such services being included in the day rates established for this class of labour. If, because of breakdowns, repairs or the requirements of transportation or other causes essential to efficient operation, it is found necessary to extend the normal work day of any employee, or any class of employees, the operator may do so at his option, paying for overtime a proportional rate per hour as determined from the rates established under Section 1 hereof."

* * *

THE conference of railroad companies and railroad workers which also has been proceeding for some months at various points in the United States, involving changes of relatively even greater moment to the disputing parties, and in a measure to the public also, than those in the case of the coal mining interests, has not made very rapid progress, and the only fact of importance which has emerged since the matter was last noted last month in these pages is that the negotiations have now been thrown over until the beginning of June. On June 1 a general conference of the committee representing the railroads of the United States will meet in New York, representatives of the four operating brotherhoods, namely, (1) the locomotive engineers, (2) firemen and

enginemen, (3) railroad conductors, and (4) railroad trainmen. It will be remembered that the employees concerned in this case, numbering in all some 400,000 workers, demand substantially an eight-hour day, with overtime pay for all hours worked over eight. The published statements for the railroad companies estimate that the increased cost in wages of the concessions demanded would be not less than, in round figures, \$100,000,000. The Canadian railroad employees of the same classes are of course members of the same international brotherhoods, and both railroad companies and employees are known to be following with the deepest interest the situation developing in the United States. In the meantime Canadian union officials, having regard, as it is understood, to the war conditions prevailing in the Dominion, have refrained from action in the way of pressing at the present time for a decision on this side of the boundary in these difficult matters.

* * *

THE spring months, April and May, are usually severe in industrial disputes, culminating frequently in a series of May Day strikes. While the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* does not technically extend beyond the close of the month of April, it is known at the time of writing that the May Day difficulties in Canada were not this year of a serious nature and no disastrous strikes were reported, the two or three disputes that occurred being short-lived. The most important dispute developing during April was that at the mines of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, N.S., involving somewhat over 1,000 men. Here, after a strike lasting about 20 days, the employees (an official of the Department of Labour mediating) returned to their employment and the dispute was left for adjustment by a Board of Conciliation. A dispute on the part of planing mill employees at St. Romuald d'Etchemin involved nearly 4,000

men; mediation here also effected a settlement and work was resumed at the end of four days. The only other dispute of more than trifling importance was that of cigar makers at London, where about 130 employees began on April 17 a strike which had not been settled at the end of the month.

During the month one dispute was dealt with before a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, that, namely, in the case of the T. H. & B. Railway and its shop employees. A unanimous report was received by the Minister from the Board at the end of the month. While no agreement between the disputing parties could be effected, the fact that the members of the Board had seen their way to a common conclusion seemed to promise hope of an amicable arrangement of the matters in dispute.

* * *

DURING the month of April a Royal Commission, appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, conducted an inquiry into the conditions in Toronto and Hamilton in industries connected with the production of munitions of war, the Commissioners being His Honour Colin G. Snider, County Judge of Wentworth; Mr. William Inglis, manufacturer, Toronto, and Mr. J. A. McClelland, Montreal, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists. The Commission began its work in Toronto on April 18, taking evidence for several days and continuing the inquiry at Hamilton. The Minister's object in the appointment of the Commission, it is understood, was the allaying of certain friction of which evidences had been observed as to the conditions prevailing in the case of a number of firms in Toronto and Hamilton engaged in the production of munitions of war and to secure if possible a basis of agreement as between the employing firms in question and the workmen. At the close of the

month it seemed likely that the inquiry would shortly conclude and that the report would be in the Minister's hands early in May.

* * *

THE Department of Labour during the month received from an Australian correspondent a communication which makes an interesting comparison as between conditions in that country and Canada as to industrial disputes. The correspondent, who writes from Melbourne, N.S.W., under date of March 22 and is official adviser to the Council of Employers of Australia, had been examining the reports received by the Council from Canada as to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, commonly known as the Lemieux Act, and remarks: "My Council note with pleasure the good work being done by your Industrial Act, especially in the restriction of strikes. Australia with its superabundance of labour laws is a land of strikes. In 1915 there were 308 strikes in New South Wales alone." The strike record for Canada, the Department of Labour points out with some satisfaction, was lower than at any other point during the 15 years over which strike statistics in Canada extend, the figure standing at 43, an improvement of one over the figure for 1914, when the record was 44. The favourable situation of Canada in this respect is the more striking when it is remarked that the population of New South Wales is under two millions, less than one-quarter of that of Canada.

* * *

THE opportunities for employment were greater during April than in the previous month, owing to the opening of navigation, greater activity in municipal construction work, the commencement of log driving and opening of sawmills, and a demand which be-

came particularly active towards the end of the month, for agricultural labour. There was some improvement, also, in building operations, chiefly confined, however, to the construction of dwelling houses and farm buildings. There was some dullness in Western coal mines and a number of men were laid off, but in Nova Scotia collieries were very active and short of miners. Unskilled labour on the whole was well employed. A few men in some of the larger cities were out of work, but there was practically no distress and opportunities for employment were increasing day by day. Reports from various agricultural districts indicated that the threatened shortage of farm labour would be overcome and that the requirements of farmers throughout the country would be fairly well met.

* * *

PRICES continued to show a rising tendency in most articles which go to make up the average family budget. Eggs and butter declined and flour was somewhat lower, but beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, cheese, rice, beans and potatoes showed slight advances. Rent averaged slightly higher than a year ago, but lower than in 1914. Wholesale prices as indicated by the Department's index number showed an advance. The index number of April stood at 179.1 as compared with 176.4 the previous month and 146.4 for April, 1915.

* * *

THE thirteenth annual contest for prizes offered by Messrs. Hart, Schaffner and Marx, of Chicago, for essays on economic subjects, is now being announced by the committee which is composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Professor Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Horace White,

Esq., New York City, and Professor Edwin G. Gay, Harvard University. The following list of subjects is suggested:

1. The effect of the European War on Wages and the Activity of Labour Organizations in the United States.
2. Social Insurance.
3. The Practical Working of the Federal Reserve Banking System.
4. The Theory and Practice of a Minimum Wage Law.
5. Emergency Employment.

In addition to these, a list of available subjects proposed in past years is also given and attention is called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcement, although any other subject chosen must first be approved by the committee. A first prize of three hundred dollars and a second prize of two hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class B, which includes only those who, at the time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. A first prize of one thousand dollars and a second prize of five hundred dollars are offered in Class A, which includes any other Americans without restriction. Papers should be sent on or before June 1, 1917, to J. Laurence Laughlin, Esq., Box 172, Faculty Exchange, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

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CERTAIN alterations and amendments have been made as to the industries covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. A circular has just been issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, which gives the following as the chief changes going into effect in 1916: rearrangement of the classification of the iron industries; uniting the building trades into one class; separation of the manufacture of explosives from other industries; some

rearrangement in the classification of the chemical, paint manufacturing, wood working, textile, clothing, concrete work, road making, bridge building and canal construction industries; withdrawal of the operation of theatres and moving pictures; withdrawal of the operation of passenger or freight elevators not in industries in Schedule I or Schedule II; addition of window cleaning where not less than six workmen are usually employed; addition of a number of other industries not heretofore specifically mentioned though understood to be covered by the general provisions of the Act, including robbing, bark peeling, manufacture of abrasives, torpedoes, fuses, cartridges and chewing gum, glazing, and construction of dry docks, piers, wharves or breakwaters; removal of the number limit exclusion from machine shops, cabinet shops and tinsmith shops; placing the less than six number limit exclusion upon cutting, hewing, piling or hauling logs, wood or bark, logging, and upon bark peeling by hand; placing the less than four number limit exclusion upon the building and repairing operations which were added by Regulation 53; increasing the number limit exclusion upon operations carried on by farmers from less than four workmen to less than six workmen other than farm labourers; and providing that in applying the number limit exclusion to telephone business the switchboard operators shall not be reckoned as workmen.

AT the time of writing it appears that the new Workmen's Compensation Acts of the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia will likely be passed during the present sessions in which case four compensation laws will have been enacted in Canada in a period of three years, the Nova Scotia Act having been passed in 1915 (but not yet brought into operation) and the Ontario law in the previous year. The framers of the Nova Scotia Act copied the Ontario measure

in all important details, the schedules of compensation being exactly the same and the two laws being administered on the Commission plan. The proposed statutes of Manitoba and British Columbia are practically identical with the other two statutes in regard to scales of compensation and plan of administration but differ in that they both make specific provision for medical assistance. The Manitoba Act states that medical attendance rendered necessary by accidents and not exceeding \$100 shall be paid by the Board while the British Columbia law gives the Board authority to furnish such medical, surgical and hospital treatment, transportation, nursing, medicines, crutches and apparatus including artificial members as the Board may deem reasonably necessary at the time of injury and during the disablement. The Ontario and Nova Scotia statutes do not contain any similar provisions although in a section added to the Ontario law last year the Board is authorized to provide special surgical treatment in cases where in the judgment of the Board it is the only means of avoiding heavy payments on accounts of permanent incapacity. The British Columbia law differs markedly from the other three statutes in that the waiting period is three days exclusive of any holiday upon which the workman would not have worked in the usual course of his employment. In the Nova Scotia and Ontario Acts and in the measure proposed in Manitoba, compensation is not paid, unless the workman is disabled for at least seven days. The British precedent on this point is seven days while in the German and Swiss laws the waiting period is three days. In the States of California, Massachusetts and New York the waiting period is fourteen days, but it is noteworthy that in the State of Washington neighbouring to British Columbia there is no waiting period. There is an important difference between the Act proposed in Manitoba and the legislation

of the other three provinces, in that the latter have adopted the plan of exclusive State-administrated insurance, the funds required for the purpose of the Act being provided by assessment of the employers while in Manitoba it is proposed that the accident fund shall be provided by contributions from insurance companies and underwriters insuring employers and by employers carrying their own insurance. On this point the British Columbia Committee of Investigation on Workmen's Compensation laws appointed in September, 1915, to investigate the operations of Workmen's Compensation laws in the United States and Canada states — "After considering the information and evidence submitted, and endeavouring to give due weight to the advantages and disadvantages of the different methods of handling this matter of insurance, the Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the system proposed by the Bill to the complete exclusion of casualty insurance companies is by far the best adapted to meet the requirements in this Province." The proposed Manitoba Act also differs from the other three measures in that compensation is not provided for industrial diseases. The Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia Acts provide for industrial diseases on the same basis as accidents, each of these statutes having the same schedule of industrial diseases.

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THE Government of the Province of Manitoba has appointed a Fair Wage Board, to draw up a schedule of wages to be paid those engaged in the erection or repairing of government buildings. The Board is composed of Mr. A. Davidson representing the Builders' Exchange and Mr. George Armstrong representing the Building Trades Council, together with Mr. S. C. Oxtou, the Deputy Minister of Public Works, who acts as Chairman.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 1916.**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

INDUSTRIAL conditions during April showed considerable improvement over those of the previous month. The opening of navigation, log driving, and the commencement of operations in saw-mills, the usual spring civic undertakings and the active demand for agricultural labour, all afforded opportunities for employment which absorbed practically most of the idle labour throughout the country. In fact in a great many places a shortage of help was reported. Building operations improved to some extent, but in large part were confined to the erection of dwelling houses, remodelling and repairs. There was a fair amount of building going on in rural districts in the West, but comparatively little activity in the cities.

Agricultural operations at the end of the month were beginning to be active, though during the greater part of the month in practically all parts of the country little seeding was done owing to continued wet weather and the poor condition of the soil. The situation in regard to agricultural labour was improving, and in many districts it was expected that the demand for farm labour would be fairly well met. Fishing showed some improvement on the Atlantic, but was quiet on the Pacific coast. Lumbering showed active conditions with the commencement of the drives and the starting of sawmills. Coal mining continued active in Nova Scotia fields, but was not so busy in Alberta. The Fernie and Nanaimo districts were fairly active, but other British Columbia fields showed a slackening in operations. Metal mining continued very active in all districts. Manufacturing in most lines showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month. There was if anything an improvement

in railroad construction. Transportation with the opening of navigation showed exceptional activity in both rail and water traffic.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 179.1 for April as compared with 176.4 for March, 146.4 for April last year, and 136.7 and 136.0 in 1914 and 1913. Advances during the month occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, miscellaneous groceries, woollens, hides and tallow, iron and steel, implements, building materials, and raw furs. Dairy products were down, and a steep decline in quicksilver lowered the average for metals. As compared with April, 1915, prices were higher in all the groups except grains and fodder. As compared with April, 1914, all groups were higher except fish. In retail prices the cost of a list of staple foods stood at \$8.34 in April as compared with \$8.36 in March, \$7.79 in April, 1915, and \$7.50 in April, 1914. Flour was lower, also eggs and butter. Beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, old cheese, rice, beans and potatoes showed slight advances. Rent advanced slightly in New Brunswick. As compared with April, 1915, all commodities were higher except milk, bread, flour and rolled oats. Rent averaged slightly higher than a year ago, but lower than in 1914.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

A number of changes in wages were reported to the Department during April, and in all cases the changes brought about increases in wages and in some cases a reduction of working hours as well. Increases in wages were granted during April to some ferry employees at Dartmouth, N.S. Under the new

scale the captains will be increased from \$70 to \$80 per month; mates from \$55 to \$65 per month; deckhands from \$10.50 to \$12 per week; lady ticket sellers and collectors from \$6.25 to \$6.75 per week. Overtime work is to be paid at the rate of salary earned on the basis of a nine-hour day of six days per week. At Halifax, N.S., painters, paperhangers and decorators, to the number of 60, were granted an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, and their working hours reduced from nine to eight per day. The former rate was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. Surface and underground labour at the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, who on November 1, 1915, received an increase of 5 cents per day, received a like increase on April 1, 1915. At Truro, N.S., trackmen and roundhouse-men engaged on the Canadian Government Railways received an advance in pay of 5 and 10 cents per day respectively.

Custom tailors of fifteen different houses in Montreal, Que., received an increase which raised their wages from about \$10 per week to \$14 and \$15 per week. The piece rate for coats was advanced from \$3.50 to \$4.30, with a proportionate advance for vests and pants. At Berlin a large tannery voluntarily raised the wages of its employees \$1 per week.

At Brockville painters in the employ of the Canada Carriage Company received an increase in wages during April. Fifty freight checkers and porters at Hamilton were granted an increase on April 15. Freight handlers were advanced from 17 to 20 cents per hour, door checkers from 18 to 21 cents per hour, and checkers from \$50 to \$65 per month. At the same place and on the same date 50 porters and freight handlers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were granted an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, rate of pay being increased from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 cents an hour. At Hamilton, also, 50 railroad porters and checkers in the employ of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad were granted a $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent

per hour advance, to take effect April 15. Eighty-nine railroad section foremen and men in the same company received increases, taking effect on April 1, the wages of sectionmen being advanced from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per day and section foremen were given \$5 per month increase. At London freight and car truckers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company were granted an increase from 18 cents to 20 cents an hour. City teamsters had their wages increased from \$5 to \$5.50 per day. Teamsters at Niagara Falls could not be obtained for 45 cents an hour, and the rate was increased to 50 cents. Freight handlers on the Grand Trunk Railway at Niagara Falls, to the number of 22, received an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, bringing the rate from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 cents per hour. At Ottawa the Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union and the employing printers signed a two-year agreement, to remain in force from April 17, 1916, to September 2, 1918. The general changes over the old agreement just expired are increased rates of \$3 per week for feeders and assistants and \$2 per week for pressmen; overtime prices being also advanced. Fourteen conductors and motormen of the St. Thomas street railway had their wages increased from \$13.20 to \$15 per week, the change becoming effective on April 15. On April 1, 585 sectionmen in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad had their wages increased from \$11.35 to \$12.35 per week. The increase was voluntary on the part of the company. Employees of a cordage factory at Welland were given a general increase in wages during April.

Agriculture.

The late spring and unfavourable weather prevented farmers getting on the land in practically all agricultural districts throughout the country, delayed seeding operations, and lessened the amount of employment available for farm help. Towards the end of the month, however, with better weather,

seeding was progressing favourably and farm help was becoming more actively engaged. The situation also with regard to the number of men likely to be secured was also improved, and at the end of the month the prospects for a good supply of farm help were brighter than in the month previous. Wages offered as a general thing were high and considerably above the average of former years. The situation in regard to the scarcity of farm help was also improved in many districts owing to numbers of soldiers taking advantage of the permission granted them by the military authorities to engage in the work of ploughing and seeding.

In Nova Scotia farming districts seeding operations were delayed by wet weather. An active demand was reported in most localities for farm help, with a scarcity existing in a number of districts. New Brunswick districts reported better weather and seeding operations were fairly active. At Moncton it was reported that farm help was difficult to obtain and that operations were likely to be restricted to a certain extent from this cause. In Quebec reports indicated no serious scarcity of farm labour.

In most farming districts in Ontario there was an active demand for farm help, which it was expected would be fairly well met. Seeding, which in other years has been finished at the end of April, this year was only just commencing at that time. From Belleville a great demand for farm help was reported, and at Brockville farmers were preparing for seeding and finding it difficult to secure farm help. Wages being paid ran from \$30 to \$50 per month with board and for married men with families as high as \$40 per month with free house, garden, fuel and milk. Brantford reported farmers busy seeding, with a shortage of help. At a number of places soldiers took part in seeding operations. Arrangements were also being made in some parts by which boys attending the public schools who were considered qualified for high school en-

trance were to be given an opportunity for doing farm work in lieu of passing the entrance examination on the certificate of the farmers by whom they were employed that their work had been satisfactorily performed. In the Hamilton district practically no seeding operations were being done, the land being wet and soggy. A scarcity of farm help was reported in this district and high wages were being offered. Single experienced farm hands were offered from \$30 to \$40 per month, including board and washing, and experienced married men \$350 to \$400 per year, including free house, fuel, milk, fruit and vegetables. The local immigration office at this point during 1915 placed over 1,200 men on farms.

In Western districts seeding in many parts was under way, though considerably later than last year. At Brandon it was reported that a falling off from the heavy crop of last year was expected owing to the lack of ploughing last fall, the lateness of the present season and shortage of labour. Winnipeg also reported seeding operations late, though no difficulty was being experienced in getting men for the work. In Saskatchewan the farm labour problem was believed to have been effectively met. According to information given out by the Provincial Bureau of Labour the shortage of farm hands in that province had been overcome. The bureau established offices at different points in Saskatchewan and other provinces and secured over 5,000 farm hands. In the Regina district seeding was commenced about the last week in April. At Saskatoon there was no unreasonable shortage of farm labour, and it was not expected that the land would be idle from lack of available men. The large number of men coming from the lumber camps, as well as a number of soldiers, assisted in seeding operations. Wages at this point went down to about the normal figure of \$40 per month. Moose Jaw reported farm labour scarce, with wages ranging from \$40 to \$55 per month until the harvest. In Alberta seeding was report-

ed well under way in most districts, and farmers were having little difficulty in securing the necessary help.

An exceptionally late season was also reported from districts in British Columbia where farming and fruit growing operations were from two weeks to a month later than in most other years. Over 800 men were sent from Vancouver to Saskatchewan and a number of others went to Alberta and Manitoba. Several hundred men were also sent out from Victoria at wages ranging from \$35 to \$45 per month with board. A special rate of one cent per mile for the transportation of this farm help was made by the railways.

Fishing.

Fishing operations showed an improvement over those of march. At Yarmouth, N.S., fine weather set in about the first of the month and a number of schooners landed some good fares. Vessels had commenced to come out of winter quarters and were getting ready for fishing early in May. At Sydney fishermen were awaiting the departure of drift ice in order to commence herring fishing. Some good catches of gaspe-reaux were reported from New Brunswick ports. Fishing on the Great Lakes had not reached any proportions, though fishermen were fairly busy making preparations for the season. At Port Arthur a few tugs took out men and supplies to the various fishing grounds.

On the Pacific coast fishing was fairly quiet. At Prince Rupert the industry revived a little, but there were not enough fish being delivered to meet the demand and high prices prevailed. The trouble between American fishing vessels and fishermen, which was not completely settled, was affecting the situation. At New Westminster fishing was reported poor, although the usual number of licenses were taken out. During the last two weeks of the month many cannery employees left for Northern British Columbia to work in the salmon canneries during the coming fishing sea-

son. The whaling company at Victoria will operate three whaling stations this season and a number of employees left to commence operations. From Vancouver it was reported that halibut fishermen, through their union, had made a new agreement with the fishing companies. There were practically no changes in wages, but some improvements in conditions were arranged.

Lumbering.

With the opening up of the streams in most districts throughout the country, log driving and the commencement of operations in the sawmills furnished considerable activity in lumbering. Nova Scotia districts reported the commencement of sawing and from a number of points large shipments of deals were made. At Fredericton, N.B., the drives absorbed a large quantity of labour, while the starting of mills and work on the booms created a considerable amount of employment. At Newcastle there was activity in river driving, and from St. John it was reported that all drives on the Upper St. John river had been successful and that operators were experiencing little trouble. In this district drivers were being paid somewhat higher wages than last year owing to the scarcity of men. Last season wages ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.50, and this year operators were paying from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, and in some cases more for stream drivers. In Quebec districts driving was in progress under favourable conditions. Wages were reported the same as last year, namely, from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Sherbrooke reported fairly active conditions. Ontario lumbering districts were also busy with stream driving, and in some localities mills were running. At Prince, Albert, Sask., river drivers were bringing down logs and mills were about to commence operations. In British Columbia fairly active conditions were reported. At New Westminster lumbering operations were being carried on to capacity and shingle mills were all busy. Logging

camps were in active operation and wages showed a slight tendency to increase, especially in the woods. From Vancouver it was reported that the demand for men for the lumber camps was steady and mills were commencing to run full time. Victoria also reported improved conditions with the prospect of exceptional activity if tonnage could be obtained. Nanaimo reported sawmills all over the district working steadily and logging camps in full operation. Prince Rupert reported the industry was opening up in the surrounding district and on Queen Charlotte Islands. Three mills had started operations on the islands and other mills were expected to start later.

Mining.

Coal mining continued active in the Sydney district, with a good demand. There was a shortage of skilled labour and the coal carrying fleets of the larger companies were considerably reduced. At Stellarton coal mining for the first part of the month was normal, but a wage difference at the mines of the Acadia Company caused the suspension of operations and a scarcity of coal. The Intercolonial Company continued to increase its output slightly.

At Lethbridge, Alta., coal mining was slack and more men were laid off. Fernie reported conditions satisfactory, the mines were working fairly regularly, and the demand for coal was good. In lignite fields east of Fernie, however, operations were quieter. At Nanaimo, also, there was a slackening in demand for coal, resulting in short time in most of the mines in the district, though city mines worked full time.

Very active conditions continued in metal mining. In New Brunswick the Dorchester copper mines, which were shut down about three years ago, were expected to resume mining operations; several men were employed, and machinery was being installed. In the Sherbrooke, Que., districts, mining was

active, considerable iron ore being taken out. At Cobalt the high price of silver was being reflected in increased activity at the mines in more speed in development and in equipment to obtain a higher extraction of silver in the milling of ores and a number of companies were putting in improved appliances. In the gold camps conditions were active, particularly in connection with the newer properties. Considerable building was being done at Timmins.

In British Columbia metal mining continued busier than for some years and helped very materially to reduce the number of unemployed in Vancouver. The smelter at Trail was running steadily and treated more ore than ever before in its history. Indications pointed to a season of great activity in the Ainsworth mining districts. At Alice Arm, north of Prince Rupert, there was an active demand for labour and some 200 men were already at work in the district.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing in the chief industrial districts of Canada was on the whole active. The large steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines were producing to capacity and opportunities for employment in connection with these establishments were expected to be largely increased by the re-opening of the limestone quarries of these companies in Newfoundland. These operations were expected to take upwards of 450 men, and in addition several hundred men were expected to be employed in the limestone quarries at Marble Mountain during the season. At Amherst woollen mills which had been closed for over two years were re-opened and gave employment to a number of hands. Truro reported all industries operating full time and a good demand for labour. New Brunswick and Quebec industrial centres also reported most industries working steadily. Montreal reported foundrymen and textile manufacturers fairly busy.

In the chief industrial centres in Ontario manufacturing continued active. At Berlin there was a shortage of female help in shirt and collar factories, whitewear factories and shoe factories. Men were wanted in shoe factories, trunk and furniture factories. Machinists were also in demand. Some factories were working overtime, and tanneries, foundries, button, shirt and collar and whitewear factories, felt, rope and clothing factories were very busy. Brockville reported unusual activity in iron and brass manufacturing, also in carriage, wagon and motor car factories. At Niagara Falls 19 of the principal manufacturing establishments reported they were busy or very busy, six of these establishments were advertising for help and several others also increased their staffs. Additions to a number of plants were in course of erection or contemplated. At Hamilton iron and steel trades and shoe factories were busy. There was a demand for machinists, moulders and shoemakers. Cotton and knitting factories were busy and planning extensions. Peterborough reported factories, foundries and machine shops very active, with a shortage of skilled workmen in most lines of factory work. At Woodstock piano and organ manufacturers reported business very good, and there was a demand for men in all branches of this trade. Sleigh and wagon manufacturers also reported an improvement in business, with a demand for blacksmiths and machine men. Furniture factories reported business good. Manufacturing establishments at Galt were very busy, some establishments working overtime. At Chatham factories were active, with a shortage of men in many lines; several factories advertised for men, but were unable to get the number required. St. Thomas reported manufacturing industries fairly well employed, shoe factories being particularly busy. Owen Sound, Hamilton, Brantford and other localities also reported active conditions.

Western factories at a number of points were busy. Medicine Hat report-

ed flour mills very active, also brick plants and rolling mills. At New Westminster local industries were busy, especially those manufacturing boxes of various kinds.

Railway Construction.

With the opening up of spring some increase of activity in railway construction was noticeable in parts of Canada. Work on lines under construction in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia was continued, and in parts of Eastern Canada improvements and repairs increased the opportunities of employment for railway construction labour.

At Halifax work on the ocean terminals showed good progress and a large force of labourers and mechanics were employed. In New Brunswick work upon the substructure of the new steel bridge to be erected by the Provincial Government over the Petitcodiac river was in progress and supplied work for a large number of men. The resumption of work along the whole line of the new Welland ship canal from Allsburg to Port Weller was drawing labourers and men of many different skilled trades from a large area with a marked effect upon the state of employment. Work was commenced on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway extension from Dunnville to Port Maitland. In various other parts of Canada additional numbers of men were taken on by the railway companies for maintenance and repair work.

General Transport.

By the end of the month navigation was open on practically all inland waters and as a result conditions in general transport showed a marked activity both in railway and water traffic. The shipment of grain to the head of the lakes rendered railways very busy, and the loading of grain from the elevators and transport by water created active conditions and afforded on vessels and docks

considerable employment to large numbers of men.

At Sydney, owing to heavy drift ice and unfavourable winds, the navigation season opened up much later than last year. The freight congestion which lasted most of the winter was easing off and was expected to be lifted as soon as shipping became active. At Newcastle passenger steamers were running on the Miramichi river since April 13. Westville reported railway traffic busy, and at Fredericton, N.B., there was a steady increase in railway and steamboat traffic, freight shipments being reported very heavy for the time of the year. Montreal reported railways busy and showing excellent returns from week to week. Buoy laying on the St. Lawrence was finished, the Lachine canal was open and river and lake boats were plying regularly. Both by water and rail a good business was expected during the coming season. It was believed that many boats of types long since discarded would re-appear to make up the shortage of tonnage which had occurred as the result of many lake boats going into the ocean trade and it was expected that as many as 40 or 50 vessels would be available to carry grain from Montreal this season.

At St. Thomas the railways reported traffic brisk and employees busy. The Wabash increased its locomotive power and the number of its train crews. The Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways were also busy. Brockville reported railway traffic brisk. The Grand Trunk Railway Company found it difficult to secure a sufficient number of men for the traffic department. At Hamilton navigation was opened and steamship lines commenced running steamers between Hamilton and Toronto. Chatham reported railways busy, with a shortage of cars and a difficulty in handling freight. Galt reported traffic very heavy on all lines operating through the city. At Peterborough railways were finding it hard to get men and were congested with freight. Navi-

gation opened at Owen Sound at the end of the month and all available tonnage was expected to be fully employed, with the possibility of a shortage owing to a number of lake vessels operating on the Atlantic. At Port Arthur navigation opened during the last ten days of the month and freight boats were busy loading grain at the elevators. Railways were busy bringing down last year's grain from the West.

Railway conditions in the West were active, and on the Pacific coast preparations for the fishing and whaling season and activity in lumbering and mining improved both railway and water transportation.

The Trades.

Building. — With the advance of spring there was an improvement in building in many parts of Canada and building trades were somewhat better employed than in the previous month.

Metal.—Metal trades for the most part were very active.

Woodworking. — Woodworkers were fairly well employed, there being an improvement in the business of piano and organ factories and in wagon and furniture factories.

Printing.—Printers continued fairly active in most localities.

Textile.—Textile trades were very active in some districts and fairly well engaged in others.

Clothing.—Garment workers in some large establishments were busy and fairly active generally. Boot and shoe workers were busy.

Food and tobacco preparation. — Cigarmakers and tobacco workers were fairly active in some localities, but dull

in others. Trades engaged in food preparation were busy.

Leather.—Leather workers were fairly busy and tannery employees well engaged.

Transport.—The opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence and inland waters created active conditions for employees engaged in transportation, both on vessels and docks, and on railways. Active conditions were reported from practically all over the country.

Unskilled.—There was little in the way of unemployment amongst unskilled labour, the opening of navigation, increased railway traffic, the commencement of the usual spring civic undertakings and the active demand for farm labour and mill hands absorbing practically all idle workers.

Canadian Trade.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for March, 1916, amounted to \$62,565,988, compared with \$40,858,179 in March, 1915, an increase of \$21,707,809. Domestic exports of merchandise for March, 1916, amounted to \$88,414,238, as compared with \$45,118,922 for March, 1915, an increase of \$43,295,316. Increases in the exports of the products of the mine, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise are shown, while decreases are shown in the fisheries and the products of the forest.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, MARCH, 1916.

Imports entered for consumption.	March.		Exports. (Domestic.)	March.	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Dutiable goods.....	\$23,751,511	\$34,780,853	Mines.....	\$5,997,010	\$8,004,843
Free goods.....	16,659,873	27,253,752	The Fisheries.....	2,065,564	2,054,493
			The Forest.....	3,440,941	3,247,691
			Animals and their products...	5,476,249	8,626,681
			Agriculture.....	12,438,145	17,852,426
			Manufactures.....	15,600,790	47,013,766
			Miscellaneous.....	100,223	1,614,338
Total.....	\$40,411,384	\$62,034,605	Total Merchandise.....	\$45,118,922	\$88,414,238
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 446,795	531,383	Coin and bullion.....		
Grand total.....	\$40,858,179	\$62,565,988	Grand Total Exports....	\$45,118,922	\$88,414,238
Duty collected.....	\$8,557,853	\$12,171,978			

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for April, 1916, with increase or decrease over April, 1915:

Locality.	April, 1916.	April, 1915.	Changes.	
Halifax.....	\$ 9,015,268	7,643,167	+	1,372,101
St. John.....	6,698,503	6,261,978	+	436,525
Montreal.....	269,945,748	199,617,220	+	70,328,528
Quebec.....	14,467,260	11,981,412	+	3,206,308
Brantford.....	2,615,687	2,086,265	+	529,422
Fort William.....	1,835,161	1,317,478	+	541,125
Hamilton.....	15,128,703	11,922,395	+	3,206,308
London.....	7,759,754	7,170,617	+	589,137
Peterborough.....	1,918,514	1,695,271	+	223,243
Toronto.....	186,270,201	144,776,746	+	41,493,455
Brandon.....	2,033,936	2,082,368	—	48,432
Winnipeg.....	131,002,911	107,277,914	+	23,724,997
Moose Jaw.....	3,449,846	3,136,551	+	313,295
Regina.....	7,050,435	5,494,028	+	1,556,407
Saskatoon.....	4,384,976	3,247,194	+	1,137,782
Calgary.....	16,296,622	12,316,684	+	3,979,938
Edmonton.....	8,997,895	8,574,523	+	423,372
Lethbridge.....	1,858,603	1,317,478	+	541,125
Medicine Hat.....	1,475,414	904,557	+	570,857
New Westminster.....	1,029,602	1,216,117	—	186,515
Vancouver.....	21,859,400	21,295,868	+	563,532
Victoria.....	5,642,791	6,814,060	—	1,171,269
Total.....	\$739,553,137	\$587,118,464	+	\$152,434,673

Canadian revenue for the month of March, 1916, amounted to \$16,899,-859.17, as compared with \$11,641,970.18 for March, 1915, an increase of \$5,257,-888.99. The expenditure on capital account for March, 1916, was \$25,467,-658.10, compared with \$10,227,184.60 for March, 1915. The expenditure for March, 1916, comprised \$1,435,361.34 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$24,032,296.76 for war purposes.

The bank statement for March, 1916,

showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$112,-815,581, as compared with \$114,216,719 for the month of February, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for March amounted to \$389,165,388, compared with \$389,825,667 for February, 1916. Notes in circulation for March amounted to \$114,804,604, as compared with \$113,-528,237 in February. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during March amounted to \$38,-649,462, as compared with \$35,149,915 during February, 1916.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

Labour conditions showed some improvement over those of last month. The re-opening of the woollen mills in Amherst on the first of the month (after being closed for the last two years on account of financial difficulties) gave

employment to about fifty hands, and this number it was expected would be greatly increased during the next five months.

Wholesale and retail trade was also somewhat better than during the previous month.

Building was quiet and practically confined to repair work.

Halifax.

Labour conditions, with few exceptions, were very brisk during April. There was a scarcity of labour in practically all branches of industry, and with the opening of spring the demand for help in many lines was greater than the supply.

There was considerable activity in building and construction. Work closed down during the winter months has been resumed, and excavating for many new buildings promised steady work during the summer months.

Work on the Ocean Terminals showed good progress. A large force of labourers and mechanics were employed, to be further augmented as weather conditions improve.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active over the entire district, and in the larger industries the need for unskilled labour was seriously felt. With the approach of the summer season labour will be better employed in its own class, although there is no present prospect of a revival of the building and allied trades. The activity in Sydney has made a demand for houses and the better class of these are drawing higher rentals.

Owing to heavy drift-ice and unfavourable winds the navigation season opened much later than last year.

The steel industry continued brisk, and the Sydney steel plant had a good month. The Sydney Mines steel plant operated to its full capacity.

The coal industry continued active with a good demand. Besides a shortage of unskilled labour the coal carrying fleets of the larger companies have been considerably reduced. Outputs therefore were expected to be less this year.

The freight congestion that lasted most of the winter was easing off, and will be lifted just as soon as shipping becomes active. Outdoor trades were still quiet.

Truro.

All branches of labour were well employed and there was a good demand for farm and other help. Industries operated full time, and railway operation work continued brisk.

The outlook for building operations was not good, but carpenters were busy at repair and other jobs.

Extensive spring lumber cuts were begun all over the district.

Westville.

The demand for labour continued, and, especially in the case of unskilled labour, exceeded the supply.

Railway traffic was extremely busy. During the latter part of the month the heavy congestion of freight became somewhat relieved.

The lumbering industry, especially in the shipping of deals, reported a heavy month's business. Deals were in great demand, and commanded a high price.

Coal mining conditions, for the first part of the month, remained about normal, but wage difference affecting men of the Acadia Coal Company's plants at Stellarton caused a complete suspension of operations by that company, with a consequent scarcity of coal. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company continued to increase its output slightly, and was raising over 600 tons per day.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**Charlottetown.**

All trades were fairly busy. Carpenters were well employed. Machinists, brick-masons, paperhangers and painters were getting busy, and the outlook for the season was good.

NEW BRUNSWICK.**Fredericton.**

Industrial conditions during April generally showed an improvement over the preceding month, and were quite as

good as usual for the season of the year. A favorable feature was the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed, enabling outside work to be advantageously carried on. There was little unemployment in any line, while unskilled labour was finding various avenues for activity which were lacking during the winter months. Painters, decorators and paper-hangers were busily engaged with the usual spring rush. The lumber drivers have taken a good many men, while the starting of the lumber mills and work around the booms has created a large amount of employment.

There was a steady increase in railroad and steamboat transportation, freight shipments being very heavy for the time of year. Many schooners were in port with anthracite from the United States, and this commodity during the coming year will be much higher in price than in previous seasons.

Moncton.

The very active conditions existing in railway circles, more particularly the operating branch, in machine shops, in the manufactories of woollen goods and caps, and in the biscuit factory, showed no diminution in April and were considerably supplemented by the revival of activity in other fields of labour which are naturally dormant during the winter season.

Building trades, which were fairly busy during the winter, showed a considerable increase in activity. Public building, which featured so largely last season, will be much smaller this year, though several large contracts remain to be completed. Considerable private building was projected. Commercial conditions continued good. Retail trade was reported in excess of last year, and wholesale trade very satisfactory.

Newcastle

There was a marked improvement in the labour market during April. There was no unemployment of any kind, due

to the opening of work for the outside building trades as well as the opening of navigation and stream driving. With the opening of the lumber mills in the course of a few weeks there was a probability that there would be a great scarcity of unskilled labour.

Among the works planned for the coming summer is an extension of the sewerage system by the corporation of Newcastle.

Navigation on the Miramichi opened on April 13, but only passenger steamers were running.

St. John.

The labour market improved during April, and was far in advance of the corresponding month of last year. The building trades were dull during the first of the month, but later several jobs were started.

Reconstruction work was started on two buildings which were damaged by fire during the winter.

Several of the mills have started sawing, giving employment to a large number of men.

The customs revenue of the district of St. John show large gains every month. For the month of March, 1916, as compared with the same period last year the figures show an increase of \$42,505.96 in favour of March, 1916.

The inland revenue receipts for the month of March, 1916, show an increase of \$11,136 as compared with the same period of last year.

QUEBEC.

Hull.

Labour conditions have been improving with the advance of the season. The sawmills have not yet started operations, and the owners will experience some difficulty in finding men to do the work, almost all the unskilled labourers being already employed. Farmers will also have to pay higher wages for farm hands, as labour will be very scarce.

Several gangs have started for the driving operations, at wages ranging from \$40 to \$50 per month.

Business in general was better than last year by about 20 per cent.

Montreal.

April concluded with navigation just getting into full swing, and the Italian liner Bayern within a few hours' journey of Montreal where she was the first arrival from the sea for the season. Although the shortage of tonnage over the work is still acute it is stated that there will be as many as 40 or 50 vessels from Italy to carry grain from Montreal this season.

Boot and shoe manufacturers were fairly well employed in April. Extensive building operations are not planned this year, and as a result business in structural material, builders' hardware, tools, etc., has been light, but there has been an average country trade. Manufacturers of paints and oils claim they have to work night and day to keep up with orders, although their prices have been raised.

General foundrymen were only fairly busy. Local manufacturers of gloves have advanced prices. Owing to supplies being shut off from European sources the domestic manufacture of finer grades of leather gloves is being greatly developed and extended.

In dry goods the volume of sorting orders has been a feature. The Easter trade in the city was good. The Montreal Cotton Company, manufacturer of white and dyed goods, has withdrawn a good many lines altogether and raised prices on others from 5 to 7½ per cent.

Soap makers in some cases have been obliged to decline orders on account of the scarcity of materials. Lumbermen were getting busier because of heavy buying from the United States, and the demand for boxes. The hat business has been good this spring.

The vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, stated at the

annual meeting on April 4 that the directors had found it necessary to reopen the Granby footwear factory, which had been non-operative for two years, as the requirements of the new export department threatened to over-tax the mills operating before. He stated the volume of business done in 1915 to be 20.43 per cent greater than in 1914. The sale of automobile tires was principally responsible for the increase.

Great interest is being taken here in the work of the Shawinigan Electro-Metals, Limited, a subsidiary of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, which started to manufacture metallic magnesium last summer. Its output has been enlarged lately to from 8 to 10 tons a month, and the plant's annual output now has a value of a million dollars, cheap power available permitting a good profit.

The annual moving on May 1 and the week preceding it this year gave every cartage and express company in the city all the work it could possibly do. Orders had to be given in some cases days ahead in order to be sure of having a team when wanted. City florists did a large business at Easter, more than for years before.

The National Brick Company at La Prairie reports business 50 per cent better than last year.

Owing to the large number of young men who have gone to the war there is a scarcity of clerical help in banking and insurance institutions. Many young ladies are being employed in their places.

To reduce expenses a committee is considering the needs in every civic department so that notice can be given by the controllers to those whose services will not be needed after 1916. Half a million dollars were voted on April 26 for street cleaning purposes, more than \$400,000 of it being for sprinkling and sweeping, the balance being for wages. There is a sum of two million dollars available for paving streets and laying new sidewalks this season. Outremont will spend \$161,000 for this year's works.

The customs receipts for April of \$2,-740,188 broke all records of a month's receipts. The inland revenue receipts were \$900,000, the largest for any April. On the Montreal Stock Exchange April was the most active month since the war started.

Montreal.

(*Woman correspondent.*)

Labour conditions have remained unchanged during the past month and were more favourable on the whole than in April, 1915.

Women have been employed regularly by the day, and those engaged in domestic service had ready employment. The usual dearth of reliable domestic servants was shown of late when 40 applications were received by the Protestant Directorate of Female Immigration for the 18 candidates available. On April 26 the first group of domestic servants brought out by this body arrived in Montreal; they were 40 in number, some going on to Toronto.

During the month nurses have been busy. The city membership has been much reduced, as 50 of the associates are on active service.

Unemployment in Montreal has diminished since last year as shown by the report for the first three months of 1915-1916 of the Meurling Refuge. In 1915, 60,167 homeless men were sheltered in that period, while this year the figure was 21,032, a decrease of 66 per cent. Likewise the free municipal labour bureau had only 2,044 applicants during the first quarter of 1916, as against 3,986 in 1915.

In the month ending April 15 the new confidential exchange of the Charity Organization Society answered 1,197 inquiries and gave notice of 1,268 families in want. During March the organization had to care for 669 families; 44 men found employment, and 44 were provided with hospital and sanatorium treatment.

Special attention has been given of late by the Local Council of Women to the question of milk stations. A new station is likely to be established in the northern section of the city near the corner of Mount Royal and Papineau avenues. The half yearly report of the station conducted by the Local Council showed satisfactory work, as did also the one of the University Settlement. The directing committee of these various stations, as well as those under the direction of la Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste, are now engaged in preparing for the summer's work. Owing to the appeal made by la Fédération at the time of the recent municipal elections, it is hoped that a grant will be voted by the Board of Control in proportion to the ever-increasing demands of this work.

The committee of l'Assistance par le Travail of the Fédération Nationale St-Jean Baptiste has given the result of the work done from November 15 to March 22. During this period there were 280 applicants; a sum of \$663.50 was given in wages for 1,327 days' work. Situations found for applicants numbered 51. Among the applicants for work 100 were married women unable to leave their homes except at certain hours; 52 had never been obliged to earn their own living; 72 were anxious to better their circumstances.

The various branches of the Factory Workers Association have held exhibits of the work done by the members who profited by the various classes held during the winter. Thirty-one classes are kept up by the various associations of la Fédération; their usefulness is proved by the large attendance, which numbers about 1,000. In order to be able to extend their work the directing committee of the association has approached the Catholic School Commission and hopes that in the future they will be given a grant towards these evening classes which do so much in enabling working girls to acquire technical and domestic training.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, held on April 29, it was decided that a women's war register be inaugurated. The object is to obtain the names of all women who are willing to take up work in order to replace the men who have enlisted for military service. Classes will be formed so that each woman may receive a preliminary training before being called upon in case of necessity.

Quebec.

The month has been a good one for labour. A large number of building permits were issued, most of them for repairs to or the construction of dwelling houses. Whilst no very costly or large buildings were provided for, in the aggregate permits foot up to a large amount, and taken in connection with the works resumed on buildings that were stopped during the winter months, made it busy for all of the building trades. The fitting out of boats and vessels for the navigation season has also made it busy for a number of trades.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was still active, as all the factories were very busy, both with regular and special lines. There were considerable new buildings going on and some factories were making additions to their plants. The labour market continued active as men were scarce.

Mining was active, considerable chrome iron being mined.

Sorel.

Labour was more actively employed than during the previous month, and the same month in 1915.

There was great activity in the building trades, more men than usual being employed.

The various industrial and manufacturing establishments were busy.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market during April was very good. There was no unemployment. Skilled workmen have been scarce and the demand much exceeded the supply. The supply of unskilled labour was also less than the demand, on account of many men of that class enlisting in the various regiments being formed.

The building trades were actively employed. All the local industries were active.

The city has started large public works, giving employment to a very large number of unskilled labourers, and a shortage of men of that class was feared.

Business, wholesale and retail, was very satisfactory. Banks reported a good month.

There was a large harvest of maple sugar and syrup, but prices were high. Spring work will soon commence and a heavy demand for farm labour is anticipated.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour conditions during April were very satisfactory. Unskilled labour was in good demand. All the local factories worked full time with complete staffs. The city employed quite a number of men cleaning the streets and building sewers and sidewalks.

There was much new building and repair work going on, so that there was no unemployment among the building trades.

There was much activity in the harbour as navigation on the canal is to open on May 1.

Three Rivers.

The labour market was a little more active during April than in March, although there was still some unemployment, especially among labourers.

All factories worked full time.

Navigation between Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal opened during the last week of April after the use of ice breakers.

Customs receipts for Three Rivers and outports for March amounted to \$56,843.

ONTARIO.

Belleville.

Some improvement was noticed in the labour situation over that of the preceding months.

Whilst in the city the prospects for building operations were by no means extensive a number of residences and some small buildings will be erected. There was in the city a considerable demand for unskilled labourers. There was a great demand for farm help.

Owing to the wet season but little work was done towards spring sowing. Dairying is going on quite extensively, and the cheese factories in this vicinity were all in operation.

At Delora and other places in the northern part of Hastings county there was some activity in mining operations.

Berlin.

Labour conditions in Berlin and Waterloo for April were about the same as last month and considerably better than for the same month last year. There was quite a shortage of female labour in shirt and collar factories, whitewear factories and button factories, as well as in some shoe factories. Men were wanted in shoe factories, trunk and furniture factories. Machinists were in demand at the Dominion Tire Factory. In fact there was quite a shortage of help in most factories. Outside labour was well employed. Carpenters and bricklayers were starting on again, and paperhangers and painters were working overtime. Quite a number of factories were working overtime. Office and fixture, felt, robe and clothing and cloak factories, also wholesale sausage factories, were very busy.

The building outlook was fair. Two factories and eight houses will be built, while several new houses were going up in various parts of the city.

Wages were going up in tanneries and furniture factories, and one large tannery voluntarily raised the wages of all its employees \$1.00 per week, and other employers were also expected to increase wages, especially where unskilled labour is employed. Farmers were also hard hit and wages paid this year have been far better than in former years.

Wholesale and retail trade was good.

Customs returns for March were \$69,581.53, an increase of \$19,410.64 over the same month last year.

Brantford.

Labour was active, especially in manufacturing lines. The majority of manufacturers were working overtime.

Paris.—Textile trades and labour in general were very active.

Burford.—Textile trades were busy.

Brockville.

During April all classes of labour were fully employed. The supply was not equal to the demand.

Unusual activity prevailed in the steel, iron and brass trades, also the carriage and wagon and motor car trade.

Railway traffic was brisk. The Grand Trunk Railway have found it difficult to secure sufficient men for the traffic department.

The customs returns for the first three months of 1916 exceeds the first quarter of 1915 by over \$17,000, and the month of April, 1916, was the largest in many years.

Manufacturing was unusually brisk in most lines.

Chatham.

Labour conditions showed a slight improvement over those of March, building trades being particularly active mostly on remodelling and repair work.

Railroads were busy. Owing to a shortage of cars considerable outgoing freight was held up.

Manufacturers were active with a shortage of men in many lines. Many firms advertised for men, but as the same conditions prevailed throughout the western district were unable to obtain the required number.

Merchants reported trade in excess of the corresponding month of 1915 and money circulating more freely.

Cobalt.

The record high market for silver, 69 cents, was being reflected in increased activity at the mines in the way of more speed in development and in the installation of contrivances and equipment to bring about a higher extraction of silver in the milling of ores. The McKinley Darragh Mining Company is installing a 150-ton oil flotation plant in connection with the present mill, and the Buffalo Mines Company is installing a 600-ton daily capacity flotation plant to treat the tailings on the old dump. The tailings, which were from the cyanide mill, left approximately 5 ounces to the ton in silver in the tailings, and this is to be re-treated by the new flotation process, which, it is expected, will add at least 4,000,000 ounces to the ore reserves of the company.

In the gold camp the same activity prevailed, principally in connection with the newer properties. Considerable building was going on in Timmins.

Galt.

There were very few, if any, unemployed during April, and there were no signs of distress such as were evident in the corresponding month last year. Everybody seemed to have plenty to do and to be enjoying prosperity.

Mechanics and labourers of all kinds were daily advertised for.

Employees of the local newspaper were put on full time after working short hours for a year.

Railway traffic has been very heavy on all lines operating in the city.

Customs returns were almost double what they were a year ago.

A new industry for the manufacture of electrical appliances is about to be established in Preston, and will employ quite a few hands.

The big machine shops were still working double shifts and overtime in some departments. Shoe factories were working overtime in some departments, while in others they were not quite so busy. The big textile works were very busy, working overtime nightly.

On the whole the outlook for the future was very bright and there was no cause for complaint anywhere in the city.

Guelph.

Labour conditions during April showed little change as compared with the preceding month. There was practically no unemployment, both skilled and unskilled workers being well employed. Merchants complained of the difficulty of securing young men clerks, and female workers were in demand for factories.

Building trades showed quite an improvement over last month.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good.

Customs returns for March totalled \$35,350.85, an increase of \$10,479.09 over the corresponding month of last year.

Hamilton.

Labour conditions during April were very good in all lines of manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel trades and in shoe manufacturing. Skilled and unskilled labour was scarce, with a demand for machinists, moulders, shoemakers, screw operators, paperhangers, also teamsters and labourers.

While there is not as much of the large class of building this year, there is more than usual of the medium and small

dwelling houses, and the number of building permits being issued in the aggregate equal those of the same period last year.

All the cotton and knitting factories in the city were very busy and contemplating extensions.

The Toronto-Hamilton Highway Commission are starting re-construction on the roadbed with about 300 men.

Navigation being open, the Canadian Steamship Lines started the steamship *Macassa* on April 8 on its daily run between Hamilton and Toronto, the vessel carrying its full capacity of freight. The Inland Lines have also started.

Inland revenue returns for this part of Hamilton for March amounted to \$120,670.46, an increase of \$45,718.28 over the corresponding period a year ago, and the largest in the history of the local office.

Customs collections for the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to \$4,665,286.54, an increase of more than two million dollars over the previous year and \$1,200,000 better than the best previous year, 1912-13.

Union sheet metal workers, painters, paperhangers and decorators, carpenters and joiners, and machinists were asking increased wages and other concessions.

Kingston.

General labour conditions in April remained unchanged. Unskilled workers were still very much in demand, and there was a great call for machinists of all kinds. The larger factories were actively engaged. There were very little outside operations, but it was expected that the month of May would see a change in this respect.

A large number of men were being employed by the corporation on the different streets, work having been commenced a month earlier this year owing to the expected shortage of men.

Inland revenue receipts for March totalled \$12,716.71.

Customs receipts at the local office for March totalled \$36,364.98, an in-

crease of \$13,596.70 over the same month of last year.

The statement of exports from Kingston for the first three months of the present calendar year show a total of \$488,607.89, an increase of \$354,362.04.

The textile mills were actively engaged. Lumber and saw mills were also very busy with quite a lot of work ahead of them. In fact all industries were very active, with prospects of a very bright season.

London.

Labour generally was more fully employed than at any time for the past two years, and much better than one year ago. In the building trades very little was being done, but all surplus help was absorbed into other lines. Factories and foundries generally were very busy. Street cleaning gave employment to a large number and the city had a force at work constructing curbs and gutters. Houses were being removed so as to commence work on a new technical school, to cost about \$75,000.

Niagara Falls.

A great increase of industrial activity marked the month of April. Satisfactory conditions prevailed in all occupations, and unemployment practically disappeared.

All agricultural work was very actively carried on. Men were in demand. Peach buds wintered well. San Jose scale was reported to be prevalent.

Allanburg.—Work was resumed on this section of the new Welland ship canal.

Port Colborne.—The plant of the American Furnace Company (smelter) was closed down for a week during the re-lining of the furnaces. The Canada Cement Company re-commenced work in its quarries and the cement plant itself was about to re-open. Inland navigation opened on April 17.

Welland.—A new factory building for a manufacturing company was being

erected. The Empire cotton mills commenced running nights and employed many extra persons. The cordage plant has run night and day since November and will continue to do so if labour is available. Extensions were made to the street railway. There was an urgent demand for workingmen's dwellings.

Orillia.

There was an active demand for almost all kinds of labour. Manufacturing was brisk. Building promises to be better than was expected. Retail business was good.

Mill operations have been resumed in neighbouring lumbering villages.

Ottawa.

With a demand for farm labour, some improvement in building operations and the annual spring increase in the demand for unskilled workmen, the labour situation in Ottawa during April was more promising than in March. Transportation workers, including street railway employees, were more fully employed; painters, decorators and upholsterers were busy, and conditions in the tailoring and auxiliary trades were improved, while leather workers, iron workers and several other trades were still busy on war contracts.

The printing trades, particularly bookbinders, were somewhat slacker, two of the largest local plants adopting short time temporarily. The building trades were slightly better, but the improvement was regarded as of short duration. On the whole, the situation was one of comparatively little work, but with few men idle.

Members of Canadian trades unions who are on active service form a problem for a number of unions in the matter of sick benefits, as with the large number enlisted a big percentage of wounded members would automatically raise an important financial question in view of the fact that the unions are loyally paying the dues of these absent

members. The local plumbers and steamfitters' union has joined with the other locals in Canada in considering the matter.

The Master Horseshoers' Association of Ontario, at its fifth annual convention held in Ottawa, discussed the advisability of seeking legislation to compel all horseshoers to secure certificates from an examining board. Toronto was chosen for the next convention.

Local shoemakers (cobblers) have increased repair prices 15 per cent.

Owen Sound.

Factories were increasing outputs and running full time; all available labour was fully employed. Building was quiet in the city, though some rural contracts were let.

Shortage in skilled labour has affected the printing and iron trades in several instances.

Navigation was opened at the end of the month. All available tonnage was expected to be fully employed, with the possibility of a shortage owing to a number of lake vessels doing service on the Atlantic.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions showed some improvement during April. There was a good demand and wages were better than for the same time last year.

Building trades showed some improvement for the first time in about a year. Three manufacturing concerns were making additions to their plant, and these with a few dwellings have made considerable work for building trades. Factories, foundries and machine shops were particularly active, with a shortage of skilled workers in most lines of factory work.

Port Arthur and Fort William

Labour conditions were a little better than the conditions obtaining in March, owing to the fact that during the last

ten days of the month navigation has opened for the year and freight boats were busy loading up at the overcharged elevators and all railways were busy bringing in last year's grain crop from the West.

The opening of navigation always causes commercial activity, and all foundries and repair shops in the two cities were kept busy in fitting out and making repairs to the fleet of boats calling at these ports, while the increased traffic on the railway caused great activity in the repair, machine and blacksmith shops.

During the month arrangements were made with the Port Arthur City Council to establish a new sawmill on the lake front. A lease has been granted the company on the condition that the mill will be run and an average of 100 men employed. The agreement has been signed and a start made in installing the machinery.

At Fort William a new elevator has been started, in the construction of which some 90 men have been employed this month on foundation work.

At Port Arthur the agreement with the City Council for a new elevator has been signed, and it was expected that a start on the construction of same would soon commence, but no start was made in April. According to the agreement the capacity of the new elevator is to be 1,000,000 bushels, the elevator to be completed and ready to receive grain by September, 1917.

At the Western Dry Docks, Port Arthur, a start on the construction of two new boats was commenced April 24.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The new power canal to be commenced next month will give employment to a large number of men. Quite a few building permits were being taken out, indicating an improvement in the building trades.

Stratford.

Labour of all kinds was fully employed during April, factories, foundries, machine shops and woollen mills were very busy. There was a shortage of skilled workers in some lines.

The building trades were active, a large number of dwellings and other structures being in course of erection.

Real estate was becoming active, quite a few properties changing hands.

March customs returns for the port of Stratford were \$28,166.07, an increase over March, 1915, of \$2,030.82.

Inland revenue returns for the month totalled \$5,835.40.

Wholesale and retail dealers reported more business than during the same month last year.

Manufacturing conditions were active, far better than during the same month of 1915.

Mitchell.—The Mitchell woollen mills are building a large addition to their factory, which will mean an increase in their staff of workers.

St. Mary's.—The Council has decided to erect a woven wire swing bridge with strong cables and abutments over Trout creek on St. George street.

St. Catharines.

Labour conditions during April were quite satisfactory. Building trades were improved, following the usual trend at this season.

Construction work on the new Welland ship canal was resumed.

Thorold.—Labour generally was well employed.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Labour conditions continued active.

Merritton.—Additions to several plants were being constructed.

St. Thomas.

Labour was generally well employed during April. The building trades were quiet, but a revival of business was in evidence with the advent of warm wea-

ther. The prospects were not bright for a busy summer in building trades circles in the city, but workers expect to be very well employed in the country. In a general way the month compared favourably with the previous month and was decidedly better than the corresponding month of last year. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand in either skilled or unskilled branches.

The local railroads reported traffic brisk and employees were busy. The Wabash Railway increased its locomotive power considerably, necessitating an increase in the number of train crews. The Pere Marquette and Michigan Central railways were also busy and were in need of men for train service.

Arrangements were made whereby soldiers who wished to do so could go to the country to assist in seeding. A number took advantage of the offer.

Wholesale trade was fair; retail trade rather quiet.

Manufacturing industries were fairly well employed during April. Shoe workers were particularly busy.

Toronto.

Labour of all classes with the exception of some of those engaged in the building trades was well employed during April, and a scarcity of skilled labour in some lines prevailed. There was a marked improvement in building activity, a large number of contracts, mainly for residences, having been given out, and a steady decrease in the number of the unemployed, many builders' labourers, carpenters and bricklayers being given work.

The opening of navigation was attended with a considerable shortage of labour, sailors and others engaged in water transportation being much in demand.

The City Council has appropriated \$100,000 as a contribution towards the deficit of \$320,000 in the amount required for the construction of the Tor-

onto-Hamilton highway, and work on the road has been resumed.

Customs revenue at Toronto for the fiscal year ending March 31 amounted to \$22,335,812, an increase over last year of \$6,514,386, and over two millions in excess of the receipts for 1913, the highest previous record.

Toronto.

(Woman correspondent.)

Conditions affecting female factory labour changed but slightly during April. The Easter season meant extra night work and long hours in some departments, such as whitewear, millinery, dressmaking, and some of this overtime was still continuing. The lack of experienced operators was just as great as last month.

Box factories were exceptionally busy, as were soap, candy, biscuit factories, Imperial Extract Company and laundries.

At the Remington employment bureau 100 stenographers have registered during the month and have all been placed. The Underwood employment bureau reported a demand greater than the supply, with a slight improvement in wages, although they were not quite so good as before the war. The medium or second class stenographers were said to be especially in demand.

At the Bell Telephone Company the waiting list was very short and most of the girls whose names were on the list had other positions. In January an average of one girl a day was being engaged; in April it has been two a day.

After a very busy winter nurses have been well employed during the month. Only 13 were registered in at the end of the month.

Business in the shoe industry was much better than at the same time last year. In the past ten months there has been no unemployment among women in this trade and manufacturers were look-

ing for help in the stitching department.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association met in Toronto during Easter week, with an attendance of about 1,600. This year's sessions were considered the most educative and informative in the history of the association. A large board of directors were appointed, who are to consider the union of the Ontario Educational Association and the Ontario Teachers' Alliance. A change has been made in the proposed superannuation act, by which the length of time has been reduced from 40 to 30 years.

A bill presented to the Provincial Legislature to have all medical inspection under the Department of Public Health, was left standing for another year. It is believed that such a measure will prevent overlapping at present existing because of the two staffs of nurses, under the Board of Education and the Department of Health, and will also decrease the amount of money necessary for proper medical inspection.

The power to inspect properties in the evening when necessary was lately granted the Department of Public Health. This is desirable in such cases as bakeries, picture theatres, etc.

Windsor.

There was a fair demand for labour, especially in manufacturing lines, with a sufficient supply, but little demand for building tradesmen, many of whom found employment out of town.

There was a great demand for workingmen's houses here and it was almost impossible to find an empty house. A number of real estate firms were constructing houses in various parts of the city.

Woodstock.

All local labour was fully employed, and there was a scarcity of men in practically all trades.

Manufacturers of organs and pianos reported business very good, especially

in instruments of medium grades. There was a demand for men in practically all branches of this trade, especially for action-makers, cabinet-makers and tuners.

Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs reported an improvement in business. The chief local factory has begun a ten-hour day instead of eight hours. There was a demand for blacksmiths and machine men.

In the furniture trade business was fair. The local factory was utilizing all the men it could secure.

The building trades were not very brisk, but there was promise of a good season.

Employing painters stated it was impossible to secure enough men. Some complained they had been compelled to lose several contracts on this account.

Business generally was very good, and money was fairly plentiful.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

The labour market during April showed great improvement over the preceding month, and also over the condition prevailing a year ago.

Though no exceptional industrial activity was apparent, the demand for labour was good.

For the past two seasons the supply of farm labour at this season has exceeded the demand and wages have been at a low ebb; the reverse was the case this spring. The surplus of farm labourers has vanished, and it was considered doubtful if the demand could be met, while wages were at a higher level than for several years.

Permits have been taken out for several buildings, and though no building boom was expected, so great has been the enlistment of building tradesmen, that practically all those remaining were working steadily.

Seeding was well under way, though considerably later than last year. It was considered doubtful if such a large

acreage could be cropped as no ploughing was done last fall, and owing to heavy snows and shortage of labour it will be impossible to put in all the crop in time.

The Vacant Lot Cultivation Association has been very active this year, and has increased its membership considerably. A large number of lots were under cultivation.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions generally were satisfactory. Those engaged in the building trades were no busier than in March. Engineering trades were fairly well employed. Unskilled labour was very well employed.

Weather conditions were responsible for the considerable delay in commencing seeding operations in the agricultural districts of the province.

No difficulty will be experienced in obtaining sufficient labour when seeding operations begin. A fairly large number of soldiers have been granted permission to assist the farmers, and a number have already left the city to carry out that object.

Winnipeg.

(Woman correspondent.)

Female labour has been well employed during April. In the stores the advent of Easter provided employment during the first three weeks to many of the temporary hands. The number employed was keeping up well as the month closed, though slightly decreased since Easter.

The scarcity of girls for domestic work has become a more acute problem than heretofore. The city bureau has been securing one daily to take work as against 12 to 14 positions being offered daily. Foreign girls who are usually prepared to take domestic positions have been able to secure store work. Many girls who have been doing domestic work have increased their effi-

ciency by the night classes and business girls' classes and are securing positions in stores and offices. Families who show consideration for their employees usually succeed in securing help if wages offered are good, but inconsiderate employers offering low pay cannot secure domestic help at all.

Factory employment was keeping up well. Girls were being sought for glove and clothing factories, but in some cases wages offered were low, being as little as \$4 per week, for inexperienced help and \$5 being paid to experienced help.

Retail clerks, milliners and dress-makers were well employed; telephone girls were more in number in the various exchanges than a year ago. Stenographers were in demand increasingly, while additional girls were taking men's places in office and store work almost daily.

Nurses have been well employed. Cases have been longer, and while the registry list has averaged 12 during the month, the names have been on for a brief period. Graduating classes from both the General and St. Boniface hospitals will make a difference no doubt in the waiting list when the spring examination results are known.

Third class Normal classes have just graduated 153 teachers in the province, thus providing an ample supply of qualified teachers, notwithstanding the fact that of these groups the men are practically all in khaki.

The question of the Salvation Army's scheme to bring out 5,000 war widows and ten thousand children to Canada has caused much discussion in social service circles as well as newspaper comment. The rigorous climate of Canada compared with that of England, the separation from relatives and friends, the prospect of entirely new environment and possibly new class of labour, as well as the probability of poor wages, are the principal objections being offered to the scheme.

The number of unemployed girls was very small, and consists mainly of young

girls without experience and foreign girls.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

April showed some improvement in labour conditions. In anticipation of an early spring preparations were made to begin work on the farms, and in the city painters and decorators had a considerable amount of work. Bricklayers and carpenters to a considerable number, with their corresponding helpers, have also found employment.

A considerable amount of building was planned in the farming districts and carpenters were expected to soon be in demand.

The heavy snowfall of the past winter left the ground heavily saturated with moisture and this has delayed spring work on the land. The season opened late, and in consequence very little work had been done. Seeding operations were practically only commencing at the end of the month. There will be very little spring ploughing done and this will mean a reduction in the amount of crop that can be put in. Farm labour was scarce and wages run from \$40 to \$55 per month until harvest.

Prince Albert.

A slight improvement in labour conditions over last month was noticed as a number of men have left the city in preparation for the bringing in of logs for the sawmills, which anticipate an active season.

Men engaged in fishing on the lakes north of here have now returned and report a fair season during the winter.

Lumbering is again to the fore as being the chief industry hereabouts. There has been a large cut of timber and the mills expect to be busy. River drivers were on their way to bring down the logs as the ice was out of the North Saskatchewan.

Regina.

Labour was well employed, especially unskilled labour. The supply was about equal to the demand, with some men still walking about, but most of these were mechanics who it was expected would be employed shortly.

Railway traffic was fairly brisk, considerable grain being moved to the head of the lakes owing to the opening of navigation.

According to information given out by the Provincial Bureau of Labour, the shortage of farm hands has been overcome. The bureau had offices at the Pacific coast, Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and secured over 5,000 farm hands from the different offices and the military authorities. The several military units have supplied about 2,000 men who have got furlough for seeding and the other offices supplied the other 3,000. The average rate of wages is about \$45 per month.

Mostly all the farmers commenced seeding during the past week of the month. The season is very backward, and the land has been very slow in drying up, which has made seeding late. The weather has been very cold, with heavy frosts at night.

Regina was visited by floods during the month, which damaged many homes and caused considerable suffering amongst the working classes.

Saskatoon.

There threatened to be a shortage of farm labour, but a large number of men came down from the lumber woods and a number of soldiers went out on the farms through seeding. This has resulted in steadying the prices offered for farm labour. Wages offered dropped to practically a normal figure of \$40 per month.

There was a fair demand for unskilled labour, both in the city and country.

The railroads took on additional track men. There was some building activity,

but mostly in the nature of alterations and repairs.

Retail business in the city continued good and business as a whole seemed to show a normal healthy activity.

Seeding was in full swing. The season was late, but heavy snow during the winter insures a normal amount of moisture in the soil.

There was no unreasonable labour shortage at present, and it was not expected that land would be idle to any extent from lack of available labour.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

There was a fair demand for outdoor labour, and particularly for agricultural labourers. Although seeding operations were in full swing there has never appeared to be any scarcity of labour for this work. The weather being favourable, good progress has been made. Farmers have been assisted by a large number of soldiers who were granted leave for seeding operations. There was little improvement in the building trades.

The City Council passed appropriations providing for water mains and street car extensions. This work is now being carried out.

Flour mills were active, also harness and saddlery firms.

Coal mines of the district were active.

The Associated Charities gave relief to 74 British families and 11 foreign families to date this month.

Edmonton.

Labour conditions during April have shown a slight improvement over the previous month, owing to the demand for help in the country.

While there was a considerable number of foreigners unemployed, the number of English-speaking people seeking work was few as compared with the month previous. The opportunities of employment in the city as far as male

help was concerned did not improve any over the past two months. On the other hand female help of all classes was well employed, and the demand for domestic help was greater than the supply. As a consequence the wages offered were slightly higher.

Wholesalers reported country sales as satisfactory.

Seeding operations were well under way at the close of the month and farmers were having no difficulty in securing the necessary help.

Lethbridge.

Labour conditions were very steady. There was a good demand for farm help with an adequate supply. At the end of the month the supply of labour was greater than the demand, but this condition was not expected to continue for long once farming operations were fully under way.

Coal mining was quieter and more men were being laid off.

There was a great demand for female help on the farms and for waitresses in hotels and restaurants.

Shipments of grain continued. There was also a great deal of grain threshed.

Customs figures for March were \$21,236.31, as against \$8,334.80.

Farmers throughout the district were all very busy seeding. The average was expected to be less than that of last year.

Medicine Hat.

Industrial conditions during April were fairly good, showing an improvement over the previous month. There was a scarcity of unskilled labour and farm help. The latter situation has been relieved somewhat by a large number of the soldiers getting a month's leave to help with the spring seeding.

Business, wholesale and retail, was reported very good, considerably better than for the same month last year.

Flour mills reported a good month's work, but with a slight falling off. One

mill dropped to one shift instead of the usual double shift.

There was exceptional activity in brick plants, large orders coming in from all parts of the province. One plant which had been closed for the past year opened up again and a good year's business was in sight.

Spring seeding was reported to be well advanced. Many are seeding on a large scale this year. Potatoes in large quantities were being shipped to Eastern points. Large shipments of butter were also being made to British Columbia.

The rolling mills at Redcliff were busy and increasing the volume of business almost daily. In order to keep up with orders the staff will be doubled and run in two shifts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

During April there was an increased demand for labour in the lumbering industry and also for unskilled labour, while conditions throughout the District were considerable more favourable than during the same period last year.

The local mining industry in the immediate vicinity of Fernie continued to give fairly steady employment and there was no decrease in the amount of coke manufactured. In the lumbering industry activity was steadily increasing, mills were opening up and large shipments of rough lumber were being transported. In other localities where the severity of the winter made it difficult to carry on logging operations, these were being carried on unhampered. Operations have again commenced on the Provincial Government trunk roads through the district and several gangs of men were engaged on this work. The numbers employed on the railroads in connection with renewals and repairs of right-of-way have been considerably increased, there having been two extra gangs of 20 men each placed at work on the service division as trackmen. The

City of Fernie has also employed a small number of men preparatory to commencing street improvements in the city.

Greater commercial activity was noticeable, there being an increase in freight shipments, which however, was mostly due to the greater demand for lumber. These activities were also responsible for increased imports.

Nanaimo.

There was hardly any change in the labour situation with respect to outside labour generally, but some of the mines in the district lost several days during the month.

There has been a slackening up in the demand for coal, resulting in short time in most of the mines in the district. The mines in the city, however, were still working full time.

Nelson.

Labour conditions during April showed improvement over the previous month. There were very few idle men, as there was quite a demand for lumber and a number of the mills were starting up again. There was quite a boom in building at Trail, and the building trades were finding steady employment.

The smelter at Trail was still running to its full capacity and treating more ore than ever before.

Indications point to a season of great activity in the Answorth mining district. Announcement has been made that the old Kaslo stamping work will shortly be converted into a plant for the treatment of Kootenay lead, zinc and copper ores. The Slocan mines were running full force. The Slocan Star mine, which had been shut down on account of shortage of water, started again to its full capacity.

New Westminster.

Labour conditions showed considerable improvement during April, owing largely to the reduction in the number

of unemployed, a considerable number of whom took advantage of the reduced fares to the Prairie Provinces for the seeding, while others enlisted.

There was nothing doing in the building trades, and very little activity elsewhere, except in the lumber trade, which was flourishing.

The city finances were not in a condition to warrant much outlay on civic improvements. A tax sale was being considered as well as an increase of 2 mills in the rate of taxation for the current year.

Factories were busy, especially those manufacturing boxes of various sorts.

Prince Rupert.

As during the previous months, there was little demand for workmen and surplus labour moved to other points. However, there were few idle men in the city as skilled labour that remained received considerable employment. There was a demand from mining camps and from some lumbering districts for unskilled labour, but otherwise conditions were unchanged.

There was a noticeable increase in passenger traffic from the southern part of the province to Alaskan ports.

During the month the City Council were successful in disposing of \$1,600,000 worth of bonds to an American firm.

There was a call for men to go to Alice Arm mining camp, where it was reported that over 200 men were employed.

The lumbering industry was opening up in the surrounding districts and on Queen Charlotte Islands. Three mills have started operations on the islands and several other mills will start later. Ocean Falls pulp mills were preparing for a busy season; 250 men were employed, and it was expected that many more would be employed as the season advanced.

Vancouver.

Labour conditions generally showed an improvement over March and were better than at the same time last year. This was partly due to a demand for men from some of the interior parts of the province and partly to many men having enlisted, while a large number have left the city.

The Provincial Government has announced its intention to pass a by-law providing for a compulsory weekly half-holiday for retail stores. Store keepers and clerks have been asked to decide which day would be most suitable. Wednesday and Saturday have been discussed. The latter is the most popular with the clerks and with a large number of the storekeepers, including some of the big departmental establishments.

City labourers who had been on half time for a year have been placed on full time. This has necessitated a reduction of the number employed.

The Board of License Commissioners has been requested by the Trades and Labour Council to abolish the employment of Orientals in hotels. This has been protested by the Chinese and Japanese consuls. No decision has yet been made.

Street railwaymen have requested the Provincial Government to pass legislation enforcing the six day week for workmen in that industry. An amendment to the Tramways Act providing for this has been introduced by the Government.

The customs receipts of the port of Vancouver for the fiscal year ending March 31 were \$4,766,239.45, as compared with \$5,146,896.89 the previous year.

Potatoes have been exported from here in considerable quantities during the past winter to Eastern Canada, California and Australia. This still continues.

Among certain employers of labour there has been some demand for the abolition of the order-in-council pro-

hibiting workmen from entering British Columbia from foreign countries.

At Port Moody the ratepayers have sanctioned an agreement between themselves and a company formed to build and repair ships. The plant was in process of erection, and officials of the firm stated that the first completed ship would be ready for sea in nine months.

Several new companies have been formed to handle various departments of the lumber business and its by-products. A moving picture concern has also been established.

Taking the industrial situation as a whole it was a little brighter, but there was more labour available than was needed to meet any demands which were in prospect.

Vancouver.

(Woman correspondent.)

The improvement reported for February and March in labour conditions for women was maintained during April, the months of February, March and April of this year comparing favourably with the corresponding months of 1915.

The opening on April 1 of the new premises of the Hudson Bay Company provided employment for about 120 women and girls, that number being added to the regular staff. Some were taken into the office, some were required for the telephone exchange, but the majority were needed as sales clerks.

Arrangements are being made to employ women in place of men for the picking and packing of fruit during the coming season, both on Vancouver Island and in and around Mission Junction. The strawberry picking will commence in June, and women and girls were being advertised for, a committee consisting of representatives of the British Columbia Consumers' League and other societies, acting in conjunction with the Secretary of the New Westminster Free Employment Bureau, being in charge of the arrangements to obtain the labour.

The demand for domestic help re-

mained steady during the month, but employment agencies reported a decrease in the supply, some difficulty being experienced in filling all positions offered with skilled help. A decrease was also noted in the number of young women or girls seeking employment along this line, now that other lines of work in factory or store are opening for them. The long hours of labour and the lack of time for recreation and social intercourse is the reason given by most young women and girls for not taking up domestic employment when other work, in store, factory or office, can be obtained. Wages offered during the last month for domestic help ranged from \$15 to \$25 per month.

Milliners, dressmakers and tailoresses were fully employed. Laundry workers were not fully occupied. Garment workers, boot and shoe workers, candy workers and women and girls employed in knitting factories were all fully employed, boot and shoe workers on a Government order working overtime.

A slight increase in the demand for stenographers and office help was noted, the salaries offered remaining at an average of \$40 per month.

Trained nurses and school teachers were fairly well employed.

Victoria.

With the exception of the building trades and unskilled workmen, labour was fairly well employed during April, and conditions compared very favourably with those of a year ago.

The amount spent for relief by the Friendly Help Society during March was less than for some months past, being a little more than \$300.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Board of Trade, recently held, reports were presented dealing with business and industrial conditions. The outlook for trade and commerce was said to be better than for a year or two past.

Owing to backward weather conditions, farming operations and fruit-growing are from two weeks to a month later than most other years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING APRIL, 1916.

DURING the month of April there were two applications received in the Department under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, one from certain employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the other from the telegraphers employed by the Western Associated Press, Limited, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. A report was also received from the Board appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway and the employees of their locomotive and car department at Hamilton.

Applications Received.

On April 13 an application for a Board was received from the freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Winnipeg, Manitoba, members of Local No. 12,

Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers, to the number of 200 directly and 1,000 indirectly. The application gave as the cause of the dispute the employees' demand for increased wages, reduction of working hours and improved conditions of employment. No Board was established as the Department was informed on April 25, on behalf of both parties concerned, that a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at.

On April 13 an application was received from the telegraphers, members of the Canadian Leased Wire Division No. 52 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, employed by the Western Associated Press, Limited, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The application gave as the cause of the dispute the employees' demand for increased wages. At the close of the month the matter was under consideration by the Minister of Labour.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY, AND ITS EMPLOYEES IN THE LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR DEPARTMENT.

THE Minister received on May 1 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain matters in dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and the employees in its locomotive and car department at Hamilton, Ontario, being members of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo System Federation, No. 36, International Association of Machinists and Helpers, No. 414, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, No. 421, and the Brotherhood

of Railway Carmen of America, No. 94. The application stated that the dispute in question grew out of the employees' demand for a schedule of agreement, providing for increased wages, shorter hours, and improved working conditions. The number of employees affected was given as 105 directly and 12 indirectly.

The Board which dealt with this matter was established by the Minister on March 13, and was composed as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ontario, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. George

S. Kerr, Hamilton, Ontario, appointed by the employing company; and Mr. James Simpson, Toronto, Ontario, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

In its report the Board stated that it had been unable to secure an agreement between the parties concerned on any of the matters at issue, and it accordingly submitted a scale of wages and working hours, which is recommended should be made effective for one year from the first day of March, 1916. The Board also made recommendations regarding overtime and the appointment of a committee of five to discuss grievances with the company.

Report of Board.

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

Hamilton, April 28, 1916.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, employer, and its employees in the locomotive and car departments, employees.

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The Board of Consultation and Investigation appointed in relation to the differences between the employer and employees herein proceeded, pursuant to appointment, to hear the parties and their witnesses and agents at the Court House, in the City of Hamilton, at 10 a.m., on Monday the tenth day of April, 1916, and continued in session on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 25th and 28th days of April.

Mr. F. F. Backus, the general manager, and Mr. W. T. Keïllor, superintendent of motive power of the T. H.

& B. Ry. Co., appeared for the employer, and Messrs. Roderick Dingwall, Frank R. Snyder and William G. Powlesland represented the employees.

The increase in wages asked by the employees was the first matter in difference that was considered. The employer had offered a material increase in the scale of wages, though not as much as the employees asked. The scale of wages asked by the employees is very considerably higher than is being paid by any railway company operating in Canada, and in this the employees appear to be influenced to a considerable extent by the high wages munitions plants have to pay.

The Board was unable to secure an agreement between the parties as to wages, though an earnest and repeated effort was made to do so. It, however, seemed probable that if this were the only dispute between them, an agreement between the employer and employees, not only as to wages but also as to hours of work and overtime, might have been secured.

There was no appearance of bitter feeling or ill-will of any kind between them; on the contrary, between the company and the employees very amicable relations seemed to exist.

The chief difference appears to be as to the adoption by the employer of a standardized set of rules and regulations such as most of the large railway companies have agreed to. The general manager and the superintendent of motive power of the employing company most emphatically refused to agree to or even consider the adoption of this schedule of rules and regulations, and it was evident throughout the proceedings that they could not be induced to yield on this point.

The reasons given by the employer's representatives for this refusal were as follows: that this railway is a very small one and has only this one shop in which only a few men in each craft are employed, and that with these men the employer cannot deal as the large

railways do; that the employer makes shop rules and regulations suitable to their own limited works, and which they claim are fair to their men; that the standardized schedule proposed by the employees includes provisions for conditions that do not and cannot exist in a shop on a small road such as the employer operates; that this shop has all grades of work to be done but not enough of each grade to enable the company to employ specialists at lower wages on the operations requiring less skill, and consequently part of the time of their fully qualified mechanics is put on cheap work; that the shop is not equipped for, or expected to undertake, except in rare emergency cases, the heavy blacksmithing work, nor in any case the finer carpenter work on the best coaches; that all such work is, as a regular practice, paid for by the employer in larger shops of other companies; that when an emergency case is forced on this shop the superintendent has to do the best he can to meet it with the men and facilities he has; that for these reasons the schedule of rules adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is contended for by the employees and is workable in the large shops of that great railway, is not suitable or at all workable on this employer's single small shop.

After hearing all the witnesses called, and after considering the documents and schedules of wages and hours put in, and having heard the contentions and arguments of the representatives of the employer and of the employees, the Board reports that it could not secure an agreement between the parties to the proceeding on any of the matters in dispute, and the Board recommends the following scale of wages and hours of work per day for adoption by the employer for the period of one year commencing on the first day of March, 1916, and to continue after the end of such year until terminated by 30 days' notice in writing, and further recommends for adoption by the employer the regula-

tions as to overtime and presentation of requests or grievances by any of the employees hereinafter written.

Schedule of Wages Recommended.

	cents per hour.
Machinist	36 "
Helper	20-22 "
Boilermaker	36 "
Helper	20-22 "
Blacksmith	31-36 "
Helper	22 "
Tinner	28-30 "
Helper	25 "
Pipe fitter	25-34½ "
Helper	22 "
Carpenter	26-30 "
Car repairer	20-22 "
Car inspector	\$70-\$75 per month.
Helpers	20 per hour.
Car cleaners	20 "

Hours of Work per Day and Overtime.

For machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths in the backshop, a day's work, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, shall be 7 a.m. to noon, and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 7 a.m. to noon.

For employees in shop and running work in car department, a day's work, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, shall be 7 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 7 a.m. to noon, excepting for car inspectors, car inspectors' helpers and car cleaners, who shall continue to work the same hours on Saturday as at present.

Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and a half.

In case any one or more of the employees has or have any grievance, complaint, request or suggestion which it is desired to bring before and discuss with the employer, the employees may appoint a committee of themselves of the trades affected not exceeding five in number who shall have the right to wait upon and shall be received by the management of the company at any reasonable time for the purpose of discussing such matter with a view to an amicable adjustment thereof. This shall not limit or interfere with the right of any em-

ployee to personally bring his grievance, complaint, request or suggestion to the management without the intervention of a committee.

And the Board further reports that it cannot recommend the adoption of the schedule of rules and regulations which the employees ask to have adopted by the employer. No serious objection was made to the employer's rules and regulations in force in its shop other than is covered by the above recommendations. Work done on New Year's

Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, King's Birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day shall be considered overtime.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAMES SIMPSON.

(Sgd.) GEO. S. KERR.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings for the Fiscal Year 1915-16, and for the Nine Years 1907-1916.

THE Industrial Disputes Investigation

Act of Canada became law on March 22, 1907, and had therefore been in operation nine years at the end of March last. A summary statement is presented in the present issue of the *Labour Gazette* showing the proceedings which have taken place during the year ending March 31, 1916, which, with the tables published in the last annual report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act, forms a record of all proceedings thereunder during the nine years which have elapsed since the law came into force.

In all, 191 applications have been received in the nine year period for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 169 Boards were established. In 22 cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement, whilst steps for the establishment of Boards were pending. The total number of employees affected by these 191

disputes was 246,641, or an average of 1,291 for each dispute.

Of disputes dealt with under the statutes during the nine-year period there were altogether twenty cases in which strikes were neither averted nor ended through its instrumentality. Eleven of these 20 strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of railways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, two in the operation of street railways, and one in the operation of municipal electrical work.

Seventeen applications received attention during the year ending March 31, 1916, Boards being established in 14 cases. In the remaining three cases proceedings were stayed to permit of negotiations between the parties concerned, which resulted in settlements being effected without the establishment of Boards. The 17 applications were divided as follows: coal mining, two; railways, including railway construction, six; street railways, four; shipping, one; municipal work, two; and the manufac-

ture of war munitions, two. The number of employees concerned in these 17 applications was 15,372, or an average of 904 for each dispute.

Few Board Applications Received.

The number of applications which were received during the fiscal year for the establishment of Boards was 14; three other disputes also receiving attention as the result of Boards established prior to April 1, 1915. The 14 applications referred to are fewer in number than the applications received in any previous year since the Act came into force. As in the later months of the preceding year the period under review was one of very general freedom from labour disputes. This was, of course, due in the main to the war situation. The commercial depression which marked the earlier months of the year was, however, later relieved by a revival of various lines of industry due to the abnormally large grain crop and to the large orders for military materials which were placed in Canada on behalf of the British, Canadian, Russian and French Governments.

Freedom from Strikes.

At the outbreak of the war the Minister of Labour, realizing that the war cause would call for the united support of all classes of the community, appealed to employers and workmen alike for an avoidance of all labour difficulties, and it is most satisfactory to be able to state that there has been during the year a comparative freedom from serious industrial disputes, while there has been an almost entire immunity from public service strikes, the only exception of note being, indeed, that of the brief contest in November, 1915, between the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and its employees. The railways of the Dominion were operated during the year without the occurrence of a single strike; this is true also of all street railways and

of all telegraph and telephone lines; also, save for an occasional local disturbance, to the coal mining industries in Eastern and Western Canada. In some of these lines the shortage of labour due to the recruiting for military service was, moreover, very marked toward the end of the year.

Munitions Contracts.

Special attention was naturally given by the Department of Labour to the avoidance and adjustment of labour disputes affecting contracts for the various military materials which were being executed in all parts of the country to the order of the Dominion Government. The Department of Labour also co-operated with the Shell Committee and the Imperial Munitions Board in dealing with any labour questions which arose in connection with the munitions work. Some of the questions arising in this connection naturally related to wages and piece work rates, hours of labour, etc., and were, wherever necessary, investigated on the spot under instructions from the Minister of Labour. One of the chief officers of the Department of Labour was also in constant touch with the Munitions Board in connection therewith.

In the case of a dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and the Eastern Car Company, Limited, and their munition workers at New Glasgow, N.S., and Trenton, N.S., respectively, a strike affecting 2,000 workmen occurred on August 16, 1915. The workmen concerned, however, shortly returned to work and submitted their case to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour. The unanimous report of the Board was effective in disposing of the various matters at issue, an agreement having previously been signed between the companies and their workmen making the decision of the Board binding upon both parties until the end of the war or so long as the companies were engaged on munitions work.

Another dispute affecting the production of military materials occurred in May, 1915, in connection with the execution of a contract of the Dominion Government with the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Ottawa, Ont., for the manufacture of field guns, the machinists engaged on this work being dissatisfied with their remuneration therefor. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by consent of both parties concerned and succeeded in securing an avoidance of the threatened strike.

Act Applied to War Contracts.

On March 23, 1916, an Order-in-Council was passed in the terms following, under the authority of the War Measures Act, to provide that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, shall specifically apply in the case of disputes on war work for the British, Canadian or allied forces in Canada:

"His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the War Measures Act, 1914, to order that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, other than Section 63 thereof, shall specifically apply in the case of any dispute between employers and any employees engaged in the construction, production, repairing, manufacture, transportation or delivery of ships, vessels, works, buildings, munitions, ordnance, guns, explosives, and materials and supplies of every nature and description whatsoever, intended for the use of His Majesty's military or naval forces or militia, or for the forces of the nations allied

with the United Kingdom in the present war,—if such dispute threatens to result in a strike or lockout."

Transportation and Mining Disputes.

Through the instrumentality of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation an agreement was secured in January, 1916, for the avoidance of a threatened dispute with the longshoremen of St. John, N.B., to the number of 1,135, employed by the various shipping companies. This agreement is effective until December 1, 1919. -

The only coal mining disputes referred under the Act during the year affect the mines of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, of Westville, N. S., and the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of Stellarton, N.S.

Of the four railway disputes which received attention under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, two were settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned before the Board of Conciliation was established. Serious difficulty threatened for some little time in connection with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the engineers, firemen and enginemen on its Eastern Lines. The unanimous report of the Board in this case was, however, finally accepted by the parties and the matters at issue determined accordingly.

Of the street railway disputes, two occurred in connection with the operation of the British Columbia Railway on the Pacific Coast, and two in connection with the operation of the street railway of Edmonton, Alberta, which is owned and controlled by the civic authorities.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1915-1916.

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I.D.I. Act in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I. MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1915 Aug. 19	Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees...	Westville, N.S.	366.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge W. B. Wallace, (c)3; John MacKeen, (E)1 Simon Lott, (M)1.	1915 Sept. 1	1915 Sept. 17	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned.
Nov. 20	Acadia Coal Co., Ltd., and employees.	Employees..	Stellarton, N.S.	430.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge W.B. Wallace, (c)3 Wm. H. Chase, (E)1; Simon Lott, (M)1.	Nov. 30	Dec. 13	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The award was accepted by the company and was understood to be acceptable also to the employees concerned, the impending strike being thereby averted.

II. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

1. RAILWAYS.

1915 April 16	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees members of Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees...	Lines of Canadian Northern Ontario, Bay of Quinte, and B. W. and N. W. Railways.	300 dir... 4,000 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	.....	.....	On request of both parties concerned the application was not proceeded with, the matters in dispute having been settled by negotiation.	
May 17	Canadian Northern Railway Co. and employees on its eastern lines, members of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.	Employees...	Merged lines of Canadian Northern Railway, way east of Port Arthur, Ont.	407 dir... 1,120 indir.	Concerning employees' demand for same rates and rules in force west of Great Lakes.	His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, (c)4; F. H. McGuigan, (a)1; D. Campbell, (m)1.	June 21	Oct. 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by a proposed schedule of rules and rates effective from November 1, 1915. The award was accepted by the employees concerned and was later accepted by the Company.
June 28	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. and employees, members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees...	Lines of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.	1,800 dir... 1,400 indir.	Concerning termination of working agreement and proposed reduction of wages.	.....	.....	Pending the establishment of a Board the application was withdrawn to permit of further negotiations which resulted in the Company deferring the proposed reduction.	
1916 Feb. 28	Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Co. and employees in locomotive and car department, members of T. H. and B. System Federation No. 36, International Association of Machinists and Helpers No. 414, International Brotherhood of Iron Ship Builders and Helpers No. 421, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths & Helpers No. 330, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America No. 94.	Employees...	Hamilton, Ont.	105 dir... 12 indir.	Concerning wages, hrs, and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c)4; Geo. S. Kerr, K. C. (a)1; Jas. Simpson, (m)1.	1916 Mar. 28	.....	Proceedings unfinished

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1915-1916.

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.

2. STREET RAILWAYS.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1915 June 29	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 101 Vancouver, No. 109 Victoria, and No. 134 New Westminster. Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employer....	Vancouver, Victoria, and Westminster, B.C.	1,058 ditto; 156 indir.	Concerning proposed reductions in wages and changes in working conditions.	Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c)4; A. G. McCandless, (e)1; Jas. H. McVety, (m)1.	1915 July 8	1915 Sept. 7	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. McVety. The Company accepted the award but the employees refused to do so. Through the efforts of one of the Departmental officers conferences were arranged between the parties concerned which resulted in an agreement being reached which disposed of all points at issue.
July 19	British Columbia Electric Railway Co. and employees, members of Local Unions No. 213 Vancouver, No. 230 Victoria and No. 558 New Westminster. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria, and Westminster, B.C.	150	Concerning wages, hrs, conditions of employment and alleged unfair dismissals.	Honourable Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald, (c)4; Jas. A. Harvey, K.C. (e)2; Edmund H. Morrison, (m)1.	Aug. 14	Sept. 15	A unanimous report was presented by the Board and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rules and rates effective for two years from September 15, 1915. The award was declared acceptable to the employees concerned but was not accepted by the Company.
Aug. 30	City of Edmonton and employees, members of Local Division No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alberta.	250.....	Concerning cancellation of agreement.				Pending the establishment of a Board the Department was informed that the dispute had been adjusted, an agreement having been entered into by both parties concerned.

1915 Nov. 11	City of Edmonton and employees, members of Local Divisions No. 569, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Edmonton, Alberta.	6 dir... 220 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against members of Union, J. E. Wallbridge, (c)3; (E)1; Wm. MacAdams, (M)1.	1915 Dec. 20	1916 Mar. 11	A unanimous report was presented by the Board and was accompanied by an agreement between the parties concerned, disposing of all points at issue except the case of a dismissal, the agreement providing, however, that the Board decision on this point should be final. The finding was to the effect that suspension should be substituted for dismissal.
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3. SHIPPING.

Dec. 20	Certain Steamship Companies trading to the Port of St. John, N.B., comprising Allan Line, C. P. R. Steamship Lines, Elder Dempster and Co., Head Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Furness Line, Manchester Line, (Furness, Withy and Co.) Robert Reford Co., Donaldson Line, and Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; also H. S. Gregory and Sons and H. W. Parlee, stevedores and contractors; and Wm. Thomson and Co., Ltd., J. E. Moore and Co., J. T. Knight and Co., W. M. MacKay, Ltd., Geo. McKean and Co., Ltd., J. B. Brand, R. C. Elkin, and Alexander Watson, ship brokers and shippers, and longshoremen, members of Longshoremen's Association of St. John.	Employees... St. John, N.B.	1,135.....	Concerning wages, hrs. and conditions of employment.	1916 Jan. 1	Jan. 24	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, embodying the terms of a proposed agreement effective from January 18, 1916, until December 1, 1919. The award was accepted by the employees and was also declared acceptable on behalf of most of the employers.
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Proceedings 1915-1916. (Continued.)

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916.

III. MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. persons affected.	Nature of dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (e) Employer; (m) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1915 Mar. 9	City of Calgary & Electrical Workers, members of Local No. 348, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Calgary, Alta.	30.....	Concerning proposed reduction of wages and termination of agreement.	Col. G. E. Sanders, (c)3; R. A. Brown, (e)1; John B. Pegg, (m)1.	1915 April 2	1915 May 5	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties concerned.
May 26	Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission & Electrical Workers, members of Local No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.	175 dir... 25 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, (c)4; F. Erichsen Brown, (e)1; Fred Bancroft, (m)1.	July 2	Aug. 13 Aug. 20	Report of Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. Brown. The employees signified their acceptance of the majority report. The Commissioners, however, refused to accept the majority report and a strike of the employees took place on November 2, 1915, which continued until November 23, 1915, when the employees returned to work substantially on the terms of the minority report.

1914 Dec. 8	J. D. McArthur and Co., Ltd., contractors, and employees, being workmen employed in the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Shops at West Edmonton, Alberta.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alberta.	127.....	Concerning reduction of wages.	Honourable Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, (c)3; O. M. Biggar, K.C., (e)1; Wm. MacAdams, (m)1.	1915 Jan. 4	1915 May 20	A unanimous report was presented by the Board in which it was stated that both parties had agreed to abide by the award. The dispute was accordingly settled.
1915 Jan. 14	J. D. McArthur and Co., Ltd., contractors, and employees, being train operatives on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	Employees...	Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia Railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway.	.....	Concerning reduction of wages.	S. A. Dickson, (c)4; O. M. Biggar, K.C., (e)1; D. Campbell, (m)1.	Mar. 16	April 19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, recommending the restoration of the wages paid prior to the reduction of November 1, 1914. The award was accepted by both parties concerned.
May 28	Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and machinists, members of Lodge No. 412, International Association of Machinists.	Employees...	Ottawa, Ont.	100.....	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hannet P. Hill, (c)3 Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., (e)1; Jas. Simpson, (m)1.	May 29	June 17	Report of Board was signed by all three members. Mr. Simpson dissenting on one point. The report was accompanied by an agreement entered into by both parties concerned.
Aug. 19	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., and Eastern Car Co., Ltd., and employees engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war.	Employees...	New Glasgow and Trenton, N.S.	2,000.....	Concerning reduction of wages.	His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, (c)4; Col. B. A. Weston, (e)1; R. H. Murray, (m)1.	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	Prior to the application the employees had gone out on strike. Both parties were induced to refer their differences under Sec. 63 to a Board and the employees accordingly returned to work. The report of the Board was unanimous and disposed of all matters in dispute, an agreement having been previously signed making the decision of the Board binding upon both parties until the end of the war, or as long as the Companies were engaged on munitions work.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—Summary Statement for Fiscal Year 1915-1916.
TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT FROM APRIL 1, 1915, TO MARCH 31, 1916,

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
Coal.....	2	0
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	4	0
(b) Street Railway.....	4	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	9	0
(3) Municipal Work.....	2	1
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	13	1
II. Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	4	0
Total, all classes.....	17	1

The proceedings under the Act during this year include three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely:— (1) a dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and the train operatives employed on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway; (2) a dispute between J. D. McArthur and Company, Limited, and railway shopmen employed at West Edmonton, Alberta; and (3) a dispute between the Corporation of Calgary and electrical workers in its employ.

At the close of the fiscal year results were still pending in connection with an application received from the employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company engaged in the Company's locomotive and car department at Hamilton, Ontario.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—Summary Statement for the Nine Years 1907-1916.
TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1916.

Industries affected.	No. of Disputes referred under Act.	No. of Strikes not averted or ended.
I. Disputes affecting Mines and Public Utilities:		
(1) Mines:		
(a) Coal.....	43	6
(b) Metal.....	13	5
Total, Mines.....	56	11
(2) Transportation and Communication:		
(a) Railways.....	75	6
(b) Street railways.....	21	2
(c) Shipping.....	11	0
(d) Commercial telegraphs.....	2	0
(e) Telephones.....	2	0
Total, Transportation and Communication.....	111	8
(3) Light and Power.....	3	0
(4) Municipal Work.....	9	1
Total, Mines and Public Utilities.....	179	20
II.—Disputes affecting other than Mines and Public Utilities.....	12	0
Total, all classes.....	191	20

At the close of March, 1916, results were still pending in connection with an application received from the employee of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company engaged in the Company's locomotive and car department at Hamilton, Ontario.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING APRIL, 1916.

SIX trade disputes involving six firms and 1,793 employees were recorded by the Department as having begun during April. There were four disputes affecting four firms and 203 employees carried over from March, making altogether ten trade disputes by which ten firms and 1,996 employees were affected on record as existing during April. Through the four disputes carried over from March the time losses to employees affected thereby was 1,442 working days. The time losses to employees affected by the six new disputes of April amounted to 17,204 working-days, thus giving a total of 18,646 working-days lost as a result of trade disputes in existence during April. The minimum and maximum duration of the new disputes of April was from two to twelve days. Six of the ten disputes were terminated during the month, four being disputes carried over from March and two April disputes. In the case of two of the old disputes no settlement had been reported to the Department, but these were regarded as having ended, though no formal settlement had been reported.

New disputes in April, 1916.—The following table shows the disputes beginning during April according to the trades affected:

TRADES	No. of disputes.	No. of employés involved.
Mining.....	1	1,188
Metal.....	1	39
Woodworking trades.....	1	375
Clothing.....	1	21
Food and tobacco preparation ..	1	130
General transport.....	1	40
Total.....	6	1,793

Disputes beginning before April.

Four of the trade disputes existing in April and carried over from March were terminated during April. In the case of two of these disputes no settlement had been reported, but they were regarded as ended as they had ceased to affect employment conditions. These four disputes were:

Machine operators, Orillia, Ont.—On March 13, 1916, 37 employees of the Fisher Motor Company, Orillia, Ont., ceased work owing to a reduction in piece-work rates. The places of the strikers were filled and operations carried on as usual.

Printers, Quebec, Que.—On February 14, 1916, 20 printers and pressmen, employees of L'Action Sociale Ltée, Quebec, Que., ceased work, the alleged cause being the refusal of the publishing company to grant these employees an increase in wages in accordance with an agreement signed in 1914, by which they were to receive an increase of \$1.50 per week from February 14, 1916. The temporary embarrassment caused by the strike was reported to have been overcome by the firm, and although no settlement was reported to the Department, employment conditions appear to be no longer affected.

Corset makers, Toronto, Ont. — On March 24, 1916, 41 employees of the Bias Corsets, Limited, Toronto, Ont., ceased

work, the alleged cause being the objection of the employees to having their working hours increased without remuneration therefor. An amicable settlement was reached on April 8, the employees accepting the employer's terms.

Cigar makers, Hamilton, Ont. — On March 15, 1916, cigar makers to the number of 105 employed by the Harper Presnail Cigar Company ceased work owing to their demand for an increase of \$1 per 1,000 cigars being refused. An amicable settlement was reached on April 12, whereby the employees were granted the increased rate demanded.

Disputes beginning during April.

Miners, Stellarton, N.S. — On April 18, 1,188 miners in the employ of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N.S., went on strike to enforce their demand for increased wages. This dispute was still in existence at the end of the month.

Machine fitters and drill hands, Peterborough, Ont. — Thirty-nine machine fitters and drill hands employed by the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, at Peterborough, went on strike for increased wages, the company refusing to immediately grant their demands. This dispute was still in existence at the end of April.

Planing mill employees, St. Romuald de Etchemin, Que. — On April 24, 375 employees of the A. Gravel Lumber

Company, Limited, of St. Romuald de Etchemin, Que., went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. The dispute was settled on April 27, the men accepting an increase of 10 cents per day offered by the company.

Leather cutters, Quebec, Que. — On April 13, 21 leather cutters, employees of the Duchaine & Perkins shoe manufacturing establishment at Quebec, ceased work owing to the company refusing their demand for an increase of 25 cents in piece-work rates for cutting horse-hide leather, which the men alleged was of a tougher and inferior quality to cow-hide leather, necessitating more labour and resulting in lost time. The dispute was settled on April 25 through the offices of a Conciliation Board which granted the cutters the 25 cent increase demanded.

Cigar makers, London, Ont. — On April 17, 130 employees of the cigar manufacturing establishment of John McNee & Sons ceased work owing to the company's refusal to dismiss a foreman as demanded by them. The strike was still in existence at the end of April.

Grain shovellers, Fort William, Ont. — On April 28, about 40 grain shovellers employed at elevator "D," operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, ceased work owing to their demand for an increase in wages from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour being refused. The strike was unsettled at the end of the month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING APRIL, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Firms	Employees				

DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO APRIL, 1916.

<i>Metal—</i> Machine operators	Orillia, Ont.....	Reduction in piece-work rates	1	37	March 13	April —	Strike ineffective; employment conditions not affected	In favour of employers.
<i>Printing & Allied Trades—</i> Printing.....	Quebec, Que.....	Increased wages.....	1	20	Feby. 14	April —	" " " "	In favour of employers
<i>Clothing—</i> Corset makers..	Toronto, Ont....	Alleged increased hours without remuneration	1	41	March 24	April 8	Negotiations	In favour of employers
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	105	March 15	April 12	Negotiations	In favour of employees

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING APRIL.

<i>Mining—</i> Miners	Stellarton, N.S...	Increased wages.....	1	1188	April 18	.....	Unsettled.....	.....
<i>Metal—</i> Machine fitters & drill hands	Peterborough, Ont	Increased wages.....	1	39	April 19	April 29	Unsettled .....	.....
<i>Woodworking Trades—</i> Planing mill employees	St. Romuald de Etchemin, Que.	Increased wages.....	1	375	April 24	April 28	Mediation	Compromise
<i>Clothing—</i> Leather cutters (shoe manufacturing)	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages.....	1	21	April 13	April 25	Conciliation.....	In favour of employees
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Dismissal of foreman...	1	130	April 17	.....	Unsettled .....	.....
<i>General Transport</i> Grain shovellers (C.P.R. elevator "D")	Fort William, Ont	Increased wages.....	1	40	April 28	.....	Unsettled .....	.....

Table Showing State of Employment in

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
4—Truro.....			Fair	Active	V active	V active	V active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	V active	V active		
10—St. John.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	Fair	Active	
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
15—Sorel.....			V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
18—Three Rivers.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
21—Brantford.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
22—Brockville.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
23—Chatham.....			Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active	
24—Cobalt.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
25—Galt.....			Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
27—Hamilton.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
28—Kingston.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—London.....			Fair	Active	V active	Active	Fair	
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.....			Quiet	Active	V active		Active	
32—Ottawa.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
34—Peterborough.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair			
40—Toronto.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
42—Woodstock.....			Active	Active	V active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			Fair	Active	V active		Fair	
44—Winnipeg.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
47—Regina.....			V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			Quiet	Fair	Active		Quiet	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Quiet	Fair	
57—Prince Rupert.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
58—Vancouver.....		V active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair

Canada During the Month of April, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair			Active		Fair	
2— Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	Fair			Fair	Fair
3— Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4— V active	V active		V active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active		V active	V active
5— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
6—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair		Active	Active
7—	Active		Active	Active	Active	V active			V active	V active
8— Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V active		Active	V active
9— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
10— Active			V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	
11—										
12— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
13— V active			Active	Active	Quiet	V active	V active		Fair	Fair
14—			V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
15— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active				V active	V active
17— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
18— V active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
19—										
20— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active					
21— Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair				V active	V active
22— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	Active
23— Active	Fair		Active	Active	Fair				Fair	Fair
24— Active	V quiet	V quiet	V active	V active	V active		Active		Fair	Fair
25— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	V active	V active		V active	V active
26— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	V active
27— Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Fair		Fair	Fair
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29— V active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
30—							Active		V active	V active
31— Active	Active		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
32— Fair	V active		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Fair
33— Fair	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	V active				V active	V active
34— Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Active	Active
35—			Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
36—			Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Active	Active
38— Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
39— Fair			Fair	Fair			V active		Fair	Fair
40—	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
42— Active	Fair		V active	V active	V active	Active	V active		Active	Active
43—										
44— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
45—										
46— Quiet			Quiet	Quiet					Active	Active
47—			Quiet	Quiet					Fair	Fair
48—			V active	V active	Fair				Fair	Fair
49—			Active	Active						
50— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
51— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Active
52— Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Quiet				Active	Fair
53—										
54— V quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	
55—			Quiet	Quiet						
56—			Quiet	Quiet						
57— Fair			Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair
58—			Fair	Fair	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
59—			V quiet	V quiet	V quiet				V quiet	V quiet
60— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	V active	V active
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active					V active	Active
4—Truro.....	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick—</i>									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	V active			V active	V active	Active	Active
9—Newcastle.....		V active	V active					V active	V active
10—St. John.....		V active		Quiet				V active	V active
<i>Quebec—</i>									
11—Hull.....	Active	Active	Active				V active	Active	Active
12—Montreal.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—Sorel.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Iberville.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario—</i>									
19—Belleville.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	V active
20—Berlin.....	V active	V active	V active	Fair		V active	V active	Fair	Active
21—Brantford.....	V active	Active	Active					V active	V active
22—Brockville.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair				Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	V quiet	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	V active	V active
24—Cobalt.....									
25—Galt.....	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Quiet	Fair	V active	V active
26—Guelph.....		Active	Active	Active	Active			Active	Active
27—Hamilton.....	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	V active	V active
28—Kingston.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	V active		Fair	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....								V active	V active
31—Orillia.....		Active				Active			
32—Ottawa.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active	Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Active	Active				Active	V active	V active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William		Fair	Fair				Active	Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....		Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active		
39—St. Thomas.....	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			V active	V active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba—</i>									
43—Brandon.....		V active	V active	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>									
45—Moosejaw.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair				Active	Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....		Fair	Fair					Quiet	Quiet
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta—</i>									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....								Active	Active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia—</i>									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....				Quiet	Quiet				
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V active		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Quiet
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

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TRANSPORT				Miscellaneous					Unskilled labour
Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Expressmen, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
2—	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
3—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—			V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
5—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
6—		Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
7—		Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair		Active	Active
8—	V active		V active	V active		Active		Active	Active
9—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
10—	V active	V active	Active				V active		Active
11—	Active	Quiet	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair
12—	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair	Active
13—	Quiet	V active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair	V active	Active	Quiet
14—	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active
15—		Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
16—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
18—			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Quiet
19—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
20—	V active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
21—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
22—	V active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	V active
23—	Fair		Active	Fair	Fair	Active		Fair	V active
24—									
25—	V active		Active	Fair	Active	V active		Active	Active
26—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
27—	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
28—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
29—					V quiet	V active			Fair
30—	Active	Active	Active		Quiet				Active
31—								Active	
32—	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Active
33—			Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—	V active								V active
35—		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Fair
36—							V active		V quiet
37—			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—	Active		Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	
39—						Fair		Quiet	Active
40—	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
41—	Fair		Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42—			Active	Active				Active	Active
43—	V active			Fair		Fair			Active
44—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Fair		Active	Fair
45—									
46—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Fair
47—	Fair		V quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet		Quiet	Fair
48—	Active		Quiet	Active	Active	Fair		Fair	Active
49—									
50—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active		Active	V quiet
52—			Active	Fair		Fair			Active
53—			Fair	Fair	Quiet			Fair	Active
54—			Fair						V quiet
55—	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
56—	Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	V quiet			Quiet	Quiet
57—		Fair	Quiet	Fair	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
58—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet		V quiet	V quiet
59—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Quiet

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

IN March there was a further expansion in the volume of employment as reported by employment bureaus—68 commercial, 11 public and 19 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all these offices was 21,786, a daily average of 1578.58 as compared with 1538.48 in February. The number of persons placed was 11,875, a daily average of 870.81 as compared with 769.32 in February. As to employment for woman workers, the average number of vacancies notified daily to 19 philanthropic employment bureaus (13 Y.W.C.A.'s, 4 women's hostels and 2 miscellaneous) which deal with woman and girl workers only, was 85.20 in March as compared with 76.33 in February. The daily average persons placed was 16.93 in March as compared with 13.12 in the preceding month.

An increased demand was reported by the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—with the single exception of Edmonton. The increases in demand at Vancouver and Montreal were especially noteworthy. There were heavier demands also at Halifax, Quebec, Regina and Calgary, while Fort William and Port Arthur,

Brandon, Saskatoon, New Westminster and Victoria reported declines in the number of workpeople called for. The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army and other agencies was 1,068, a daily average of 39.98 as compared with 35.62 in February. The number of casual jobs secured for them was 2,070, a daily average of 77.34 as compared with 75.43 for the previous month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	47
St. John.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Quebec.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Montreal.....	421	.....	.....	.....	421	421	.....	.....	.....	421
Ottawa.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	105	.....	.....	.....	105
Toronto.....	57	.....	.....	.....	57	602	.....	.....	.....	602
Hamilton.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	32	.....	.....	.....	32
London.....	37	.....	.....	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	37
Winnipeg.....	58	20	.....	.....	78	78	27	.....	.....	105
Calgary.....	24	2	1	.....	27	26	2	1	.....	29
Edmonton.....	14	3	1	.....	18	126	5	1	.....	132
Vancouver.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	108	.....	.....	.....	108
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Toronto Women's Patriotic League	4	134	.....	.....	138	4	211	.....	.....	215
Vancouver City for Men.....	140	.....	4	.....	144	134	.....	4	.....	138
	903	159	6	.....	1068	1819	245	6	.....	2070

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 31, 1916,

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						Feb.	Mar.						Feb.	Mar.
HALIFAX:						7.72	7.93						2.23	2.25
Women's Hostel.....				70	70	1.80	2.69				5	5	.24	.19
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	22	103	12	3	140	5.92	5.29	14	35	4	1	54	2.04	2.06
QUEBEC:—Provincial Free.....	121		1		122	3.56	4.52	71				71	.88	2.73
SHERBROOKE:						3.02	3.93						2.12	2.06
Provincial Free.....	51			39	90	2.42	3.60	28			18	46	1.84	1.84
Y. W. C. A.....				9	9	.60	.33				6	6	.28	.22
MONTREAL:						101.58	113.02						33.42	47.80
Provincial Free.....	386	52			438	15.20	16.84	311	12			323	13.20	12.42
Municipal.....	601	11	8	11	631	19.68	24.27	107	4	1	3	115	2.12	4.42
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	6	38	5	7	56	1.28	2.15	5	11	3		19	.50	.73
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	1,643			251	1,894	65.42	69.76	745			64	809	22.60	29.63
OTTAWA:						4.04	4.78						1.24	1.39
Women's Hostel.....		68			68	2.20	2.19		11			11	.52	.35
Y. W. C. A.....		70			70	1.84	2.59		28			28	.72	1.04
TORONTO:						99.61	101.22						43.66	42.50
Civic.....	587				587	20.60	21.74	454				454	17.84	16.81
Women's Patriotic League.....		273			273	10.65	10.92		26		3	29	1.52	1.16
Women's Welcome Hostel.....	2	153			155	6.40	5.74		9			9	.44	.33
Y. W. C. A.....		200			200	6.52	8.00		19			19	.82	.76
Commercial Bureaus (6).....	904	481	95		1,480	55.44	54.82	448	142	43		633	23.04	23.44
LONDON:—Y.W.C.A.....		5		70	75	3.56	2.78				10	10	.60	.37
FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR:														
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	834	2		5	841	48.00	31.14	186			2	188	7.64	14.36
WINNIPEG:						240.46	241.02						115.96	131.09
Municipal.....	713	726			1,439	55.20	53.29	287	214			501	*18.7	18.55
Girls Home of Welcome.....		150			150	6.60	5.55		23			23	.80	.85
Y. W. C. A.....		369			369	14.52	13.67		34			34	1.52	1.26
Commercial Bureaus (10).....	2,198	2,146	92	114	4,550	164.14	168.51	1,859	1,039	53	31	2,982	94.94	110.43
BRANDON:						17.25	14.57						11.22	5.30
Y. W. C. A.....		30			30	.68	1.11		3			3	.20	.11
Commercial Bureaus (3).....	222	53	28	58	361	16.57	13.46	112	12	3	12	139	11.02	5.19
REGINA:						22.52	30.16						8.44	24.96
Y. W. C. A.....		67			67	.72	2.48		9			9	.12	.33
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	588	77			665	21.80	27.68	525	60			585	8.32	24.58
SASKATOON:						11.84	8.84						5.72	4.50
Provincial.....	95				95	7.88	3.65	95				95	4.84	3.06
Y. W. C. A.....		135			135	3.96	5.19		22			22	.88	.85
CALGARY:						32.20	40.45						19.76	29.30
Y. W. C. A.....		261			261	6.64	9.66		169			169	1.96	6.26
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	735	66			801	32.56	30.79	579	20			599	17.80	23.04
EDMONTON:						80.24	66.85						53.60	47.13
Municipal.....	252	148			400	13.64	15.8	228	114			342	11.60	13.15
Y. W. C. A.....		54			54	1.04	2.00		4			4	.20	.15
Commercial Bureaus (7).....	1,011	275			1,286	65.56	49.47	706	112			880	41.90	33.83
NEW WESTMINSTER:						4.16	2.15						3.60	1.66
Municipal.....	38	9			47	3.60	1.74	33	4			37	3.40	1.37
Y. W. C. A.....		11			11	.56	.41		8			8	.20	.29
VANCOUVER:						69.32	121.94						40.44	73.89
City for women.....		89			89	3.04	3.23		76			76	2.40	2.81
Y. W. C. A.....		118			118	3.80	4.37		23			23	.60	.85
Commercial (11).....	2,228	304	8	442	3,072	62.48	114.28	1,716	176	8	128	2,028	37.44	75.23
VICTORIA:						40.48	28.24						23.64	20.95
Municipal.....	346	150			496	28.00	18.37	329	135			464	26.84	17.18
Y. W. C. A.....		91			91	2.96	3.37		23			23	1.00	.83
Commercial (4).....						9.52	6.50						5.80	2.94
Total.....	13,363	6,675	249	1,079	21,766	1,538.48	1,578.58	8,900	2,577	115	283	11,875	700.32	870.81

*Estimated.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades, as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 30 cities, showed an increase in April as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$1,422,477 in March to \$3,098,628 in April, an increase of \$1,676,151 or 117.8 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, substantial increases are shown in all provinces except British Columbia, where a decrease is indicated. There was, however, a decrease of \$396,371 or 11.3 per cent in the value of building permits issued in these 30 cities in April, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the

total for April, 1915, being \$3,494,999. This falling off was due to decreases in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. In New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, increases were indicated. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto showed increases in the value of building permits issued in April of this year as compared with March, but decreases as compared with April of last year; Winnipeg showed an increase in April both as compared with the previous month and with April, 1915, while in Vancouver there was a decline in April as compared with March, but an increase as compared with April of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY CITIES.

CITIES.	March, 1916	April, 1916	April, 1915	April, 1916, compared with March, 1916		April, 1916, compared with April, 1915	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)
				Amount	Per Cent	Amount	Per Cent
NOVA SCOTIA:.....	5,787	106,824	129,740	+	101,057	+	1758.3
Halifax.....	4,332	95,924	125,890	+	91,592	+	2114.3
Sydney.....	1,435	10,900	3,850	+	9,465	+	659.58
NEW BRUNSWICK:.....	41,650	73,400	45,150	+	31,750	+	76.23
Moncton.....	12,150	26,600	18,400	+	14,450	+	118.93
St. John.....	29,500	46,800	26,750	+	17,300	+	58.64
QUEBEC:.....	318,166	719,800	1,154,559	+	403,634	+	127.66
Maisonneuve.....	3,000	17,000	7,200	+	14,000	+	466.66
Montreal.....	243,345	435,805	973,891	+	192,460	+	79.09
Quebec.....	69,821	266,995	173,468	+	197,174	+	282.39
ONTARIO:.....	760,975	1,333,274	1,609,986	+	577,295	+	75.83
Berlin.....	2,390	48,495	57,825	+	46,105	+	1,928.56
Brantford.....	10,935	17,325	27,170	+	6,390	+	58.43
Fort William.....	202,950	38,450	11,915	+	164,500	+	81.06
Guelph.....	2,125	21,812	33,960	+	19,687	+	926.44
Hamilton.....	77,900	289,485	215,708	+	211,585	+	271.61
Kingston.....	13,275	30,251	35,987	+	16,975	+	127.88
London.....	40,220	82,550	116,250	+	42,330	+	105.24
Ottawa.....	78,525	89,175	185,125	+	10,650	+	13.56
Peterborough.....	8,255	48,195	14,400	+	39,940	+	483.82
Port Arthur.....	3,000	49,440	17,077	+	46,350	+	1,500.00
St. Thomas.....	18,079	8,200	19,810	+	9,879	+	54.65
Toronto.....	272,690	457,646	790,309	+	184,956	+	67.82
Windsor.....	30,545	157,250	84,450	+	126,705	+	414.81
MANITOBA:.....	33,450	695,200	434,050	+	655,750	+	1,662.2
Brandon.....	.....	23,000	1,300	+	23,000	+	15,700
Winnipeg.....	39,450	672,200	426,750	+	632,750	+	1,600.39
SASKATCHEWAN:.....	15,625	35,025	17,205	+	194	+	124.16
Moose Jaw.....	14,875	19,825	8,080	+	4,950	+	33.27
Regina.....	750	9,500	7,005	+	8,750	+	1,166.66
Saskatoon.....	.....	5,700	2,200	+	5,700	+	3,500
ALBERTA:.....	29,000	49,210	46,975	+	20,210	+	178.09
Calgary.....	11,500	32,500	6,250	+	21,000	+	182.61
Edmonton.....	17,500	16,710	40,725	+	790	+	4.52
BRITISH COLUMBIA:.....	213,840	80,895	57,254	+	232,945	+	108.93
New Westminster.....	1,925	5,155	4,400	+	3,230	+	23,641
Vancouver.....	205,465	64,605	31,754	+	140,860	+	755
Victoria.....	6,450	11,135	21,100	+	4,685	+	32,851
Total.....	1,422,477	3,098,628	3,494,999	+	1,676,151	+	117.8
						—	396,371
							— 11.3

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns	March, 1916	April, 1916	April, 1915	Cities and Towns.	March, 1916	April, 1916	April, 1915
Chatham, Ont.	2,850	22,220	13,250	Paris, Ont.		525	2,290
Cobalt, Ont.	2,250	300	1,125	Point Grey, B.C.	4,491	3,025	12,678
Estevan, Sask.		6,400	1,500	Preston, Ont.	3,500	200	7,000
Galt, Ont.	4,050	13,210	20,325	Prince Rupert, B.C.	3,800	2,150	4,250
Haileybury, Ont.		200	400	Red Deer, Alta.		75	100
Lachine, Que.	21,032	12,395	6,810	South Vancouver, B.C.	4,715	3,375	18,330
Lethbridge, Alta.	2,865	3,315	4,910	Stratford, Ont.	13,214	21,446	53,525
Medicine Hat, Alta.	8,040	3,150	28,855	St. Catharines, Ont.	8,707	98,775	34,396
Nanaimo, B. C.	2,310	1,240	2,907	Sudbury, Ont.	625	75,650	32,460
Niagara Falls, Ont.	5,345	2,662	12,200	Three Rivers, Que.	7,450	66,925	65,388
North Bay, Ont.		3,000	20,815	Welland, Ont.	31,410	20,086	10,452
North Vancouver, B.C.	875	726	4,816	Westmount, Que.	5,000	47,388	40,100
Oshawa, Ont.	2,300	12,115	9,356	Weyburn, Sask.	9,155	400	3,675
Outremont, Que.	25,200	35,600	21,200	Woodstock, Ont.	3,010	25,206	13,270
Owen Sound, Ont.	390	2,000	7,850	Yorkton, Sask.	300	5,310	20,425

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the March bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 716 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during

March, as compared with 929 in February, 1916, and 1,014 in March, 1915.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—During March, 1916, 8,451 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 7,249 in February and 5,439 in March, 1915.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 7,735 in March, 1916, as compared with an outward balance of 6,320 in February, 1916, and 4,425 in March, 1915.

The following statement gives the detailed figures for the first quarter of 1916, with a comparison of figures for the same period in the preceding year:

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION—UNITED STATES.

MONTH.	Immigrant aliens admitted to United States, from British North America.		Emigrant aliens departed from United States to British North America.		Balance: — Outward. + Inward.	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
January	5,104	7,354	1,333	1,014	— 3,771	— 6,340
February	4,756	7,249	1,150	929	— 3,606	— 6,320
March	5,439	8,451	1,014	716	— 4,425	— 7,735
Total	15,299	23,054	3,497	2,659	— 11,802	— 20,395

Lands Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, for the month of March, 1916, the number of patents was 2,238 and the number of acres 367,031.52, as compared with 1,921 patents and 313,943.79

acres in February, 1916, and 2,776 patents and 449,054.53 acres for March, 1915.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the first quarter of the present year, with a comparison of the figures for the same period of 1915:

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, JANUARY-MARCH, 1916.

NATURE OF GRANT.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	No. of patents.	No. of acres.	No. of patents.	No. of acres.	No. of patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....	3	640.00	2	641.00	2	320.00
British Columbia homesteads.....	4	595.72	25	3,403.978	8	1,286.32
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	1	160.00	3	480.00	5	891.00
British Columbia Sales.....	3	2.00	1	2.00		
Coal lands sales.....	1	280.00	1	320.00		
Coal surface sales.....						
Homesteads.....	1,077	177,641.25	1,429	238,079.942	1,718	280,549.567
Hudsons Bay Co.....			1	20.90		
License of occupation.....	5	24.617	2	7.23	1	7.60
Military bounty grants.....						
Military homesteads.....			1	327.00		
Manitoba University grants.....					1	20.00
Mining lands sales.....					3	3,743.00
Mineral rights.....	2		9			
Northwest half-breed grants.....						
Parish sales.....	1	377.20	1	30.00		
Pre-emption sales.....	161	25,539.68	249	39,741.24	275	43,724.68
Purchased homesteads.....	64	9,994.10	73	11,640.85	82	13,030.50
Quit claim special grants.....	3				2	
RAILWAYS:						
Alberta Central Railway Co.....			1	.95		
Alberta and Great Waterways Co.....			1	.68		
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	1	322.00	8	3,037.00	2	2,080.00
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	7	4,315.90	1	640.00	10	9,692.26
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....						
Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Ry. Co.....						
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	4	51.99	3	14.43	7	59.97
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	10	195.14			17	505.30
Kootenay Central Railway Co.....						
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	25	5,356.80	29	6,566.43	12	3,204.00
Sales.....	42	1,831.18	47	4,830.56	49	3,675.148
School lands sales.....	39	6,505.33	23	3,417.09	25	4,046.74
Special grants.....	11	248.43	10	603.77	12	105.44
Yukon territory sales.....	12	403.51			3	180.00
Yukon territory homesteads.....			1	138.75		

Total January-March, 1916—5,635 patents; 915,460.15 acres.

Total January-March, 1915—6,142 patents; 1,015,163.03 acres.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

PRICES of dairy products were somewhat lower, but iron and steel and certain other metals showed further advances, but quicksilver declined steeply. Grains and fodder recovered and advanced somewhat, while animals and meats continued to advance, hogs reaching record levels. Lumber was higher in British Columbia, and many other building materials were advanced on account of high prices of metals and other materials used in their production.

In retail prices the cost of a list of staple foods stood at \$8.34 in April as compared with \$8.36 in March, \$7.79 in April, 1915, and \$7.50 in April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were decreases in eggs and butter, owing to the advance of season, and a steep rise in sugar. Flour, however, was lower. Beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, old cheese, rice, beans and potatoes showed slight advances. Rents averaged slightly higher in New Brunswick and Ontario. As compared with April, 1915, all commodities in the list were higher except milk, bread, flour and rolled oats. Rent averaged slightly higher than a year ago, but lower than in 1914.

- In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 179.1 for April, as compared with 176.4 for March, 146.4 for April last year and 136.7 and 136.0 in 1914 and 1913. Advances during the month occurred in Grains and Fodder, Animals and Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Wool-lens, Hides and Tallow, Iron and Steel, Implements, Building Materials and Raw Furs. Dairy Products were down and a steep decline in quicksilver lowered the average for Metals. As compared with April, 1915, prices were

higher in all the groups except Grains and Fodder. As compared with April, 1914, all groups were higher except Fish.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada, having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices.

In meats many advances appeared, especially in hog products. General advances occurred in Brockville, Guelph, St. Thomas, Orillia and Brantford, Ont., New Westminster and Victoria, B.C. Lard also advanced in several localities. Hog markets were the highest on record and cattle prices were considerably higher also.

Eggs declined in nearly all the cities owing to the advance of the season. Milk was down at Three Rivers, Que., Brantford, Ont., and Regina, Sask. Butter declined in several localities as spring supplies came on the market. Prices, however, advanced at Sydney and Truro, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Hull, Que., London, Ont., and Fernie, New Westminster and Vancouver, B.C. Cheese was higher in some cities, but was lower at St. Catharines, Ont.

The advance in the price of bread spread to other localities, prices being higher in Toronto, Brantford, London, St. Thomas and Windsor, Ont. The advances were reported due to the high price of flour, the higher prices of lard,

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	April, 1914	April, 1915	Mar., 1916	April, 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	49.0	46.6	44.4	48.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	33.0	32.8	33.2	33.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.1	17.9	18.1
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.8	22.1	22.6
Pork, roasting, fresh....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.3	18.4	20.5	20.9
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.0	34.8	36.8	37.0
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	26.1	24.7	27.2	27.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	38.2	35.0	37.2	37.8
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	24.0	23.4	33.9	26.6
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	23.2	21.8	29.1	26.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	53.4	54.6	52.8	52.8
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	59.0	66.2	67.0	66.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	34.7	37.9	38.7	38.3
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.4	23.6	24.3	24.7
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.3	22.0	23.4	23.3
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.5	72.0	69.0	69.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	33.0	43.0	38.0	37.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	22.0	26.0	24.0	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.4	12.8
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	11.8	13.8	18.2	18.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.0	11.6	13.5	13.3
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.9	12.8	13.0
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.4	32.4	32.8	34.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.4	14.6	15.0	16.0
Tea, Black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.9	9.8
Tea, Green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.2
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	43.3	32.0	61.0	61.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.505	\$7.793	\$8.360	\$8.342
Starch.....	½ lb.	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	52.1	53.1	53.5	53.5
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	38.4	37.2	37.6	37.7
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	43.8	34.1	41.6	41.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	34.2	31.4	30.3	30.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	24.4	23.6	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.929	\$1.794	\$1.860	\$1.859
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.850	\$4.170	\$3.960	\$3.977
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.316	\$13.789	\$14.213	\$14.211

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	April, 1914	April, 1915	Mar., 1916	April, 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.278	7.393	8.531	8.518
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.510	6.612	7.446	7.456
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.204	7.565	8.437	8.410
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.035	7.169	8.142	8.032
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.287	7.399	8.322	8.295
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	7.970	7.934	8.507	8.543
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.027	8.332	8.463	8.302
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	7.973	8.326	8.401	8.259
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.128	8.898	8.719	8.498

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.640	1.562	1.582	1.647
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.564	1.664
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.805	1.786	1.832	1.853
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.820	1.799	1.742	1.755
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.871	1.797	1.781	1.775
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.369	2.326	2.266	2.265
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.625	2.369	2.412	2.423
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.761	1.687	1.710	1.710
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.341	2.324	2.227	2.232

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.875	1.875
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.012	3.452	3.453	3.500
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.900	3.600	3.610	3.610
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.265	3.855	3.780	3.790
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.592	5.470	5.000	5.000
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.970	5.845	5.218	5.218
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.750	4.660	3.923	3.923

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces. †Revised.

sugar, malt, etc., the greater cost of delivery due to the high price of horse feed, higher wages, owing to the scarcity of labour as so many employees were enlisting, especially bakers for the Army Service Corps. In some localities bakers have been able to keep the price down as they had ordered large supplies of flour in the autumn when the price was low and found it necessary to advance prices only as these were exhausted. In April, 1914, bread averaged 4.3c per lb. in the 60 cities; in April, 1915, the average had risen to 4.8c; a considerable decrease occurred in the autumn, but advances during the winter and spring brought the average up to 4.6c for last month. Flour was down to \$6.50 per barrel for first patents in car lots as compared with \$8.00 a year before. The retail price of flour was higher for the month in Halifax, N.S., Calgary, Alta., and New Westminster, B.C., but was lower at St. Thomas and Cobalt, Ont., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Rolled oats was slightly lower. Rice and tapioca advanced in several cities.

Canned vegetables were higher at Sydney, N.S. Canned peas advanced at Vancouver, B.C., but declined at Cobalt, Ont. White beans were higher in several cities. Prunes also tended upward.

Sugar advanced in many of the cities throughout the Dominion in sympathy with the wholesale market.

Potatoes advanced in several cities in the Maritime Provinces and in Western Canada, but were down in some localities in Quebec and Ontario, and also at Saskatoon, Sask., and Vancouver, B.C. Shipments from Western Canada were received in Ontario and lowered the market.

Coal, anthracite, declined at St. Catharines and Brantford, Ont., to spring rates. At the City of Quebec, stocks were low and prices were higher owing to the higher freight rates and shortage of ships. At Fredericton, N.B., coal was also higher on account of the in-

creased freight rates. Bituminous coal was higher at Westville, N.S., and Quebec City. At Vancouver, B.C., coal was lower as transportation was cheaper, the weather being better. Hard wood was also higher at Orillia, Ont., and at Regina, Sask.

Rent advanced at Newcastle, N.B., at Brockville, Orillia and Brantford, Ont., demand for houses being better.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose to \$1.19 early in the month. The late season and small crop areas in Canada and United States tended to raise the market. Prices then eased off to \$1.13 and were fairly steady during the remainder of the month. It was reported that speculation had raised the price above the level justified by demand. A fair volume of export was carried on. Barley reached 63c per bushel at Winnipeg, as the demand was better. Western oats reached 46c under a strong export demand. American corn was up to 85c at Toronto. Flax was downward, declining from \$1.94 to \$1.91, the market being quiet. Peas eased off from \$1.60 to \$1.50, but recovered. Rye rose from 87-88c to 90-91c. Hay was higher, rising to \$21.50 at Montreal and to \$18.00-19.00 at Toronto.

Animals and meats.—Western butcher cattle rose from \$7.00-7.25 to \$7.50-7.75. There was a good demand and receipts were not large. At Toronto choice butchers rose from \$8.75 to \$8.90, offerings being light at the end of the month. Dressed beef advanced \$1.00 per cwt. Hogs reached \$11.00 per cwt. at country points in Ontario, which is the highest price on record. Bacon reached 23-24c per lb, but eased off 1c. Hams rose to 19-20c. Lard was up to 15¼-15½c. All hog products were in good demand. Sheep, mutton and lamb continued higher at the levels reached in March.

Dairy products.—Finest creamery butter at Montreal declined from 33-

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Turo	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederikton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
1-Beef, sirloin steak . . . lb.	25	20	20	25	22	22.4	20	24	25	25	22	24.	20-23	22	23	20	
2-Beef, round steak . . . "	22	18	20	24	22	21.2	18	22	22	20	20	21.	20-25	20	18	20	
3-Beef, rib roast, prime . . "	18	18	15	22	18	18.2	18	16	25	16	16	18.3	20-22	22	18	15	
4-Beef, shoulder roast . . . "	18	16	15	18	16	16.4	16	14	15	14	15	14.5	17-18	18	15	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter . . "	16-18	10	15	12	16	14.	14	14	10	10	10	12.	18-20	12	20	18	
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q . . "	15	15	22	20	18.	18.	18	20	22	16	15	17.6	20-22	18	20	20	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham . . "	20	18	18	20	20	19.2	18	20	20	16	18	18.5	18-20	18	20	18	
8-Pork, fresh, chops . . . "	22	20	18	20	20	20.	18	20	20	16	20	19.	18	20	20	20	
9-Pork, salt, mess . . . "	20	20	18	17	20	19.	16	18	16	20	20	17.5	18-20	17	20	18	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid'd . "	28	25	25	25	27	26.	25	28	27	27	28	27.5	20-25	25	25	38	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality . . doz.	6-16	9-15	18	6-10	10-18	10	8	8-10	7	7	7	10	8-25	12	10	10	
12- " salt, herrings . . . doz.	25	30	25	25	35	30-40	30	35	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
13- " canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall. can	20-25	18	18	18	18	18.9	22	20	22	20	22	21.	25	20-25	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best . . lb.	20-22	20	18	17	18	18.8	20	18	20	20	20	19.5	23-25	20	20	18	
15-Eggs, new laid . . . doz.	30-35	30	25	30	30	29.5	22	25	28	28	30	27.8	32	30	30	30	
16-Eggs, packed . . . "	30	25	27	27	27.3	27.3	26	25	30	30	27.	27.	25	27	28	28	
17-Milk (delivered) . . . qt.	10	8	7	9	8	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	8	8	8	
18-Butter, dairy, solid . . lb.	35	30	35	35	35	33.8	35	32	33-36	35	32	33.4	35	33	27	30	
19- " creamery prints . . . "	42-45	38	37	38	40	39.3	37	38	40	40	40	39.5	38	35	35	36	
20-Cheese, old . . . "	24	25	21	25	25	25.	20	24	25	25	22	24.	25	24	25	22	
21-Cheese, new . . . "	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	4.4	5	3.8	3.8	
22-Bread, plain white . . . "	4-4.4	4.4	4.2	4	4-4.4	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	4	4	4.2	5	3.6	4.4	3.2	
23-Flour, ordinary . . . "	5	5	5	5	4-5	4.9	5	5	5	4	5	4.8	5	5	5	5	
24-Rolled oats, standard . . "	6	6	6	6	6	6.	6	6	6	6	7	6.3	6-7	6	6	6	
26-Rice, Patna . . . "	8-10	7	8	8	8	8.	8	7	8	10	9	8.5	7	10	7	7	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl . . "	12	10	12	10	10	10.8	10	10	10	12	12	11.	5	10	10	10	
28-Tomatoes, canned . . can	13	15	13	12	12	13.	12	12	12	12	12	12.	12	10	10	10	
29-Peas, canned . . . "	12	10	10	10	10	10.4	10	10	10	10	10	10.	12	10	10	10	
30-Corn, canned . . . "	12	10	10	10	10	10.4	10	10	10	10	10	10.	12	10	10	10	
31-Beans, common . . . lb.	10	10	9	20	9-10	11.7	8	10	9	9	9	9.3	7	9	10	9	
32-Apples, evaporated . . . "	15	13	15	15	12	14.	13	15	13	15	14.	13	12	12.5	12	12	
33-Prunes, medium . . . "	14	13	14	13	12	13.2	12	12	14	12	12	12.5	12	15	12.5	12	
34-Sugar, granulated . . . "	9	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.3	8.3	8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.3	8	
35-Sugar, yellow . . . "	8.5	7.1	7.1	8	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	8	7.7	7.4	
36-Tea, black, medium . . . "	40	40	40	40	35	39.	35	40	45	40	40	41.3	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium . . . "	40	40	40	40	40	40.	60	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30	30	
38-Coffee, medium . . . "	40	45	45	40	40	42.	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bush, 90 lbs.)...	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$1.80	\$2.25	\$2.03	2.116	\$1.20	\$1.80	\$2.00	\$1.65	\$2.50	1.988	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$1.80	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart . . .	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.113	.16	.15	.10	.10
41-Starch, 1a undry, per pound . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	11.	.08	.08	.08	.08
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lb.	8.50	8.50	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.25	9.25	9.00	9.25	9.166	8.50	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...	3.50	3.75	5.00	6.00	5.25	4.70	5.25	5.90	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.225	6.00	4.85	6.00	5.25	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)...	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	7.083	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.50	
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)...	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	4.00	54.00	4.00	4.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon . . .	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.198	.20	.20	.20	.18
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month...	14.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	18.00	16.60	7.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month...	4.00	8.00	7.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	6.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	8.00	12.00	6.00	6.00	

a. Calculated from the price per 165 lb. bbl. b. Millwood.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	20	22-24	20	21.2	23	28	20	20	24	25-28	25-27	25	22-24	25	25	23	25	23	
20	20	18-22	20	20.1	22	25	20	18	22	20-23	21	23	20-22	20	23	20	22	22	
16	16	17-20	17	18.3	20	20	20	18	20	20-22	19	20	20	16-20	22	18	20	20	
15	14	13-15	16	15.6	18	18	15	16-18	18	15	18	15-16	15	17	15	16-18	18	4	
15	15	15	20	16.8	18	12-15	12-15	15	15	18-20	20	20	19-20	15-20	16	15	22-24	20-22	
18	20	22	20	19.9	23	25	18	20	20	18	25	25	18-19	23	25	22	20-22	20	
19	19	22	19	19.2	21	22	18-20	16	23	20	22	23	24	20	25	18	26	23	
19	17	24	19	19.6	23	25	18-20	16	24	20-22	24	25	25	25	27	20	26	22-23	
15	19	18-20	18	18.1	20	18	17	.....	20	.....	17	20	16-17	16-17	22	18	20	.....
25	25	28	23-25	25.6	27	26	20-22	32	27	28	28-30	30	28	25	27	23	26	28	
6-15	10-15	8	9-18	.....	8	18	12.5	10	12.5	12	12-14	18	15-20	18	17	15	17	15-17
.....	.....	35	30	.....	40	30-40	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	35	15	35	30	30
20	20	15	22	20.6	25	15-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	17-18	15	18	25	18	25	
18	18	20	18-20	19.8	20	20	17	18	20	20	17-18	20	18	17	20	16-18	20	18	
25	27	30	27	28.9	28	25	22-25	23	23	20	27	25	25	25	25	23	23	15	
.....	.....	25	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
7	8	10	8	8.4	8	7	8	7	7	8	10	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	
.....	32	32	35	32.	35	35	25-30	34	33	33	35-38	35	36	34	35	34	d 34	d 33	
35	37	38	37	36.4	40	37-39	30-35	35	35	38	38	40	37	38	37-38	37	37	35	
20	25	25	22	23.5	27	24	18-20	24	22	.....	23	30	28	23	25	23	27	25
.....	20	22	18	20.8	24	.....	16-18	20	20	22	.....	25	22	.....	22	17	25	25
3.3	3.3	4.6-6	4	4.1	4.3-4.7	3.3-4	4	3.3	4	3.8	3.3-4	4.6	4.3	4.6	4	4	4	4	
3.6	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.01	4.4	4	4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	4	3	3.4	
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	4	4	5	5	3.6	4.2	5	4.2	4.2	4.2	5	5	5	
8	6	7	5	6.3	6	5	5	6	5	5	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	
7	7	9	8	7.8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	
10	12	10	8-10	9.5	10	10	10	13	10	12.5	10	9	12-15	10	10	10	13	12	
10	12	8.3	10	10.3	12.5	10-12	10	10	12.5	10	10	12.5	12	10	10	10	13	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.3	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	9	10	8.3-10	10	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.3	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	9	10	8.3-10	10	10	
7	8	9	8	8.4	9	10	8	7.5	10	10	8	9	10	9	10	6	10	9	
15	15	15	10	13.1	12.5	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	15	12.5	10	12.8	12.5	15	12.5	13	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	11	13	13-16	12.5	12.5	
8	7.7	8	7.4	8.1	8.5	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.3	
7	7.1	8	6.9	7.5	8	8.3	7.1	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	9.1	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	35	30	40	35	40	35	40	40	
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	40	30	35-40	35	40	40-45	40	40	
40	40	30	40	40.	45	40	40	35	45	40	45	30	30-35	30	40	45	40	30	
\$2.10	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$1.90	1.906	\$1.90	\$2.25	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$1.60	\$2.00	\$2.55	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.30	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	12.5	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	
.10	.08	.08	.08	.085	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.07-10	.08	.08	.083	.08	.10	
7.50	7.00	8.25	8.50	7.844	7.75	7.60	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	6.75	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75	
5.50	.....	6.25	5.25	5.621	5.00	.....	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.60	5.00	4.75-5.00	6.00	6.00	.....	5.00	.....
7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	8.50
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.00	5.00	c5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.18	.20	.25	.20	.201	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.15-20	.....	.20	.15	.20	.18	.18	.18	.20
15.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	14.44	24.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	16.00	17.00	13.50	10.00	15.00	15.00	
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.50	8.00	10.00	8.00
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c. Meats. d. Dairy products.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)											Manitoba			
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 24	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 28	cts. 26	cts. 25	cts. 25	cts. 24.8	cts. 27	cts. 27	cts. 27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	" 22	" 22	" 22	" 23	" 20	" 23	" 22	" 25	" 22	" 20	" 20	" 21.7	" 24	" 25	" 24.5
3-Beef, rib roast, prime....."	" 18	" 18	" 20	" 18	" 20	" 20	" 18-20	" 23	" 18	" 22	" 20	" 19.3	" 24	" 22	" 23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	" 14-16	" 17	" 18	" 17	" 18	" 18	" 15-17	" 20	" 18	" 18	" 18	" 17.1	" 17	" 18	" 17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	" 16-17	" 18	" 20	" 18	" 20	" 20	" 18	" 18	" 22	" 22	" 22	" 18.4	" 18	" 20	" 19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q't....."	" 20	" 25	" 25	" 23	" 25	" 18	" 18	" 25	" 20	" 25	" 22	" 22.1	" 25	" 22	" 23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast from ham....."	" 25	" 22	" 25	" 23	" 22	" 23	" 20	" 25	" 22	" 22	" 20	" 22.0	" 22	" 20	" 21.
8-Pork, fresh chops....."	" 27	" 20	" 25	" 25	" 26	" 25	" 20	" 28	" 24	" 25	" 22	" 23.6	" 20	" 20	" 20.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	" 20	" 17	" 25	" 20	" 20	" 15	" 16-17	" 18	" 22	" 18	" 18	" 18.8	" 18	" 18	" 18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not slic'd....."	" 30	" 29	" 29	" 28	" 28	" 28	" 25	" 30	" 25	" 30	" 30	" 27.6	" 35	" 30	" 32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	" 10-15	" 15	" 18	" 18	" 12-15	" 15	" 11-12	" 10	" 10	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 15-18	" 15-18
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	" 30	" 25	" 30	" 30	" 25	" 35	" 20	" 40	" 30	" 30	" 30	" 30	" 50	" 40	" 40
13-Fish, canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall.....can.	" 20	" 25	" 17	" 18	" 20	" 25	" 25	" 19	" 20	" 20	" 20	" 20.2	" 20	" 20	" 20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....lb.	" 18	" 17	" 19	" 20	" 18	" 15	" 18	" 20	" 18	" 20	" 20	" 18.6	" 18	" 22	" 20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz	" 22	" 23	" 25	" 23	" 22	" 25	" 23	" 30	" 30	" 35	" 35	" 25.3	" 30	" 25	" 27.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	" 28	" 25	" 30	" 30	" 28	" 25	" 28	" 25	" 30	" 30	" 30	" 25.8	" 25	" 25	" 25.
17-Milk, (delivered).....qt.	" 7	" 7	" 7	" 7	" 8	" 10	" 7	" 10	" 10	" 12	" 12	" 8.2	" 10	" 10	" 10.
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	d 34	31	35	33-35	34	35	32	38	30	35	35	33.9	30	35	32.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	" 37	34	38	38	35	37	35	40	32	45	45	37.4	40	40	40.
20-Cheese, old....."	" 25	" 25	" 27	" 25	" 24	" 24	" 23	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 25	" 24.7	" 23	" 24	" 23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	" 22	" 22	" 25	" 22	" 24	" 22	" 23	" 25	" 24	" 25	" 25	" 22.6	" 22	" 22	" 22.
22-Bread, plain, white....."	" 4	" 4	" 4.6	" 4.7	" 4	" 4.7	" 4	" 3.3	" 5.3	" 5	" 5	" 4.2	" 5	" 4	" 4.5
23-Flour, ordinary....."	" 3.4	" 3	" 3.8	" 3.4	" 3.6	" 5	" 4.4	" 3.4	" 3.8	" 4.4	" 3.6	" 3.6	" 3.4	" 3.4	" 3.4
24-Rolled oats....."	" 4.3	" 4.5	" 5	" 4.2	" 5	" 5	" 5	" 5	" 5	" 4.2	" 5	" 4.6	" 6	" 6	" 6.
25-Rice, medium....."	" 7	" 5	" 6	" 7	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 6	" 7.5	" 8	" 6.3	" 8	" 6	" 7.
26-Rice, Patna....."	" 10	" 7	" 8	" 10-12-1	" 10	" 8	" 10	" 8	" 8	" 10	" 10	" 8.9	" 15	" 10	" 12.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	" 12.5	" 8	" 12	" 12	" 12	" 10	" 12-5	" 12.5	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10.9	" 7	" 10	" 8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned.....can	" 10	" 10	" 13	" 12.5	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 13	" 12.5	" 10	" 10	" 11.0	" 12.5	" 10	" 11.3
29-Peas, canned....."	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 11	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10.0	" 8-10	" 10	" 9.53
30-Corn, canned....."	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10.0	" 8-10	" 10	" 9.53
31-Beans, common.....lb.	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 8	" 10	" 7	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 9.2	" 8	" 10	" 9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	" 12.5	" 5	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 15	" 15	" 14	" 10	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 12.5	" 12	" 12.5	" 12.2
33-Prunes, medium....."	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 14	" 12.5	" 12.5	" 15	" 15	" 15	" 12.5	" 15	" 15	" 13.2	" 12	" 12.5	" 12.2
34-Sugar, granulated....."	" 9.1	" 8.3	" 9.1	" 9.1	" 8	" 8.3	" 8.3	" 8.3	" 7.7	" 7.7	" 7.7	" 8.5	" 7.7	" 9.1	" 8.4
35-Sugar, yellow....."	" 8.3	" 7.1	" 8.3	" 8.3	" 7.4	" 7.7	" 7.7	" 8	" 6.7	" 7.1	" 7.1	" 7.8	" 7.1	" 8.3	" 7.7
36-Tea, black, medium....."	" 35	" 40	" 40	" 30	" 30-40	" 40	" 40	" 40	" 35-40	" 30-65	" 30-65	" 38.7	" 35	" 45	" 40.
37-Tea, green, medium....."	" 35	" 40	" 40	" 30	" 30-40	" 40	" 40	" 40	" 35-40	" 35-50	" 35-65	" 38.0	" 35	" 40	" 37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	" 40	" 40	" 45	" 35	" 40	" 40	" 40	" 40	" 35	" 30-50	" 30-50	" 38.9	" 35	" 45	" 40.
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1½ bushels, 90 lbs.)....."	\$2.25	\$2.35	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.65	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$2.108	\$1.90	\$1.90	\$1.90
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .103	" .10	" .13	" .115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .10	" .09	" .08	" .10	" .10	" .08	" .10	" .10	" .09	" .08	" .125	" .103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs....."	7.50-7.75	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.75	10.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.729	10.50	11.50	11.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.618	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00	.....	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.08	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	4.25	e 4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.909	6.00	5.00	5.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	" .18	" .20	" .15	" .18	" .18	" .18	" .15	" .25	" .18	" .25	" .25	" .191	" .25	" .25	" .25
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	12.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.20	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	8.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.84	18.00	15.00	15.75

d. Dairy prints. e. Calculated from the price per wagon load. j. Jack pine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING APRIL, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	Average (all cities)		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
25	22	25	25	24.2	30	22	25	25	25.5	22	25-28	25-28	22-25	25	23	32	26.2	24.2		
22	18	20	20	20.	25	19	20	24	22.	18	22	25	20-22	22	25	28	23.	21.5		
20	18	20	20	19.5	22	18	20-22	20	20.3	20	18-20	23	20-25	20	22	28	22.1	18.7		
16	15	15	20	16.5	14	16	15	18	15.8	15	17-20	16-18	15-18	15	20	20	17.6	16.6		
20	15-18	16-20	20	18.6	25	20	20	20	21.3	18	16-18	22	22-24	25	25	30	22.8	18.1		
28	23	25	20	24.	25	22	28	28	25.8	28	25	30	28	30	32	35	29.7	22.6		
22	15-18	20	22	20.1	22	18	22	20	20.5	22	20	25	20	22	25	25	22.7	20.9		
25	15-18	20	22	20.9	25	22	25	24	24.	18	18-22	22-25	20-25	25	25	30	23.4	22.1		
17	15	20	18	17.5	18	18	20	.....	18.6	18	18-20	18	18	18	20	20	18.7	18.5	
32	30	25-35	30	30.5	25	28	28	28-30	28.5	25	28-35	25	32	30	29	28	28.6	27.6		
12½-15	8-15	17.5	8-15	.....	12.5	15	12.5	15-20	.....	12.5	15	12½-15	15	12½-15	10	12½-15	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	20	20-25	25	21.9	15	25	25	.....	21.6	25	15	12.5	10	13	15	10	14.4	19.7	
20	20	20	20	20.	15	20	20	18	18.3	20	20	18	18	17	19	18	18.5	18.9		
25	25	20-22	20	22.8	20	20	25	25	22.5	25	30	30	32	30	30	40	31.	26.6		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.	20	30	.....	25	.....	30	30	26.3	26.
10	10	10	11	10.3	10	10	10	10	10.	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.8		
30	30	25-30	35	30.6	30	35	.....	35	33.3	30	35-40	35	30	38	35	30	33.6	33.3	
35	35	40	40	37.5	40	40	35-40	40	39.4	45	40	40-47½	42	45	40	40	42.2	38.3		
25	25	.....	25	25.	25	25	25	25	25.	30	30	27	25	30	25	27.7	24.7	20	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.	25	30	25	25	22	30	26.2	23.3	21
4.5	4.2	4.2	5	4.5	5.8	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	6.3	6.3	5	5.5-5.7	5	5.6	5	5.5	4.6		
3.4	3.2	.....	4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4	3-3.8	3	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	
4.4	4.3	5	4.2	4.5	5	3.8	4.5	5	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	3.5	4	5	5	5.0	4.8		
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	6	6	6.3	8	6.6	6	8.3	5	5	7	6	6.3	6.2	6.4		
10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	.....	6.3	12	9	.....	8.3	8.9	8.8
7	8	.....	6	7.8	10	7	10	10	9.3	8	8.3	8	8	9	10	10	8.8	10.1	
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	16.6	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	14.5	12.1		
15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.4	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	10	12	10	11	12.5	11.5	11.5	10.6		
15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.4	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	10	12.5	10	12	12.5	11.7	10.6	30		
10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	8.3	8.3	8	8	9	9	8.3	8.5	9.3		
12.5	15	15	10	13.1	17.5	12.5	15	15	15.	15	15	12.5	12.5	11	15	15	13.7	13.3		
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12	12.5	15	15	13.6	15	12.5	12.5	11	11	12.5	15	12.8	13.0		
9.5	10	10	10	9.9	10	8.8	10	8.3	9.3	10	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	9.3	8.6		
8	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8	8.4	10	8	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	8.6	8.0		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.2		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	40	42.5	50	50	35	35	40	40	40	41.4	40.7		
40	35-40	40-45	40	40.	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.6		
.....		
\$1.75	\$1.125	\$1.35	\$1.65	\$1.469	\$1.15	\$.95	\$1.20	\$.71	\$1.25	\$1.138	\$.71	\$1.15	\$.71	\$1.35	\$.71	\$1.15	\$1.35	\$1.45		
.15	.125	.20	.15	.156	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.10	.15	.20	.25	.193	.126		
.15	.125	.15	.15	.144	.12	.15	.10	.15	.13	.10	.125	.083	.08	.10	.10	.10	.098	.10		
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	g	.....	17.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	6.25	6.50	9.50	12.50	8.56
7.90	9.50	8.50-9.00	7.75	8.475	g	43.50	6.25-6.75	4.75	4.916	3.25-4.25	8.75	7.50	7.50	6.75	6.00	10.00	7.00	6.03		
78.00	75.00	77.50	.....	6.83	g	44.00	5.00-5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.636
5.50	4.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	g	4.00	4.00-4.700	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	13.75	5.00	.....	5.50	5.15	4.83
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.37	.23		
25.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	25.00-18.00	20.87	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	15.89		
6.00-10.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	15.00-12.00	13.25	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	12.00-15.00	15.00	.....	12.71	11.07

f. Tamarac, Jack pine, poplar, etc. g. Natural gas used. h. Lignite. i. Calculated from the price per wagon load. j. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. k. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery. *From Dec., 1914, to 1st of March, 1915, the price was 9 q's. for \$1.00.

34c to 31c per lb. The new make came on the market in the last week at 31½-32c. At Toronto creamery solids declined from 33-34c to 31-32c, and dairy prints to 26-30c. Cheese was down slightly to 18-18¼c per lb. Eggs declined further as the season advanced, fresh eggs at Montreal being down to 25c, and also at Toronto.

Fish.—The market for dried fish was weak owing to continued low prices at Porto Rico. The market for hard cure in Portugal and Italy was reported good. Freight rates, however, were very high. In the lobster fisheries big catches were reported. Prospects for the sale of canned lobsters were somewhat uncertain. The new season's catch of alewives, pickled, was selling at \$4.50 per barrel, which was \$1.00 higher than last year. The price of salt for the fisheries was 60c per hogshead higher on the Atlantic coast than a year ago.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were slightly higher than in March, the highest grade selling at \$6.00. Bananas were also slightly higher at \$2.75 per bunch. Lemons and oranges were somewhat upward. Potatoes eased off at Montreal. Potatoes have been down to \$1.70 in car lots at Montreal. Onions at Montreal were up to \$4.00 per cwt. At Toronto turnips were up to 45-50c per bag. Canned vegetables advanced slightly, corn being up to 95-97½c per doz., peas 92½-95c, and tomatoes at \$1.10-1.15.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Winter wheat flour eased off by 30c to 40c per barrel, choice patents being down to \$6.00 at Montreal and straight rollers to \$5.30-5.40. Spring wheat flour, however, was steady. Bread was higher at Toronto, bakers who were selling wholesale at 4½c per loaf of 1½ lbs. advancing the price to 5c and those selling at 5c advancing the price to 6c per loaf. At several other cities prices were also higher. Rolled oats was 10c higher at \$2.65 per bag. Rangoon rice was 10c higher at \$4.30 per cwt. Sugar advanced 50c per cwt., granulated reach-

ing \$7.86 per cwt at Toronto and yellow sugar \$7.16. Molasses was higher at 52c per gallon. The raw sugar market was up considerably. Glucose was 10c per cwt. higher. Maple sugar eased off slightly to 12-14c per lb. Salt advanced in all grades except table salt, which had risen in January, fine salt being up 5c per barrel and dairy and cheese salt 9c per barrel.

Textiles.—Ontario wool eased off, washed wool declining to 42-43c per lb., and unwashed wool to 30-32c in sympathy with the lower price at which wool could be marketed. Yarn was as high as \$1.00 per lb., and beaver cloth \$2.27½ per yard. Raw cotton was slightly higher at 12c per lb. Grey cottons averaged slightly lower, but coloured cottons and prints somewhat higher. Raw silk, Japan filatures, continued to advance, but declined later in sympathy with weakness at Yokohama. The Italian market was steady. Jute was quiet, owing to a strike at Dundee. Flax sewing twine advanced again in sympathy with the market for raw materials, reaching 30-32c per lb.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Calfskins rose 2c to 20c per lb., and horsehides 50c to \$5.00-5.50 per hide. Tallow rose ½c to 8c per lb.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets continued at high levels, pig iron, N.S., foundry No. 1, rose \$1.00 at Montreal to \$24.50-25.50. American pig iron was also 50c per ton higher. Black sheets rose to \$3.70 per cwt., and galvanized sheets to \$6.90. Tin plates, coke, rose to \$6.50 per box. Boiler plates reached \$3.75 per cwt. Steel billets were \$1.00 higher at \$43.00-46.00 per ton. Brass was 1c higher at 44c per lb. Copper was also up 1c at 31½c per lb. Lead was higher at Toronto at 10c per lb. Quicksilver declined steeply, being down to \$1.25-1.28 per flask, almost half the price in February, owing to less demand. Silver bar rose to 63¾c per ounce. Spelter was somewhat easier at 22c per lb. Tin eased slightly to 55-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR APRIL, 1916, MARCH, 1916,
AND APRIL, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average prices 1890-1899—100)

	Number of commodities	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		April 1916	Mar. 1916	April 1915	April 1914	April 1913
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	181.1	176.5	216.9	143.8	136.6
Grains, Western.....	4	165.3	162.2	203.8	124.6	121.9
Fodder.....	5	179.1	176.1	188.6	163.9	144.8
All.....	15	176.2	172.5	204.0	145.4	136.0
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	213.5	207.0	202.8	219.3	188.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	202.3	186.1	162.1	172.6	184.6
Sheep and mutton.....	3	214.4	211.0	179.8	172.6	172.3
Poultry.....	2	271.5	271.5	211.4	221.8	179.3
All.....	17	216.5	207.9	185.4	194.8	183.1
III. DAIRY PRODUCTS:.....						
	9	166.3	171.1	160.7	148.6	150.9
IV. FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	151.8	151.8	144.6	155.6	150.5
Fresh fish.....	3	156.8	156.8	145.9	161.0	155.2
All.....	9	153.4	153.4	145.2	157.4	158.4
V. OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	183.8	174.6	128.7	193.0	96.5
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	105.0	98.7	83.4	88.6	108.0
Dried fruits.....	4	160.8	160.8	121.9	121.7	113.2
Fresh vegetables.....	5	261.0	249.7	132.8	190.0	122.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	104.2	102.4	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	172.4	167.5	114.7	136.8	116.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	148.9	147.5	164.9	125.4	126.3
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	113.3	107.7	118.2
Sugar, etc.....	6	162.9	157.2	146.8	101.2	115.4
Condiments.....	5	145.9	142.9	120.3	104.6	98.0
All.....	25	148.0	145.6	143.9	112.6	116.7
VI. TEXTILES:						
Woolens.....	5	212.3	204.0	170.2	138.0	125.2
Cottons.....	4	144.6	146.0	125.6	146.1	143.4
Silks.....	3	108.8	108.8	79.7	93.2	86.7
Jutes.....	2	320.2	320.8	226.6	225.4	213.0
Flax products.....	4	202.2	200.1	163.7	114.7	120.4
Oilcloths.....	2	125.6	125.6	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	183.4	181.2	145.5	133.6	128.8
VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:						
Hides and tallow.....	4	248.5	233.1	202.7	206.4	177.3
Leather.....	4	187.0	187.0	172.2	151.4	152.7
Boots and shoes.....	3	180.6	180.6	158.3	155.7	153.9
All.....	11	207.6	202.0	179.5	172.6	161.9
VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:						
Iron and steel.....	11	142.4	135.5	103.9	102.7	106.1
Other metals.....	12	283.3	309.1	173.8	124.9	133.2
Implements.....	10	136.9	130.0	110.6	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	191.9	196.9	131.4	112.3	116.3
IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	145.4	153.9	119.4	127.7	137.6
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.9	90.0	92.7	92.2
All.....	10	124.8	130.0	107.6	113.7	119.4
X. BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	169.7	167.7	176.7	182.4	178.8
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	150.6	140.2	111.2	113.3	111.8
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	191.5	185.8	150.4	140.8	146.9
All.....	48	171.6	165.0	142.5	141.5	141.6
XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	146.7	147.1	116.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	172.3	172.3	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	87.2	87.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	124.6	117.8
All.....	16	141.8	141.8	135.2	128.8	126.2
XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:.....						
	16	261.8	262.1	159.2	111.6	112.7
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	305.1	296.9	133.8	241.3	346.5
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	140.5	135.8	138.4	134.5
Sundries.....	7	139.9	139.2	113.8	108.4	113.4
All.....	17	179.0	176.7	126.3	150.3	175.7
All commodities.....	262*	179.1	176.4	146.4	136.7	136.0

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc., one line of spelter has been dropped.

56c per lb. Chain was \$1.00 per cwt. higher at \$6.35. Crowbars were up to 4-4½c per lb. Soldering coppers rose from 49c to 55c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Furnace coke was lower, being down from \$3.75 to \$2.75-3.00 per ton at the ovens at Connellsville. Foundry coke was also lower.

Building materials.—The lumber trade in Ontario was reported to be showing signs of improvement, there being reports of building in cities and a fair amount of building in country districts. The woodworking manufacturers were also using more hard wood. Red oak, firsts and seconds, 1 inch, was up to \$66.00 per M. British Columbia fir was also higher in price by \$3.00 per M. The export of white pine from the Georgian Bay district to the United States was reported good. There was also some export of hemlock. Orders for shell boxes improved the demand for spruce, pine, birch and maple. At St. John the scarcity of tonnage caused great uncertainty as to the market for lumber, no shipments being possible except for the Admiralty. Building paper advanced again 5c per roll, owing to the high market for paper. Black iron pipe rose to \$6.80 per 100 feet. Lead pipe rose to 14c per lb. Red lead, dried, rose to 13½c per lb. Nails were higher, cut nails reaching \$3.55 per keg for 2½ inch and wire nails \$3.70 for 6 inch. Sash weights were 30c per cwt. higher at \$2.70. Sash cord rose 1c. Copper wire was nearly 3c per lb. higher at 31½-32c. Iron wire rose to \$3.75 per cwt. Wire cloth was also higher at \$2.00 per 100 square feet. White lead in oil rose from \$11.55 to \$13.95 per cwt. Linseed oil was down 6c per gallon to 91-94c for raw at Montreal. Turpentine was 2c lower at 77c. Venetian red was higher at \$2.75 per cwt. Prepared paints also advanced from \$1.95 to \$2.15 per gallon. Shellac was higher at \$2.05 per gallon.

House furnishings.—Another advance in crockery was announced of 10 per

cent. Knives and silverware were also advanced about 10 per cent.

Drugs and chemicals.—Bleaching powder declined from 9c per lb to 8½c. Brimstone, ground, rose from 2c to 2½c per lb. Opium was upward. Soda ash rose from 3¾c to 4c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—In raw furs mink was up to \$4.00 per skin. English hops eased off 1c per lb. Newsprint paper eased off from the very high level at the end of March to \$2.10 per cwt. on the lowest basis. Manilla wrapping paper was up to \$4.25-4.50 per cwt. Pulp, ground wood, eased off from the very high level at the end of March to \$17.00-19.00 per ton. Bleached sulphite pulp was up to \$115-120 per ton and unbleached sulphite reached \$65 per ton and upwards. Sisal binder twine was up to 97½c per lb., as compared with 8½c last year, owing to the high price at Yucatan in Mexico. Raw rubber was slightly easier at 68c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

The accompanying tables show the latest available returns of currently published index numbers of prices in other countries.

In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* for March reported on retail food prices on March 1 as follows:

Retail prices of food advanced during March by less than 1 per cent. British beef prices increased by about 2 per cent, imported beef and British mutton by about 3 per cent, and imported mutton by about 6 per cent. The increase in the prices of flour and bread which commenced in November last has now been arrested, and a decrease of between 1 and 2 per cent is shown this month. Granulated sugar showed an advance of 4 per cent on the average, making a total increase of 18 per cent, or ¾d. per lb., during the present year. Potatoes showed a rise of about 4 per cent, and cheese 3 per cent. Butter, margarine, bacon, milk and tea showed very slight average advances. Eggs and fish were cheaper than a month earlier, to the extent of 9 and 3 per cent respectively, on the average.

As compared with April 1, 1915, there was an average increase of 19 per cent. The increases may be summed up as follows: Sugar and frozen mutton were dearer by about 35 per cent, and fish by 30 per cent. British and imported beef, British mutton, bacon and tea had risen in price by about 25 per

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA ^b	GERMANY ^b	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities.	21 foods. 600 towns	46 foods and groceries 80 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991		91
1911.....	7.138						115	983		90
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	119	1017	100	98
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114	98
1914.....	7.731		942				116	1098	115	101
1915.....	7.866						142		135	100
1914										
January.....	7.729		916a			95.7			112	101
April.....	7.505					96.2	113c		111	95
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103
1915										
January.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	101
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147	1817	140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1176	140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148	1234	143	105
December.....	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150	1213	152	106
1916										
January.....	8.282	145	1319		188.5	125.1	153			106
February.....	8.404	147	1383		185.6	125.0	155			104
March.....	8.360	148								
April.....	8.342	149								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	25b	96	200	22b	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.889	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	147.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1149
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108		9.8530	124.96	64.0		
Jan. 1914.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2		1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	110.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1225
Jan. 1915.....	139.3	136.5	96.4		9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6621	125.662	68.0	1392	1199
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2		9.7978	126.649	68.3	1484	1453
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1624	1534
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1529
September.....	148.4	151.6	107.8	136.04	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1602	
October.....	149.7	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	
November.....	158.6	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3768	130.467	60.6	1696	
December.....	162.4	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1	1763	
Jan. 1916.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.280	68.2		
March.....	176.4	182.4	130.0		11.3760	142.110	69.5		
April.....	179.1			164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3		
May.....					11.7485	146.197			

a. July of each year. b. Foods.

cent. Milk, butter, cheese and eggs showed advances of 15 to 20 per cent; margarine, flour, bread and potatoes, about 6 to 11 per cent.

With a further advance in March, the price of granulated sugar at April 1 was considerably more than double that for July, 1914, and there has been a further increase since April 1. Flour averaged 60 per cent, and bread over 50 per cent dearer than immediately before the war. British meat had risen 45 per cent, and imported meat considerably more. For milk, butter and bacon, the increases recorded averaged between 30 and 35 per cent, and cheese was 45 per cent dearer.

On wholesale prices in Great Britain the *Economist*, London, April 8, 1916, reported:

Although still breaking fresh records, our index number of wholesale prices for March shows only a very small rise as compared with the enormous advances recently recorded. The rise last month amounted to only 5 points, as compared with 168 at the end of February and 206 at the end of January. The reason for the check is a decline in food prices and textiles. This, however, is offset by further rises in the mineral and miscellaneous sections. . . . Cereals are chiefly responsible for the decline in the first group, meat prices being a good deal higher. Both foreign and British wheat show a substantial decline on last month's prices. Shipments from America and supplies of home wheat have been on a larger scale, and, with a slackening demand, prices have fallen away. The market in America is also weak, and unless the European demand becomes more urgent, prices are likely to decline further. . . . The price of flour has also declined in sympathy with that of the raw material. Beef is slightly higher, but mutton has again advanced heavily. Pork, on the other hand, has fallen to the January level. Tea and coffee are a trifle higher, but sugar, which rose enormously during February, has receded. . . . In the textile group, cotton prices are all easier, owing to a great falling off in the demand. The wool market is quiet, owing to transit dislocations and labour difficulties, but only a very slight decline in values has occurred. Jute is unchanged and firm, but the industry is at present upset by labour troubles, a large quantity of machinery being idle. Silk has risen still further, owing to the scarcity of supplies, for although the European demand has been lessened by the war, the American demand has largely increased.

The *Statist*, London, April 8, 1916, reports:

A satisfactory feature of the past month has been a fall of 3.7 per cent in the prices of vegetable food, more especially in cereals, potatoes and rice having advanced. On the other hand, meat food and sugar, coffee and tea are both about 7 per cent dearer, while the advance in minerals was nearly 6 per cent. There was also a small advance in textiles and in sundry materials.

In Australia the official index number of retail prices of food and groceries stood at 1,383 for February as

compared with 1,319 for January and 1,084 for February, 1915. The principal decreases recently were in flour, oatmeal, and dairy products, with increases in meats. The index number of prices of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from New South Wales stood at 1,677 for January as compared with 1,763 for December and 1,382 for January, 1915. For the month decreases appeared in the Pastoral Products group, wool, tallow, hides, etc., but the Metals group was higher.

In Berlin, Germany, returns published in the official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz* showed a slight fall in February in retail food prices, estimated at 8 per cent by the British Board of Trade, allowing for the relative importance in working class consumption. The general rise was 85.6 per cent over July, 1914. It is pointed out that the prices of several articles quoted were maximum rates above which retail dealers were not allowed to charge and many articles were obtainable only in strictly limited quantities, whilst some articles were practically unobtainable. No quotations for peas and beans have appeared in Berlin for some months. Lentils were quoted in few localities.

In Italy the index number of the retail prices of seven foods for February, reported in the journal of the Italian Labour Office, stood at 125.0 as compared with 125.1 for January, and 103.6 for February, 1915. Bread, beef, bacon, table oil were up, but flour, macaroni and bacon were lower.

In the Netherlands the official index number of retail prices of foods and groceries stood at 155 for February as compared with 153 for January and 130 for

February, 1915. For the month prices were higher in haricot beans, green peas, coffee, margarine, syrup and soap. Coke was also higher.

In New Zealand the index number of groceries rose in November, 1915, but eased off slightly in December. Dairy produce alone showed appreciable decreases toward the end of the year.

In the United States the index number of retail food prices of the Bureau of Labour Statistics stood at 104 for February, as compared with 106 for January, eggs and butter being lower. As compared with February, 1915, prices were higher in meats, especially hog products, eggs, butter, cheese, onions, beans, potatoes and sugar. Flour was down nearly 10 per cent and corn meal was slightly lower.

Bradstreet's, New York, April 15, 1916, reported on the index number of wholesale prices as higher at April 1:

There exists the fear that supplies may become still scarcer, that prices may go even higher, and with such factors prevailing, price is not being considered. Indeed, the situation has got around to the point where numerous commodities are marked by what are usually designated runaway conditions, with goods virtually selling themselves, as it were, and with some manufacturers evincing a disposition to jack up prices to stay insistent demands. Indeed, the more prudent are questioning whether prices on many commodities have not gone high enough, and whether there has not been more or less over-buying. Obviously, fears of a shortage of goods have caused some consumers to order more goods for future delivery than they normally use over a period unmarked by extraordinary conditions, and when these high priced goods are made up into manufactured articles the real test will come. At this time it is a rather far cry to next fall, but when that season arrives it will be interesting to make observations as to the effects not only of high prices but of present feverish buying for delivery in the season named, the ordinary inference being that contracting for subsequent periods will experience some reaction. Of course, prosperity may continue, and the land, already fat, may wax still fatter, and in that event inferences, however plausible, are likely to fall to the ground. Just now high prices merely aid and abet buying.

Dun's Review, May 6, reported the rise from April 1 to May 1 to be less steep than in the previous month, as butter, potatoes and other vegetables were cheaper. Meats and provisions were higher and breadstuffs were higher, although wheat was lower. Metals and clothing were also higher.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1916.

DURING the month of April the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relating to one fair wage contract awarded by that Department. This contract contained the fair wage clauses providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Clauses.

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or pro-

perty, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Erection of (a) one two-stall engine house at Upper Musquodoboit; (b) three combined passenger and freight stations with platforms at Musquodoboit Harbour, Middle Musquodoboit and Upper Musquodoboit; (c) five No. 1 shelters with 50 ft. platforms at Lawrencetown, West Chezzetcook, East Chezzetcook, Meaghers Grant and Elderbank; (d) nine No. 2 shelters with 50 ft. platforms at Cow Bay, Cole Harbour, Naugles, Lloys, Three Fathom Harbour, Seaforth,

Grand Desert, Elmsvale and Centre Musquodoboit. Name of contractors, Maynard C. Denton and Maurice A. Condon, Digby. Date of contract, April 14, 1916. Amount, schedule rates.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of March, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 993.70
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	185.23
Repairing parcel scales.....	3.55
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,019.52
Supplying new mail bags.....	6,685.97
Repairing mail bags.....	3,329.19
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	84.80
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	11.50
Making railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes also repairing steel portable letter boxes.....	126.75
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	193.15
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	5,039.19

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1916.

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented, so far as it is susceptible of tabulation, relating to changes in wages and hours of labour in Canada, reported to the Department to have taken place during the first quarter of the present year, during the months of January, February and March. These changes affected approximately from 11,300 to 11,850 employees, of whom all but 195 received advances in wages, the latter sustaining a decrease. In three cases affecting from about 1,200 to 1,600 men a reduction in hours was effected. The number of employees affected by changes in wages and hours during the last quarter of 1915 was 5,449, and in the first quarter of 1916 the number was 2,838. There were in all 18 changes reported, being one more than in the first quarter of 1915, as compared with three changes during the last quarter of 1915.

Changes by Industries and Trades.

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours of labour according to the industry affected:

Building trades.—Fourteen painters at Regina, Sask., received an advance from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour on February 26, as the result of a strike.

An agreement was signed by the Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of Galt, Preston and Hespler, Ont., to be in force for three years

from March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1919. By the terms of the agreement the rate of pay was fixed at 45 cents an hour for the first year and 50 cents an hour for the next two years, and the working hours were reduced from nine to eight per day. The rate of wages having previously been 40 cents per hour, the change entails a reduction in weekly earnings from \$21.60 to \$19.20 for the first year, but in the next two years the weekly pay will rise to \$24.00.

Metal trades.—During the months of January, February and March, agreements were reached between about 60 shops at Toronto and representatives of the machinists, helpers and munition workers, by which the hours of labour were reduced from 55 or 59 to 50 per week, overtime to be paid on the basis of time and a half. From 1,000 to 1,400 men were affected by this change.

On March 10, 170 moulders and core-makers at Brantford, Ont., were granted an increase of five per cent in their wages, from \$3.00 to \$3.15 per day. On March 27, 45 moulders and coremakers at Brantford were granted an increase from \$2.90 to \$3.20 per day. On March 13, 125 moulders and coremakers at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase of 25 cents per day and a reduction in hours from 60 to 54 per week. On January 10, the wages of 50 boilermakers' and iron shipbuilders' helpers at Esquimalt, B.C., were increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day as the result of a strike.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1916.

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Rates of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Building Trades:</i> Painters.....	Regina, Sask...	14	Feb. 26	Increase of 5 cents per hour.....	Per hour 35c.	40c.	.....	.....	Per hour 5c.	.....	.....	.....	As the result of a strike.
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	Galt, Preston, and Hespeler, Ont.	80	Mar. 1	Increase from 40 cents per hour to 45 cents for first year and 50 cents next two years, and hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.	Per week \$21.60	\$19.20	Per week 54	48	Per hour 5c.	.....	.....	Per week 6	On request of union.
<i>Metal Trades:</i> Moulders and coremakers.	Brantford, Ont.	170	Mar. 10	Increase of 5 per cent.....	Per day \$3.00	\$3.15	.....	.....	Per day 15c.	.....	.....	.....	On request of employees.
Moulders and coremakers.	" "	45	" 27	Increase of 10 per cent.....	Per week \$2.90	\$3.20	.....	.....	30c.	.....	.....	.....	On request of employees.
Moulders and coremakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	125	Mar 13	Increase of 25 cents per day and reduction in hours.	Per week \$19.50	\$21.00	Per week 60	54	25c.	.....	.....	6	On request of employees.
Machinists, helpers and munition workers.	Toronto, Ont...	1,000 to 1,400	Jan-Mar	Hours reduced from 55 or 59 to 50 per week, time and a half for overtime.	Per hour 37c.	35c. to 65c.	55 to 59	50	.....	.....	.....	5 to 9	On request of union.
Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders' helpers.	Esquimat, B.C.	50	Jan. 10	Wages increased from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per day.	Per day \$2.75	\$3.00	54	54	Per day 25c.	.....	.....	.....	As the result of a strike.

Printing Trades:	40	Jan. 2	Per week	48	48	Per week	On request of union.
Compositors.....		Halifax, N.S....	Increase of \$1 per week for 2nd year men.		\$17.00	\$1.00	
Handmen.....					\$16.50		
Machine Operators.....					\$18.50		
Foremen.....	130	Quebec, Que.	Increase of \$1.50 per week.....	48	\$20.00	\$1.50	By agreement.
					\$19.50		
Textile Trades:	7,000	Jan. 24	A general increase of 5 per cent on piece work prices.	55			Voluntary concession.
Textile workers		Cornwall, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Montreal, Que., Valleyfield, Que.					
Street Railway Employees:	15	Mar. 22	Increase of 1 cent per hour.....	68	\$12.92-13.94-14.28	Per hour. 1c.	Voluntary concession.
Motormen and conductors.		Guelph, Ont....					
Railway employees	13	Mar. 16	Increase of \$10 per month.....		\$65	Per month \$10	As the result of a strike.
Freight checkers.		London, Ont....					" " "
Freight truckers	40	Mar. 16	Increase of 1 cent per hour.....		13c.	Per hour 2c.	On request of union.
General transport:	300 to 500	Jan. 2	Increase of 2 cents per hour, day rate.		30c.	Per annum \$28.44	On request of employees.
Longshoremen.		Halifax, N.S....					
Ferry employees:	4	Mar. 1	Wages changed from \$1,050 per annum to 33 cents per hour.		1078.44		
Engineers.....		"	Wages changed from \$840 per annum to 29½ cents per hour.		871.92	31.92	
Captains.....	4	"	Wages changed from \$660 per annum to 24 cents per hour.		709.44	49.44	
Mates.....	4	"	Wages changed from \$546 per annum to 19 cents per hour.		561.64	15.64	
Deckhands....	4	"	Wages changed from \$607.24 per annum to 20 cents per hour.		624.80	17.56	
Firemen.....	4	"	Wages changed from \$572 per annum to 20 cents per hour.		605.60	21.80	
Oilers.....	4	"	Wages changed from \$325 per annum to 11½ cents per hour.		328.84	3.84	
Ticket girls....	8	"					

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1916.—(Continued.)

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of work-people affected.	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Rates of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>General Transport</i> (Continued). Longshoremen.	Montreal, Que.	1,500	Mar. 15	Wages increased 5 cents an hour, agreement to run until Jan. 1st, 1918.	Per hour 30c. For day 35c. For night 40c.	35c. day 40c. night							
Teamsters.....	Hamilton, Ont.	50	Jan. 1	Wages increased by \$2.00 per mo.	Per month \$50.00	\$52.00			Per hour 5c.				Negotiations between employers and Union.
<i>Miscellaneous trades:</i> Electro-chemical workers.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	504	Mar. 1	A bonus of 10 per cent on monthly earnings granted.	Per week \$18.00	\$19.80	56	56	Per month \$2.00				On request of employees.
<i>Civic employees:</i> Constables.....	New Westminster, B.C.	7	.....	Maximum reduced from \$105 to \$85 per month, and minimum raised from \$75 to \$80.	Per month \$75.00 to \$105.00	\$80.00 to \$85.00			Per month \$5.00				Voluntary concession.
Labourers.....	"	6	.....	Wages reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 per day.	Per day \$3.00	\$2.50			Per month \$20.00				By City Council.
Fire captains...	"	5	.....	Wages reduced from \$95 to \$85.50 per month.	Per month \$95.00	\$85.50			Per day 50c.				
Drivers.....	"	4	.....	Wages reduced from \$90 to \$81.00 per month.	Per month \$90.00	\$81.00			Per month \$9.50				
Hosemen.....	"	6	.....	Wages reduced from \$90 to \$81.00 per month.	Per month \$90.00	\$81.00			\$9.00				
Hosemen.....	"	4	.....	Wages reduced from \$85 to \$76.50 per month.	Per month \$85.00	\$76.50			\$9.00				
Hosemen.....	"	1	.....	Wages reduced from \$80 to \$75.00 per month.	Per month \$80.00	\$75.00			\$8.50				
Hosemen.....	"	1	.....	Wages reduced from \$80 to \$75.00 per month.	Per month \$80.00	\$75.00			\$5.00				

Civic Employes (Continued)		By City Council.				
Teamsters.	New Westminster, B.C.	5	Wages reduced from \$75., \$77.50 to \$80.00 to \$70.00 per month.	\$75.00 to \$80.00	\$70.00	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Carters....	" "	3	Wages reduced from \$75 to \$65.00 per month.	\$75.00	\$65.00	Per day 80c.
Foremen...	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.20 per day.	\$4.00	\$3.20	50c.
Rockspreader	" "	3	Wages reduced from \$3.00 and \$3.25 to \$2.50 per day.	\$3.00 and \$3.25	\$2.50	75c.
Sidewalk painters.	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$3.25 to \$2.60 per day.	\$3.25	\$2.60	65c.
Steam roll engineers.	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$100 to \$90 per month.	Per month \$100.00	\$90.00	Per month \$10.00
Repairmen, cleaners.	" "	1	Wages reduced from \$85. per month to \$2.50 per day.	\$85.00	\$2.50	77c.
" "	" "	1	Wages reduced from \$80.00 per month to \$2.50 per day.	\$80.00	\$2.50	58c.
" "	" "	7	Wages reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day.	Per day \$3.00	\$2.50	50c.
" "	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$2.75 to \$2.50 per day.	\$2.75	\$2.50	25c.
Helpers...	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day.	\$3.00	\$2.50	50c.
Electric light trimmers.	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$80 to \$75 per month.	Per month \$80.00	\$75.00	Per month \$5.00
Meter readers.	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$75 and \$90 to \$70 and \$80 per month.	\$75.00 and \$90.00	\$70.00 and \$80.00	\$5.00 and \$10.00
Linemen.....	" "	2	Wages reduced from \$4.35 to \$4.10 per day.	Per day \$4.35	\$4.10	Per day 25c.
Sludgeworkers.	Hamilton, Ont.	9	Mar. 1 Wages increased 3 cents per hour.	Per hour 22c.	25c.	Per hour 3c.
Garbage collectors.	" "	33	" Wages increased from \$12. to \$14. per week.	Per week \$12.00	\$14.00	Per week \$2.00
						By Civic by-law.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1916.—(Concluded.)

Class of workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change	Rates of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours.		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Civic Employees—</i> (Concluded.)						Per annum			Per annum				By Civic by-law.
Fire captains...	Hamilton, Ont.	8	Mar. 1	Salary increased from \$1,071. to \$1,150. per annum.	1071.00	1150.00			\$79.00				
Fire lieutenants	"	8	"	Salary increased from \$1,008. to \$1,094.25 per annum.	1008.00	1094.25			\$86.25				
Firemen:— 1st grade	"	26	"	Salary increased from \$720. to \$767. per annum.	720.00	767.00			\$47				
Firemen:— 2nd grade.	"	1	"	Salary increased from \$720. to \$836. per annum.	720.00	836.00			\$116.00				
Firemen:— 3rd grade.	"	4	"	Salary increased from \$780. to \$919.60 per annum.	780.00	919.60			\$139.60				
Firemen:— 4th grade.	"	37	"	Salary increased from \$945. to \$1,039.50 per annum.	945.00	1039.50			\$94.50				

Printing trades.—On January 2, 40 second year compositors at Halifax were granted an increase from \$16.00, to \$17.00 per week on the request of the Typographical Union. On February 14, an increase of \$1.50 per week was granted to 130 printers at Quebec, Que., in accordance with the terms of an agreement made in 1914. As the result of the increase hand men received \$18.00, machine operators \$20.00, and foremen \$21.00 per week.

Textile trades.—On January 24, a general increase of five per cent on piece-work prices was voluntarily granted to about 7,000 textile workers at Montreal, Valleyfield, Cornwall and Kingston.

Street railway employees.—On March 22, 15 motormen and conductors of Guelph, Ont., were voluntarily granted an increase of 1 cent per hour, raising their weekly wages from \$12.24 to \$12.92, from \$13.26 to \$13.94, and from \$14.28 to \$14.96.

Railway employees.—On March 16, an increase from \$55 to \$65 per month was granted to 13 freight checkers, and an increase from 17 cents to 18 cents per hour to 40 freight truckers at London, Ont., as the result of a strike.

General transport.—On March 15, an agreement was reached between the shipping companies and the longshoremen's union at Montreal, Que., by which the wages were increased from 30 cents to 35 cents per hour for day work, and from 35 cents to 40 cents per hour for night work, the agreement to be in force until January 1, 1918. About 1,500 men are affected by this agreement.

On January 2, an advance from 28. to 30 cents per hour, day rate, was granted to from 300 to 500 longshoremen at Halifax, N.S.

On March 1, a change was made in the method of payment of 32 employees of a ferry at Dartmouth, N.S., by which wages were calculated by the hour instead of by the year. On the basis of the year 1915, the change will result in an increase in the annual earnings of all classes ranging from an advance of \$3.84 for ticket girls to \$49.44 for mates.

On January 1, the wages of 50 teamsters at Hamilton, Ont., were increased from \$50.00 to \$52.00 per month.

Miscellaneous trades.—On March 1, a bonus of 10 per cent on monthly earnings was voluntarily granted to electro-chemical workers at Niagara Falls, Ont., representing an increase in the earnings of 504 employees from \$18.00 to \$19.80 per week.

Civic employees.—A large reduction was made in the salaries and wages of civic employees at New Westminster, B. C., for the year 1916, compared with 1915. Particulars of the changes as affecting various classes of workers are given in the accompanying table. At Hamilton, Ont., 33 garbage collectors received an advance in wages on March 1 from \$12 to \$14 per week, 9 sludge workers were advanced from 22 cents to 25 cents and from 26 cents to 29 cents per hour. Increases were also granted to fire captains, lieutenants and firemen.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916.

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Departments of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the factory inspectors of Ontario and Manitoba, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	6	9
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	2	5	7
Mining.....	5	22	27
Railway construction.....	.....	1	1
Building Trades.....	1	5	6
Metal Trades.....	7	122	129
Woodworking Trades.....	2	8	10
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	3	3
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	3	4
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service...	20	61	81
Electric Railway Service...	1	4	5
Navigation.....	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	3	22	25
Public Employees.....	1	8	9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	2	16	18
Unskilled Labour.....	5	4	9
Total.....	54	292	346

DURING April, according to the industrial accident record of the Department of Labour, 54 workpeople were killed and 292 injured during the course of their employment. The record for March, 1916, was 61 killed and 332 injured, and in the month of April, 1915, 49 workpeople were killed and 319 injured. Comparing the April record with that for the preceding month, it will be seen that there were seven fewer killed and 40 less injured in April, while there were five more killed and 27 less injured in April than in April, 1915.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1916

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Clifford, Ont.....	April 13	1	Crushed by a falling tree.
Farmer.....	South Chegoggin, N.S.....	" 1	1	Lockjaw, resulting from mutilation of thumb by circular saw.
Farmhand (female).....	Stanley, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell and impaled on tines of hay fork.
<i>Fishing and hunting:—</i>				
Lobster fisherman.....	Lower Montague, P.E.I....	" 12	1	Drowned—broke through ice while hauling lobster traps.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Maxville, Ont.....	" 13	1	Mangled by circular saw.
Sawmill employee.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 5	1	Struck by flying board.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1916.—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miner (Col. No. 12).....	New Waterford, N.S.....	April 15	1	Fall of coal.
Miner (Porcupine Crown Mine).....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 25	1	By a fall.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 4	1	Crushed by a mine car.
Miner.....	Phoenix, B.C.....	" 28	1	Fall of rock.
Brickyard employee.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 6	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Building trades:—</i>				
Roofers (shingler).....	Ancaster, Ont.....	" ..	1	Fell from a roof.
<i>Metal trades:—</i>				
Employee (Wire fence factory).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	1	Mangled by machinery.
Iron works employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	1	Burned—endeavoring to extinguish flames.
Electrician.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 17	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 19	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Fell from a pole.
Ship carpenter.....	Levis, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from scaffold.
Ship carpenter.....	St. Romuald, Que.....	" 25	1	By a fall.
<i>Woodworking trades:—</i>				
Coach and car works emp.	Preston, Ont.....	" 13	1	Head struck by a piece of metal.
Planing mill employee....	Joliette, Que.....	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation:</i>				
Packing plant employee..	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Steam railway service:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Chaudiere, Que.....	" 2	1	Rear-end collision.
Engineer.....	Lucerne, Alta.....	" 29	1	Derailement of locomotive.
Fireman.....	Chaudiere, Que.....	" 2	1	Rear-end collision.
Yard foreman.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 5	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 6	1	Run over by cars.
Yardman.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 1	1	Run over by locomotive.
Yardman.....	London, Ont.....	" 17	1	While riding on locomotive struck by passing locomotive.
Yardman.....	Deloraine, Man.....	" 15	1	Fell from moving train.
Brakeman.....	Hornapayne, Ont.....	" 6	1	Head-on collision.
Brakeman.....	Renfrew, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Kempton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Touchwood, Sask.....	" 26	1	Run over by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Chaudiere, Que.....	" 2	1	Rear-end collision.
Sectionman.....	Silverdale, B.C.....	" 1	1	By a fall.
Sectionman.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 27	1	Run over by a car.
Employees.....	M.P. 16 Webbwood, S.D...	" 23	2	Derailement.
Bridge watchman.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed by a derailed train.
Employee.....	M.P. 104½ Port Arthur, O.	" 13	1	Crushed by a falling crane.
Employee.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 5	1	Derailement of motor car.
<i>Electric railway service:—</i>				
Conductor.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	" 25	1	Struck by a falling car door.
<i>Miscellaneous transport:—</i>				
Driver.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 16	1	Fell from wagon.
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20	1	Run over by wagon.
".....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 18	1	" " "
<i>Public and civic employees:—</i>				
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	1	Drowned in a cesspool at pumping station.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades:—</i>				
Employee, explosives plant	Beceil, Que.....	" 14	1	Burned by sulphuric acid.
Paper mill employee.....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont.....	" 26	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Unskilled labour:—</i>				
Laborer.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 7	1	Premature explosion of dynamite.
Laborer.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 3	1	Struck by blasted material.
Laborer.....	Merriton, Ont.....	" 16	2	Explosion of carbide.
Laborer.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by machinery.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING APRIL, 1916.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																										Total						
	Mangled by machinery.	Injured by falling material.	Injured by a fall.	Burned and scalded.	Injured by flying material.	Falling from, turnover and crushed by vehicles.	Injured by tools.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Struck by locomotives and cars.	Injured by mine cars.	Run over by locomotives and cars.	Stepping on or otherwise injured by nails.	Shocked and burned by electricity.	Crushed by locomotives and cars.	Derrailment of locomotives and cars.	Struck by a motor car.	Lacerated on sharp edge of metal.	Crushed by an elevator.	Injured by live stock.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.	Injured by appliances on railway rolling stock.	Explosion of gasoline.	Injured by striking overhead structure.	Overcome by gasoline fumes.	Horse ran away.		Struck by protruding object on passing car.	Injured handling material.	Eyes injured by cinders.	Struck by a passing car.	Fire hose-truck struck by a street car.	Jammed by a door.	Total
Agriculture.....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
Lumbering.....	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Mining.....	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Railway and canal construction.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Building trades.....	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Metal trades.....	48	21	8	14	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Woodworking trades.....	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Clothing.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Textile.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food and tobacco preparation.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Steam railway service.....	3	13	2	1	1	5	8	..	4	3	2	4	2	2	3
Electric railway service.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Navigation.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous transport.....	..	4	1	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public and civic employees.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Miscellaneous skilled trades.....	4	..	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unskilled labour.....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total.....	73	54	30	13	12	9	9	8	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	292

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

THE present article is the second annual review of the work of employment bureaus in Canada, the first having appeared in the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1915. With the increase in the number of men enlisting for overseas service and the demand for labour in many industries engaged on war contracts, there was less than the normal amount of unemployment during the year 1915, and consequently the employment offices did much less business than in the previous year.

On February 7, a debate took place in the House of Commons, in which the attitude of the Government toward employment bureaus was set forth by the Hon. the Minister of Labour. With regard to the establishment of a system of national employment bureaus, it was pointed out that the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress was in favour of municipal labour exchanges rather than Dominion or Provincial ones, and that the supervision and control of employment agencies has been left almost entirely in the hands of the provincial authorities. Special work, however, along these lines is carried on by the Immigration Branch, the Military Hospitals Commission and the Economic Commission. Since 1907, the federal labour bureaus of the United States have provided work for about 40,000 persons, whereas in the same period the Dominion Immigration Branch has provided positions for about 130,000 men. A Military Hospitals Commission established some months ago has been instrumental in the formation of provincial commissions in each of the provinces, with local committees appointed by them, to take care of disabled soldiers on their return to Canada, and so far as possible to find

employment for them. For the purpose of dealing with the situation after the war, when large numbers of returned soldiers will be looking for work, a body has been created known as The Economic Commission, which is giving careful consideration to these matters, with a view to advising how best this Dominion may be enabled to meet economic emergencies.

There is much valuable work to be done in co-ordinating and systematizing the work of existing agencies, provincial, municipal and private, but this falls in the first place on the provincial authorities. The Dominion Government seeks opportunities of co-operating to the same end, and three years ago, acting under the Dominion Immigration Act, private employment agencies were brought under a system of Dominion inspection, in so far as the agencies might deal with immigrants. Otherwise the agencies remain subject to provincial control. The Department of Labour is also keeping in touch with employment bureaus by securing from them monthly reports, and opportunities may in this way be found where the facilities of the federal authorities may be advantageously exercised.

I.—Work of Dominion Immigration Officers.

During the year 1914 the number of immigrants placed as farm labourers or female domestic servants by 99 Canadian Government employment agents appointed on commission, chiefly in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was as follows:

Men	1,449
Women	1,864
Children	4
Total	2,817

In 1913, similar agencies placed 2,743 men and 2,937 women.

In addition to these, the salaried officers of the Immigration Department in the West placed 9,897 men, 204 married couples and 573 domestics, while the Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London agencies placed approximately 4,500 persons. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the agents in the four last mentioned cities placed 6,007 farm labourers.

II.—Provincial Employment Bureaus.

Public employment bureaus operated under the provincial authorities exist in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Statistics relating to these bureaus are given below.

ONTARIO.

Six free employment offices under the Ontario Bureau of Labour are operated in the province, being situated at Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Berlin and Walkerville. Statistics of the work accomplished by them since 1907, when they were first established, to the end of 1914 are given in the following table:

Year.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1907..	919	78	363	72	287	23
1908..	857	61	345	82	323	37
1909..	964	99	731	345	465	57
1910..	1,169	83	1,491	212	874	62
1911..	1,173	89	921	256	681	67
1912..	1,914	81	1,814	355	1,239	54
1913..	2,570	102	1,825	384	1,415	68
1914..	4,364	246	1,853	304	1,750	183
Total.	13,930	839	9,343	2,010	7,034	551

Of the 4,364 male applicants for work during the year 1914, 2,778 were classed as labourers, 433 as farmhands, 224 as carpenters, 115 as machinists, 94 as painters, 88 as blacksmiths, 68 as teamsters, and 67 as bricklayers, leaving 497 for all other occupations. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 89 as compared with 67 in the previous year.

QUEBEC.

The Department of Mines and Colonization of the Province of Quebec, through its immigration agencies, places farm hands particularly in the Eastern Townships and near the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The number so placed during the last three years is as follows:

July, 1912, to July, 1913	281
July, 1913, to July, 1914	277
July, 1914, to July, 1915	88

The operations of the provincial employment bureaus of Quebec are summarized as follows:

Quebec City.

	(July 1 to June 30.)			
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Persons called for				
Men.....	1,096	1,700	709	647
Women.....	205	92	73	51
Total.....	211	1,792	782	698
Applications				
Men.....	1,685	2,312	2,198	2,276
Women.....	367	107	93	125
Total.....	2,052	2,419	2,291	2,401
Persons placed				
Men.....	934	610	576	456
Women.....	140	67	38	43
Boys.....	41	27	4	....
Girls.....	4	....	....	....
Total.....	1,119	704	618	499

Montreal.

	(July 1 to June 30.)			
	1911-12.	1913-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Persons called for				
Men.....	11,162	10,791	5,265	3,674
Women.....	1,688	1,142	497	669
Boys and girls....	....	....	588	....
Total.....	12,850	11,933	6,350	4,343
Applications				
Men.....	7,587	6,887	8,095	4,858
Women.....	395	343	515	514
Total.....	7,982	7,230	8,610	5,372
Persons placed				
Men.....	4,696	5,180	4,650	2,803
Women.....	264	321	436	357
Boys.....	755	532	....	253
Girls.....	28	30	518	36
Total.....	5,743	6,063	5,604	3,449

Sherbrooke.

	From August, 1912 To June, 1913	1913-14.	1914-15.
Persons called for			
Males.....	513	588	436
Females.....	184	209	174
Total.....	697	797	610
Applications for employ- ment.			
Males.....	781	813	570
Females.....	115	169	209
Total.....	796	982	779

No record of persons placed.

III.—Municipal Employment Bureaus.

Municipal free employment bureaus have been established in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. The Vancouver municipal authorities recently took over the employment bureau for

women operated by the Women's Employment League of that city. There is a bureau for men in connection with the City Relief Department, which supplies little else than casual employment. Statistics relating to municipal employment bureaus for the year 1915 are given below so far as they were available:

MONTREAL FREE MUNICIPAL LABOUR BUREAU.

1915	Employees' Applications.		Employers' Applications		Places filled.	
	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January...	1,251	33	945	32	908	19
February...	1,202	27	1,096	18	1,085	8
March.....	1,426	27	1,227	23	1,207	7
April.....	1,097	9	1,032	19	1,012	4
May.....	874	13	598	18	592	4
June.....	581	28	401	27	388	6
July.....	397	19	306	18	288	6
August....	423	37	310	27	305	11
September.	440	20	331	14	259	10
October...	502	18	386	20	344	7
November.	913	16	775	16	760	5
December.	904	6	680	21	657	5
Total 1915.	10,010	253	8,087	253	7,805	92

WINNIPEG FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The following table shows the record of business of the Winnipeg free employment bureau for the year ended September 30, 1915, which was the second year of its operations:

	Positions offered		Positions filled	
	in City	out of City	in City	out of City
Men.....	8,634	1,810	8,361	1,524
Women...	6,097	721	5,406	261
Total				
1915...	15,331	2,531	13,767	1,775
1914...	12,191	1,692	11,034	1,243

EDMONTON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT
BUREAU.

The Edmonton municipal employment bureau was organized on June 1, 1914, taking over the employment work of the Edmonton Welfare League, a charitable organization partly supported by the city and partly by voluntary contributions.

The annual report of the bureau for the year ending December 31, 1915, gives the following statistics:

Class of work.	No. placed
MEN	
Municipal work.....	781
General work in City.....	2,381
General work outside of City.....	1,811
Relief work.....	3,809
Total No. of men placed.....	8,782
WOMEN AND GIRLS.	
Office, housework, hotel, restaurant, factory and day work in City.....	1,470
Total positions filled.....	10,252

In addition to the positions filled for women and girls, there were offered 439 positions in Edmonton and 238 in the country which the bureau was unable to fill. Of these 446 were for domestic work, and 51 were for housekeepers in the country.

The bureau also secured 43 skilled mechanics for munitions work in Great Britain, and eight men for work in coal mines in Great Britain.

VICTORIA MUNICIPAL FREE LABOUR
BUREAU.

During the year 1915, employment, casual and otherwise, was found for 3,891 men. In the women's department employment was found for 443 day workers and employment of a more permanent character was supplied to 429 women.

IV.—Private Employment Offices.

The following list contains the names of private employment agencies, which are subject to inspection by the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, in so far as they deal with immigrants. The agencies are given by provinces arranged from east to west. In 1913, the number of these agencies was 268, but in the present year their number dropped to 255.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.—Halifax Employment Bureau, 75 Hollis St.; Original Domestic Employment Bureau, 20 Prince St.; Guglielmo Fisher; Ignatius Roth; Women's Welcome Hostel, 327 Brunswick St.

North Sydney.—M. J. Ross.

Sydney.—Tony D. Pistone, 227 Charlotte St.; Eastern Real Estate Co., Ltd.; R. S. Harriss.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.—The Western Employment Agency.

St. John.—Grant's Employment Agency, 205 Charlotte St. W.; Alexander Wilson, 14 Rodney St. W.; Louis Fader, 14 Pond St.; Maritime Employment Agency, 4 North St.

Moncton.—The Moncton Employment Bureau.

QUEBEC.

Montreal.—Women's Domestic Guild of Canada, 500 Guy St.; Women's Canadian Employment Bureau, 95 Union Ave.; The Jules Hone Travel Agencies, 9 St. Lawrence Boulevard; Italian Labour Agency, 501 St. James St.; Anglo Austrian Labour Bureau, 241 Craig St. W.; North Western Employment Agency, Ltd., 378 Craig St. W.; Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne St.; Foreign Labour Exchange, 5 St. Antoine St.; Louis Scanza, 518 St. James St.; Colonial Business Agencies, 409 St. James St.; Reliance Labour

Exchange, 365 St. James St.; Mrs. James Riva, 398 Bleury St.; International Exchange Co., 142 St. Antoine St.; Canadian Colonization and Emigration Bureau of Glasgow, 675 St. Catherine St. W.; Miss Mary Butler, 50 City Councillors St.; Banco Pugliese, 424 St. James St.; Henders, Nuber & Co., 45 Windsor St.; Canadian Labour Exchange, 55 St. Antoine St.

Westmount. — Uptown Employment Bureau, 4101 St. Catherine St.

Quebec.—General Employment Agency, 34 Henderson St.; S. Lebidinsky, 52 Des Prairies St.; Ignatius Roth.

ONTARIO.

Cobalt.—Cobalt Employment Bureau.

Cochrane. — Assad K. Chamandy; Northern Employment Office.

Fort Frances.—Field & Co.; R. E. Atkinson; Dominion Employment Agency; Western Employment Bureau; L. R. Tibbitts, 116 Church St.; Warner's Bureau of Labour.

Fort William.—Star Employment Co., Ltd., 212 Stewart St.; International Employment Office, 104 Simpson St.; Empire Employment Co., 217 Simpson St.; Canadian Northern Employment Bureau, 102 Leith St.; Dominion Commercial Agency, Smith Block.

Hamilton. — Y.W.C.A. Employment Bureau, 17 Main St.; Y.M.C.A. Employment Agency, 81 James St. S.; Chas. Morelli, 201 Sherman Ave.; Adanac Messenger and Employment Bureau, 60 King St. W.; Antonio Oliviere, 36 Sherman Ave.; Wm. Walsh & Co., 639 Main St. E.; James Lindsay, 34 James St. N.

London.—Domenico Cusolita, 120 Carling St.; Dwyer's Employment Bureau, 591 Richmond St.

Massey. — Louis Goldstein; Massey Employment Agency.

North Bay.—Denis Cauley; P. W. Sheedy; Canadian Employment Office; Dominion Employment Agency; North

Bay Employment Agency; Reliance Employment Agency; Emery Leclair; National Employment Agency.

Ottawa.—Women's Hostel and Travellers' Aid, 127 Stewart St.; Charlebois Employment Agency, 203 Broad St.; Sam. Lepine, Richelieu Hotel, 62-66 York St.; General Employment Agency, 34 Murray St.; D. A. Martin, 36 Bank St.; George P. A. Savage, 60 Murray St.; The Reliance Labour Agency, 213 Wellington St.; Boucher & McKay, 25-31 Murray St.; Pilon Employment Agency, 189 Broad St.; P. H. Wright, 158 Canal St.; Elie Cyr, 18 Murray St.; Jos. Rail, 23 Murray St.; Daniel Ransum, 35 Besserer St.

Parry Sound. — Cyril J. Bedale; Canadian Employment Agency; Andrew Bovair.

Port Arthur.—Twin City Labour Exchange, 192 Park St.; Port Arthur Employment Bureau, 38 Water St.; International Employment Office, 8 Water St.; Port Arthur Employment Bureau, 50 Water St.

Ripley.—Geo. H. Mooney.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Desylva Employment Agency; Creswell Employment Agency, 672 Queen St.; Robert Blair, 833 Queen St. W.

Sarnia. — The Sarnia Employment Agency, 230 S. Vidal St.; Imperial Employment Bureau, 112-116 Davis St.

St. Catharines.—Kenneth Vine, Russell House Block; Fred. Marcuso, 31 Niagara St.

Sudbury.—C. J. McCool; P. Donovan; F. D. McNaughton & Co.; Burroughs & Co.; Reliance Employment Agency; Eugene Walters; Ernest Rossi; B. Liberman; Sudbury Employment Bureau; Standard Employment Agency; Wasyl Yaworski.

Winona.—Boys' Farmer League of Canada.

Wooler.—E. Terrill.

Toronto.—Women's Welcome Hostel, 52 St. Albans St.; Wm. Britt, 28 Star Ave.; Misses Buckingham & Boyle, 158 Cumberland St.; New Method Employment Bureau, 33 Richmond St. W.; Wellesley Registry Office, 64 Wellesley St.; The British Women's Domestic League, 764 Logan Ave.; Pietro Divi, 116 York St.; Virginio Zincone, 95 Elm St.; Guiseppe Farano, 105 Elm St.; Henry Brodersen, 433 King St.; Samuel Halpern, 77 Elizabeth St.; Verity's Employment and Steamship Agency, 169 Simcoe St.; Canadian Domestic Guild, 65 Sorauren Ave.; British Employment Association, 57 Simcoe St.; North Scotland Bureau, 1061 Shaw St.; Mrs. Adelaide Cole, 166 King St. W.; Toronto Employment Bureau, 93½ Church St.; Rosedale Social and Domestic Bureau, 216 Wellesley St.; Naum Phillips Employment Agency, 368 King St. E.; Canadian Northern Immigration and Colonization Department, 7 Toronto St.; Toronto Employment Agency, 153 Church St.; Edwin Hindle, 162 King St. W.

Thessalon.—E. D. Beneteau; Central Employment Agency.

Windsor.—Albert Residence for Men (Inc.), 92 Windsor Ave.; Western Employment Bureau, 43 Sandwich St. W.

Webbwood.—Webbwood Employment Agency.

Welland.—Agenzia Italo-Canadise.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.—Brandon Employment Office, 605 Rosser Ave.; City Employment Office, 41 Ninth St.; Star Employment Bureau; Clegg's Employment Bureau, 160 8th St.; Palace Employment Office, 117 7th St.; Central Employment Agency, 705 Rosser Ave.

Morden.—Southern Manitoba Employment Agency.

Neepawa.—Albert W. Knowles; Red Star Employment Agency; George Kolcsar; Central Employment Office.

Portage la Prairie.—Everybody's Employment Agency; Guay & Crewson.

Souris.—Lacombe's Employment Agency.

St. Boniface.—The St. Boniface Employment Agency, 72 Provencher Ave.

Dauphin.—Dauphin Commission Co.

Le Pas.—All-Nations' Employment Agency.

Winnipeg.—Sunshine Girls' Home, 340 Spruce St.; Allon's Employment Agency, 191 Pacific Ave.; Reliable Employment Agency, 46 Austin St.; Star Employment Co., Ltd., 187 Pacific Ave.; Hall's Red River Employment Office, 188 Logan Ave.; Alex. Calder & Son, 663 Main St.; Hislop's Employment Agency, 210 Pacific Ave.; National & International Employment Company, 224 Alexander Ave.; Western Teachers' Bureau, 707 Boyd Bldg.; Associated Charities of City of Winnipeg, 301 Edwin St.; Central Employment Agency, 193 Henry Ave. E.; Labourers' Employment Office, 187 Henry Ave.; Salvation Army Immigration, 221 Rupert St.; Standard Employment Agency, 191½ Henry Ave.; Great Western Employment Agency, 209 Alexander Ave.; City Free Employment Bureau, Olafson Blk., King and James Sts.; Dingman's Employment Agency, 615 Main St.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.—Matthews' Agency, 24½ River St.

North Battleford.—Mrs. W. Booth, Chisolmville.

Outlook.—Watson & Broders.

Prince Albert.—The Saskatchewan Agency, 163 River St. W.

Swift Current.—Patey Employment Agency, 151 First Ave. E.; The Farmers' Agency.

Tugaske.—Gilbert's Employment Agency.

Weyburn.—Moore's Employment Agency, 421 Railway Ave.

Regina. — Majestic Employment Bureau, 1833 South Railway St.; Regina Employment Agency, 1905 S. Railway St.; K. M. Stone & Co., 2025 South Railway St.; E. G. Elgood & Co., 1710 Searth St.; Sutton Employment Agency, 1929 South Railway St.; W. C. Giggins, 2025 S. Railway St.

Saskatoon. — Star Employment Office; Saskatoon Employment Agency, 309 2nd Ave. S.; Crown Employment Office, 236 First Ave. S.; Saskatchewan Free Employment Bureau.

ALBERTA.

Bassano. — Alfred Tagard.

Calgary. — Calgary Employment Office, 138 Ninth Ave. E.; J. Harris & Co., 134 Ninth Ave. W.; New Method Employment Agency, 124½ Ninth Ave. E.; O. Hanson & Co. Employment Agency, 813A Centre St.; Hotel Reporter Employment Bureau, 710A First Ave. E.; City of Calgary Employment Bureau, 122 Seventh Ave. E.; Hall's Employment Office, 132 Ninth Ave. E.

Edmonton. — Logan's Employment Agency, Ltd., 608½ First St.; Canadian Northern Railway Employment Office, 827½ First St.; G. T. Pacific Employment Office, Isabella and First Sts.; John W. Currie; Logan's Employment Agency, 608½ First St.; Busy Bee Employment Agency, 766 First St.; Canadian Northern Employment Bureau, 10139 103rd Ave.; Reliance Employment Bureau, 119 Rice St.; Central Employment Office, 10048 102nd Ave.; Miss Weir's Employment Bureau, Suite 8, Benson Block; Woods Employment Agency, 115 Howard Ave.; Red Star Employment Agency, 10275 101 St.; International Employment Agency, May and First Sts.; Hub Employment Agency, 10263 101st St.

Lethbridge. — J. H. Harris & Co.

Medicine Hat. — Civic Employment Agency.

Tofield. — Pincott's Employment Agency.

Taber. — Taber Employment Agency.

Camrose. — Camrose Employment Agency.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cranbrook. — Cranbrook Employment Agency; Kenny's Employment Office; James Martin, Baker St.

Fernie. — McIntyre's Employment Office; O. K. Employment Office.

Fort George. — Brown's Employment Agency.

Kamloops. — Western Labour Exchange, 83 Main St.

Nelson. — Workingman's Employment Agency.

New Westminster. — City of New Westminster Employment Agency; Strand Employment Agency, Strand Hotel.

Prince Rupert. — Prince Rupert Employment Bureau.

Revelstoke. — Smythe's Employment Agency, 14 First St. W.

South Fort George. — Great West Labour Agency.

Vancouver. — Labour Exchange, 150 Water St.; Shields & Toogood, 223½ Carrall St.; Universal Female Employment Office, 534 Homer St.; Central Employment Agency, 95 Powell St.; Hop Wo & Co., 531 Carrall St.; Herbert Hicks & Co., 202 Carrall St.; Y.W.C.A. Employment Bureau, 997 Dunsmuir St.; B. C. Female Employment Agency, 434 Richards St.; Canadian Pacific Employment Agency, 180 Powell St.; Central Female Employment Agency, 534 Georgia St.; O. H. Joy Labour Agency, 209 Carrall St.; G. G. Dairs, 62 Alexander St.; Ladies' Educational and Domestic Agency, 553 Granville St.

Victoria. — The W.C.T.U. Mission Employment Agency, 1415 Store St.; The Reliable Agency, 1011 Government St.; Miss Devereux's Employment Agency, 1314 Fort St.; Ladies' Educational Domestic and Business Agency, 425 Say-

ward Block; Kwong Hop & Co., 1613 Store St.; Tim Kee Employment Agency, 1709 Government St.; Hip Yeck & Co., 860 Fisguard St.; Tai Kee Co., 619 Fisguard St.; Victoria Employment Agency, 1406½ Store St.; Mrs. Turner's Employment Agency, 1013 View St.

V.—Employment Work of the Y.M.C.A.

The following table, which is compiled from the Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association, shows the amount of employment work done by this institution in Canada during the year 1914-1915:

PLACE.	SITUATIONS SECURED			
	City-Associations.	Railroad Department.	Boys' Department.	Total
<i>Ontario—</i>				
Allandale.....		13		13
Belleville.....	9			9
Brantford.....	16		6	22
Cobalt.....	4			4
Collingwood.....	5			5
Fort William.....	15		5	20
Guelph.....	10			10
Hamilton.....	37		6	43
East Hamilton.....	40		10	50
Kenora.....		21		21
Kingston.....	8		3	11
London.....	97			97
Niagara Falls.....		3		3
Ottawa.....	142		2	144
Paris.....	2			2
Pembroke.....			4	4
Peterboro.....	11			11
Port Arthur.....	5			5
St. Catharines.....	25			25
St. Thomas.....		64		64
Sarnia.....		4		4
Schreiber.....		2		2
Stratford.....		10		10
<i>Toronto Board:—</i>				
Broadview.....	13		6	19
Central.....	300			300
Woodstock.....	60		15	75
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>				
Charlottetown.....	60			60
<i>Quebec—</i>				
<i>Montreal Board:—</i>				
Central.....	597	27		624
Westmount.....	6		3	9
Quebec.....	52			52
Sherbrooke.....	1			1
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>				
Moosejaw.....	26			26
Total 1914-1915.....	2,522	204	131	2,857
" 1913-1914.....	4,835	187	307	5,329

PLACE	SITUATIONS SECURED			
	City Associations.	Railroad Department.	Boys' Department.	Total
<i>Alberta—</i>				
Calgary.....	378		3	381
<i>British Columbia—</i>				
Nelson.....	6			6
Vancouver.....	427		30	457
Victoria.....			24	24
Revelstoke.....		60		60
<i>Manitoba—</i>				
Brandon.....	35		10	45
Winnipeg.....	118			118
<i>New Brunswick—</i>				
Moncton.....	6			6
St. John.....	10		4	14
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>				
Truro.....	1			1

REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF WOMAN AND CHILD WAGE EARNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY an Act of Congress approved in January, 1907, the Secretary of Commerce and Labour was directed to conduct an investigation into the conditions of woman and child wage earners in the United States. The nineteen volumes of the report which were issued during the year 1910 to 1912 relate, for the most part, to conditions as they were found in 1908. The summary, which is here reviewed, has been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics as one of its bulletins in view of the limited distribution of volumes of the report. The inquiry was confined almost wholly to States east of the Mississippi. Over 335,000 persons were employed in the establishments covered and of this number 167,000 were females.

It was found that women and children were more numerous employed in the cotton textile industries than in any other industry in the United States, although the relative importance of both these classes has decreased with the introduction of heavy and complicated machinery and the increase in the speed of operation. However, men still form less than half of the working force. The work of the women and children in the industry is usually carried on under harmful conditions. As very little skill is required, young children can be employed to advantage, although this is unnecessary as adults can perform all the work usually assigned to children. The work done by women and children affords no general training and much of it is exhausting because of the close attention required. The scale of earnings is low and the laws relating to the employment of children were found to be frequently broken in both the North and South.

In the men's ready-made clothing industry large numbers of women were employed, but their importance in the industry is relatively less since the coming of the Russian Jews, the introduction of electric power, and the excessive subdivision of work. Children were not numerous employed. Wages seemed to depend as much on bargaining power as on ability. In the main, the women employees were young with the exception of the home workers who were usually married women with families. Their hours were irregular, they were poorly paid, and the surroundings in which the work was done were frequently unfortunate in the extreme.

The glass industry employed a large number of boys and some women and girls. Only a few of the boys have any chance of becoming glass-blowers and for the rest it is a blind-alley occupation. Their work exposes them to extreme temperatures, it frequently demands very rapid action, and often involves night work.

The silk industry employed a large number of children, but the proportion is steadily decreasing. Women were also employed in large numbers, the proportion which women form of the total employees having increased slightly in the last 30 years. The work done by the children was usually light, it was unskilled, and the wage level was low. The majority of the females over 16 years were employed in semi-skilled occupations, but there were several skilled trades open to them in which they could earn from \$10 to \$18 a week.

In the study of women and girls employed in departmental and other retail stores it was found that approximately 22.5 per cent (the proportion ranged from 7.9 per cent in New York City to 35.8 per cent in Boston) were without homes in the cities in which they work-

ed and entirely dependent upon themselves for support. The average weekly wage of such women was \$7.89. Of this they expended on an average \$4.43 for food, shelter, heat, light and laundry. Of those reporting on the point 20.5 per cent were either contributing to the support of needy relatives or supporting them wholly.

The percentage of these economically adrift women varied from 13 per cent of the number of women and girls in mills and factories included in the investigation in New York to 25.3 per cent in Boston, or 17.5 per cent of the total number of such employees. Their average weekly earnings were \$6.78. They spent for food, shelter, heat, light and laundry, \$3.50, and over one-fifth were contributing to the support of needy relatives.

With regard to the causes for children leaving school to enter employment it was found that of the 620 children studied in this connection 30 per cent left school to work through necessity, 27.9 per cent because the child's help was desired although not necessary, 26.6 per cent on account of the child's dissatisfaction with school, 9.8 per cent because of the child's preference for work, and 5.7 per cent left school through miscellaneous causes. In the study of juvenile delinquency, it was found that only 57.5 per cent of the boys and 34.2 per cent of the girls included in the study were living in their own homes with their own fathers and mothers. As to the occupational distribution of these children it was found that of the boys employed at the time of their last arrest, 21.83 per cent were newsboys, errand boys coming next with 17.8 per cent. Among the girls, domestic service in its different forms stood first with 53.95 per cent, the different textile industries contributing 12.36 per cent, and workers in stores and markets 5.44 per cent.

The section on Women in the Metal Trades deals with the working conditions for women and children in those trades. In a study of accidents

in 13 industries in the metal trades the manufacture of tin cans showed the highest accident rate among adults, followed closely by hardware and then by brassware and lanterns. The lowest rate was found in the manufacture of bolts and screws. As to infant mortality and its relation to the employment of mothers it was found in a study at Fall River that the percentage of children not well and strong at birth was almost exactly the same for mothers at home as for mothers at work, and the indications were that the work of the mother in the cotton mill before childbirth did not produce results noticeably different from the work of mothers at home. The primary cause of the excessive infant mortality in Fall River is summed up as "the mother's ignorance of proper feeding, of proper care and of the simplest requirements of hygiene. To this all other causes must be regarded as secondary." The section of the report dealing with causes of death among woman and child cotton mill operatives definitely establishes the higher mortality of cotton mill operatives as compared with non-operatives, especially in the case of women, and also demonstrates that operatives are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis.

The investigation as to the relation between occupation and criminality of women seems to show that the anti-social tendencies among women lie back of the industrial experience itself in the qualities which lead women into one kind of work rather than another. Occupational influences were in no case given as a leading factor, nor were poverty or low wages assigned as a direct cause. The study of family budgets of typical cotton mill workers shows "that in the cotton mill communities studied a certain proportion of the workers did not earn enough to maintain physical efficiency unimpaired; that a considerably larger proportion was unable to compass a fair standard of living; that it was only in exceptional cases that an adult male worker could earn enough to support properly a small family; and

that the employment of his wife or children or both as wage earners was a necessity." With regard to the hookworm disease among cotton mill operatives, it is stated that the situation is hopeful. The great need is the improvement of sanitary conditions on the farms and in the mill villages, and along with this should go medical treatment of existing cases, especially those of heavy infection. Of the special study of between 50,000 and 60,000 women and children in 23 industries, it is stated that the strongest impression left by the study is the haphazard and unstandardized character of the industrial world as known to such employees. They enter upon the employment without preliminary training, picking up what knowledge they need as they go along. The determining factor as to the conditions of their employment and remuneration

seems to be the individual employers' attitude upon the matter. It is pointed out that since the investigation many improvements have been made in the labour laws affecting the conditions of employment of women and children as well as of wage earners in general. In addition to the new labour laws there has been more adequate provision for effective enforcement of such laws. Tables are given showing the progress of legislation affecting women and children in the period 1908-1915, and presenting analyses of the principal features of the laws of the various States affecting women and children in industry as existing November 1, 1915.

The report contains historical sections dealing with the beginnings of child-labour legislation in certain States, women in industry in the United States, and women in trade unions.

REVIEWS.

Factory Inspection.

New Brunswick.—Report of the Factory Inspector of the Province for the year ending December 31, 1915. 27 pp.

THE report notes the increased industrial activity due to the orders for munitions of war, and records some industrial development of a more permanent character. The number of accidents recorded during the year was 74, of which eight proved fatal, this being the largest number of fatal accidents occurring in the province in any one year during the inspector's experience. While it is stated that at least 40 per cent of the accidents would have been avoided if care had been exercised by the injured employees, it is noted also that employers are often tardy in safeguarding machinery. Often when employers are requested to protect some dangerous machine "they express the opinion that it is not necessary, and especially is this

true when those dangerous places are located in some part of the establishment not frequently visited. Experience has demonstrated the fact that at least one-third of the accidents from year to year occur in those parts of the mill where, I am informed, no one goes, and where the employer does not think it necessary to pay much attention." A lack of interest is also manifested in the reporting of accidents. In order that the information supplied might be complete, blank forms for the reporting of accidents have been mailed to manufacturers, but many do not use them, and the information supplied is generally meagre.

Boiler explosions have not been of frequent occurrence in the province, but in 1915 there were two boiler explosions which resulted in the death of three persons and in severely injuring four others. With regard to one of the cases the inspector is of the opinion that due care was not exercised in connection

with the inspection and operation of the boiler. He also calls attention to the sale and purchase of old and second-hand boilers, a very dangerous practice. The Act should be amended with a view to making it compulsory under severe penalty for any person purchasing a second-hand boiler to refrain from operating the same until properly tested and a certificate presented to the factory inspector as to the safety of the boiler.

As to sanitary conditions in factories, there is no doubt that conditions are much better than for some years past, yet in a number of places there was a noticeable lack of interest with regard to cleanliness. The matter of adequate ventilation in manufacturing establishments has also received attention. The amendment to the Factories' Act passed in 1912 requiring employers to have on file age certificates for all children in their employ under 16 years of age has had good results. There are, however, from 300 to 400 children from 14 to 16 years of age in the industrial establishments of the province, and it is difficult to make sure that none are under age. During the past year the inspector found two cases where the age was understated by parents.

As to the Act for the prevention of accidents by fire in hotels, the inspector finds that there is opposition on the part of at least 75 per cent of the hotel proprietors to the carrying out of the law. The Theatre and Cinematograph Act is generally well observed, particularly with regard to fire prevention. There have, however, been some violations in the way of unlicensed operators and the use of uncensored films. The inspector recommends that there should be added to the New Brunswick Factories' Act a section from the Factories, Shops and Office Buildings Act of the province of Ontario, which calls for the provision of seats for female employees in shops. The province has laws making such provision for employees in manufacturing establishments, but as yet no such legal

consideration has been given to women and girl workers in shops.

United States.—Summary of the Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage Earners in the United States. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 175. Washington, December, 1915. 437 pp.

A summary of this report appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Town Planning.

Canada.—Town Planning.—Draft Act, with respect to Planning and Regulating the Use and Development of Land for Building Purposes in Cities, Towns and Rural Municipalities. Revised edition. Commission of Conservation. December, 1915.

In the introductory statement it is urged that preparation should now be made to properly regulate building development that is likely to take place at the close of the war, both because a period of slackness such as the present is the right time to plan and regulate new development and because much can be done to reduce the cost of local improvements and secure greater civic and industrial efficiency. The revised draft is modelled on the draft prepared in the early part of 1914, by a special committee, appointed by the Commission. The changes follow the lines of the revised Nova Scotia Act, passed in April, 1915, which is said to be a great improvement on any previous town planning legislation. It contains provisions for compulsorily creating town planning boards in each district, whether city, town or rural municipality, and for the preparation of town planning by-laws as a means of securing the application of certain general principles of land development to the whole of the province. In preparing the draft Act the precedents of the Nova Scotia Act of 1915 and of the earlier New Brunswick, Alberta and British Acts have been considered. Changes have been made mainly with the purpose of securing a wider scope for the provisions, simplifying the procedure involved in putting the Act in

force and adopting the powers to the variety of conditions which prevail in Canada. The draft is put forward by way of suggestion and will, of course, require the careful revision of the legal adviser of each provincial legislature before being introduced. The text of the Act which then follows is divided into six parts:

Part

- I—Title, Interpretation and Appointments.
- II—New Streets and Sub-divisions; Powers and Duties of Local Board to Approve all New Development.
- III—Preparation and Approval of Town Planning By-laws or Schemes.
- IV—Purchase or Expropriation of Land.
- V—Powers in Case of Default and to Inspect Property.
- VI—Expenses of Department, etc.

Labour in Mines and Quarries.

Great Britain.—Mines and Quarries. General Report, with Statistics, for year 1914. Part II—Labour.

Part II of the Annual General Report on Mines and Quarries for the year ending December 31, 1914, is briefer in form than usual owing to the pressure of work occasioned by the war and falls under two heads: the general work of administration and statistics relating to persons employed, accidents, prosecutions and reports of committees.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at mines and at the quarries under the Quarries Act in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1914 was 1,236,363. Of these persons, 78,908 were employed at quarries, 929,807 at mines underground and 227,648 above ground. Of the latter, 6,724 were females.

The year was happily not marked by any great disaster. There were 1,300

separate fatal accidents causing the loss of 1,338 lives, a decrease of 532 fatalities as compared with the previous year. The death-rate from accidents per 1,000 persons at all mines was 1.074 surface and underground for 1914 as compared with 1.545 for 1913. It was not possible in these calculations to make allowance for the depletion of mining labour owing to recruiting, and the rates have been based on the number ordinarily employed during the pre-war months. The rates are therefore lower than they should have been and no precise comparison can be made with the results in previous years. The death-rate per million tons of mineral raised provides a more satisfactory basis of comparison. On this basis the death-rate was 4.37 in 1914 as compared with the average figure of 4.91 for the decennial period 1905-14. The total number of persons injured by accidents disabling them for more than seven days was 165,150 as compared with 184,202 in 1913, or a decrease of 19,052.

Industrial Education.

United States.—Vocational Educational Survey of Richmond, Va. Bulletin No. 162 of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. August, 1915. 326 pp.

In the spring of 1914 the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education arranged with the Richmond Board of Education to make a study of the schools and occupations in that city, preliminary to the annual convention of the society, which was held there in December of the same year. The society left the carrying out of the survey to a committee which had the co-operation of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, the United States Bureau of Education, the Russell Sage Foundation, and the school authorities and citizens of Richmond. The report indicates how a city with a population of about 135,000 mainly, native-born, sought to secure such a knowledge of its industrial and school system as would enable it to develop a plan of vocational education which would serve the needs of children

preparing for the various vocations and of employers and employees.

The recommendations of the general survey committee based on the findings of the survey of the schools and of the industrial survey are presented under the six following heads: (1) the problem of financing vocational education in Richmond; (2) compulsory attendance as a factor in a programme of industrial education; (3) the types of schools and courses of study for boys and men as determined by the findings of the industrial survey; (4) types of schools and courses of study for girls and women as determined by the findings of the industrial survey; (5) prevocational education for boys, and (6) the place of private institutions receiving city moneys in the general plan. A definite need for the offering of educational facilities for men and boys already employed is shown by the survey. The report states: "It is evident that the supply of efficient journeymen is inadequate, that the amount of systematic instruction in the shops is small, and that the amount of apprenticeship training is limited.

"The findings indicate that the men themselves seek further educational advantages and that they are personally interested in trade education. Many workers have taken courses at their own expense since leaving the regular school. The facts show that the majority of these workers have taken courses bearing directly upon their trade. The minority have taken day, evening or correspondence work unrelated to their trade.

"A study of the individual schedules points out that the typical Richmond worker is handicapped by lack of the elements of general education. The men and their employers agree with this finding and have expressed a desire that many of the trade-extension classes to be organized shall take this element into full consideration."

It is recommended that there should be courses giving department store and

salesmanship training for girls and women in Richmond. There should be established schools or classes in prevocational work for girls covering the period corresponding to the last two years of the elementary school. These courses should serve as a self-discovery and vocational guilding course, giving to the girl who must leave school early a better basis for selecting the vocation she may enter and they should give those girls who go on to the high school an opportunity to choose in the high school the more intensive practical course for which they are best fitted. They should also appeal so strongly to the interest of the pupil as to tend to hold her longer in school. The committee is of the opinion that there is no need of a girls' trade school for Richmond, but recommends a school providing prevocational training for boys who are looking forward to leaving school at a relatively early age in order to go to work and a proposed course of study is set forth.

Employment in Garment Industries.

United States.—Regularity of Employment in the Women's Ready-to-Wear Garment Industries. October, 1915. U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics. 151 pp.

A survey of the industry was made by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in co-operation with the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain, if possible, (1) the degrees of relative regularity of employment, that is, the changes in the amounts of employment in each specific industry at different points of the year; (2) the causes, fundamental and contributory, of seasonal changes of employment; and (3) the existence in any of the industries of systematic methods for the regularization of employment. The information presented in the report is based upon data from employers' pay-rolls in four centres of manufacture, New York, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago. Pay-roll

data were secured from more than 500 establishments, representing approximately 150,000 workers, and 17 different groups of manufacturers. The six industries in the survey arranged in the order of the irregularity of their employment are: (1) custom tailoring; (2) cloaks, suits and skirts; (3) house-dresses and kimono; (4) dresses and waists; (5) children's and misses' dresses, and (6) women's muslin underwear.

The six factors which influence regularity of employment in the garment trades are seasonal changes, changes in style, degree of specialization required, quality of product, scale of production and method of production, *i.e.*, whether manufactured on the premises of the firm or in contractors' shops. These factors differ considerably both in the extent to which they affect regularity of employment and in the degree to which they can be controlled. If seasonal changes were the only variable factor the manufacturer could, after determining the volume of his custom, so distribute work throughout the year that no more workers would be employed than could be kept steadily occupied. The small scale production cannot be made as steady as the large, and the outside shop takes the overflow in times of pressure from the inside shop; consequently, employment in the outside shop is irregular in the highest degree. The outside shop does not seem a necessity and its abolition would tend to regularize employment in the trade. The other two factors, specialization and quality of product, are not inevitably productive of irregularity, although it was found that the greater the specialization and the better the quality of goods the greater is the irregularity. The real cause, however, is probably the risk involved in putting high priced labour

and expensive materials into garments which if not sold at once may be rendered almost worthless by a change of style. Change of style seems the most important cause, but it is not so incalculable and uncontrollable as manufacturers profess to believe. It is due alike to the demand of the public and the competition of manufacturers, and perhaps the desire of manufacturers to profit by the introduction of novelties, is chiefly responsible. If the manufacturer gave more attention to pushing standard lines with moderate variations from year to year the situation would be changed materially for the better. A few manufacturers have attempted to regularize employment in their establishments. The two methods found were not extensively used. The first consisted of manufacturing more than one line of goods, the articles produced being selected so that the dull season of one coincided with the busy season of another. The other method was an attempt to secure orders as far in advance of delivery as possible, combined with the introduction of a standard garment which could be made during the dull season. The report concludes that dovetailing could be used more widely and might be assisted by industrial training of a general or technical character. Most of the workers are semi-skilled, but in the skilled trades such training would increase the adaptability of the workers and counteract the tendencies towards too great specialization. In the garment trades it is not so much entire lack of employment as half-pay and half-time that must be remedied. The regularization of employment can only be accomplished when all manufacturers realize that it is to their interests to unite and solve the problems arising from conditions which are neither inevitable nor uncontrollable.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following synopsis of recent cases affecting labour are based upon the latest reports of legal proceedings and other legal records of the different provinces of Canada.

QUEBEC CASES.

Workmen's Compensation Act—Employer's Liability—Release Void on Account of Error.

THE plaintiff, while in the employ of the defendants, was injured on November 26, 1914. He was then earning \$13.50 per week. His employers paid him half of his wages until January 26, 1915, when he signed a receipt for the money received, at the same time releasing them from any further payment as he felt better and was to resume his work within a few days. He was not, however, as well as he thought, and his incapacity from work continuing he asked for a continuation of his indemnity, which was refused. He brought an action against the employers, and the Superior Court held that the release given by him was void on account of his error as to his own condition, and rendered judgment in his favour for \$114 with costs. (*Trudel v. Levasseur et al.*)

Compensation for Accident.

An action was brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act to recover damages by the plaintiff who was in the employ of the defendant company. The plaintiff met with an accident which resulted in partial permanent incapacity for which she claimed \$50 a year, or subsidiarily the sum of \$196.50. Defendants denied liability but the judge found that the evidence established that as a result of the accident, while in defendant's employ, the plaintiff, who at the time was earning \$300 a year, suffered to an extent that would diminish her earning capacity by at least 7 per cent. The judge claimed this would entitle her to an annuity of \$10.50. The capital of such annuity would be \$196, and as the option of plaintiff was that she receive the capital, judgment was accordingly given for

this amount. (*Simpson v. Davis & Lawrence Company, Limited.*)

MANITOBA CASE.

Negligence—Railway Construction.

The plaintiff, with a number of other workmen, was engaged assisting in the lowering of a traffic bridge. In removing a false bent from the structure, plaintiff, who was operating a "pump jack" at the time, was caught between the moving bent and the bridge pier, and had one of his legs badly crushed, and a considerable portion of the leg was finally amputated. The case was heard before a judge and a jury, a verdict being rendered in plaintiff's favour for \$7,500. It was against this that the defendants appealed. Judgment was delivered that the appeal be allowed to the extent that the judgment in the court below is reduced to \$2,800, with costs of trial but no costs of appeal. (*Koski v. Canadian Northern Railway Company.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Master and Servant—Personal Injuries—Measure of Damages.

A brakeman, 27 years of age, earning on an average about \$125 a month, was injured by reason of a tender on the rear end of which plaintiff was standing coming in contact with a car on a side-track foul of the lead (the car was not sufficiently far back on the side-track to allow proper clearance for the tender.) Plaintiff's right arm was cut off close to the shoulder joint, his right leg was badly broken and twisted and his nervous system generally received a severe shock. Plaintiff remained in the hospital for several months, during which time several operations of a serious and painful nature were performed. The jury gave a verdict of \$18,600, and judgment was entered accordingly. The defendant appealed, but the appeal was dismissed with costs. (*Hyde v. Grand Trunk Pacific.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JUNE, 1916.

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST.

THE month of May is usually a period of industrial disturbance, and the past month was not an exception to the rule. Four disputes, none of which, however, proved important, were carried over from earlier months, and thirteen new disputes began during May. The more important disputes were as follows: (1) At Stellarton, N.S., coal miners were on strike for three weeks, when work was resumed, the dispute being left to be dealt with by a Board of Conciliation appointed by the Minister of Labour; about 1,200 men were affected. (2) The shop employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway went on strike on May 20, and at the close of the month no settlement was in sight. In this case the dispute had been before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the findings of which appeared in the last May issue of the *Labour Gazette*. The efforts of the Board had not succeeded in preventing the threatened strike. At the close of the month no settlement seemed immediately probable. About 100 men are concerned. (3) A strike of teamsters in Montreal affected about 500 men and lasted for a week. (4) A strike of labourers employed on the Thorold section of the Welland Canal affected about 600 men and lasted about a week. (5) A strike of teamsters in Winnipeg affected 200 men, and, beginning on May 10, was unsettled at the close of the month. Machinists employed on munitions contracts by various concerns in Hamilton were endeavouring to secure from the employers an agreement re-

ducing the working day to nine hours, in accordance with the recommendations of the Munitions Commission appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour. At the close of the month it seemed by no means certain that it would be possible to avoid a strike.

* * *

THE conference, noted previously in these pages, between the representatives of the four railway brotherhoods and the managers of practically all the railways of the United States, bearing on the eight-hour work day, and which have been proceeding now for several months, were at the end of May still unfinished, and prospects seemed perhaps less hopeful than some weeks earlier. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the month of May, reference may be made to a proposition submitted by the companies, which was described as a "yard stick" offer. This proposition was in the following terms: "A road man's time will start from the time he is required to report for duty, and, except where tied up between terminals, in accordance with existing agreements, all work and delay required at initial terminal and en route will be paid as continuous time or mileage. At final destination, existing rule or rules covering additional service after arrival, final terminal delay, etc., are not to be disturbed and will be paid for pro rata until the time on duty equals the overtime limit of the run. Time paid for under one rule is not to be paid for

under another rule or rules." The latest information received at the time of writing indicates that a strike vote of the four organizations will be taken by ballot at the end of the month of June. Negotiations are, however, continuing, and powerful influences will be brought to bear on the situation to prevent a strike covering between 300,000 or 400,000 men and, probably, by tying up the majority of railways, displacing a far greater number of workers.

* * *

ACCORDING to the practice which has been followed since the publication of the *Labour Gazette* was begun in 1900, this issue, No. 12, should be the final issue to be included in Volume XVI. When the *Labour Gazette* was first published, the Canadian fiscal year was July 1 to June 30, and the year of the *Labour Gazette* volume was made to accord with these dates. The Canadian Government, in 1907, changed the fiscal year so that it closed on March 31, the *Labour Gazette* volume being, however, continued on the former basis. It is proposed with the present volume to change the *Labour Gazette* year, and since the statistics of the Department are gathered as a rule for the calendar year, rendering them more easily comparable with statistics on similar subjects gathered, usually on a calendar year basis, in other countries, the calendar year will be taken as the term of the *Labour Gazette* volume. The present volume, No. XVI, will be extended to include the six numbers to be issued during the remaining months of the present calendar year. The index for Volume XVI will appear as soon after the close of the volume as possible; also it is proposed to issue, probably at the same time, a cumulative index covering the first sixteen volumes.

* * *

IT is interesting to note that a Bill has been introduced into the Assembly of the State of Ohio, patterned after the Dominion statute known as the Com-

bines Investigation Act. The full title of the Ohio Bill, on the face of which appears the name of Mr. Edward Bohm, as sponsor, is "A Bill to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers, and to repeal Sections 6390 to 6402, inclusive, of the General Code." In its essential features the Bill follows the Canadian measure save where in the case of the Dominion Act the provisions bear on matters such as customs, patents, etc., which are within the scope of the Federal Government. The Ohio Bill provides that the general administration of the statute should be under the authority of the Public Utilities Commission of the State. No statute, however, seems likely to be enacted for the present, since the Bill did not emerge from the committee to which it was referred by the Assembly.

* * *

THE figures of trades unionism in several countries have not been as a rule easily available since the outbreak of the great war. The Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States has issued a statement containing figures in a few cases for the year 1914, but of the countries engaged in the war Great Britain alone appears in the list. The statement, moreover, does not include the 1914 figures for the United States. The statement issued by the Bureau is as follows:

Membership of Trade Unions in Various Countries for the Years 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Country.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Australia (Commonwealth)	497,925	.....	.....
Austria	692,681	748,760	.....
Belgium	281,835	202,746	.....
Denmark	139,012	152,787	155,783
France	1,027,059	1,026,302	.....
Germany	3,753,807	3,835,660	.....
Great Britain	3,281,003	3,928,191	3,959,863
Italy	971,667	.....	.....
Netherlands	189,030	220,275	.....
New Zealand	60,622	71,544	.....
Norway	60,975	64,108	67,235
Sweden	87,024	97,252	101,207
Switzerland	131,380	.....	.....
United States	2,389,723	2,604,701	.....

PRICES showed no marked increases in materials such as have characterized the markets continuously for some time except in hides and leathers. Cattle and beef, hay and grain, especially oats, rose steeply. Canned vegetables advanced again, while the cereal market showed further advances in bread, and flour and soda biscuits also advanced. In metals some declines appeared in antimony, lead, quicksilver, solder and tin, but silver advanced. Nova Scotia coal advanced at Montreal owing to the greater cost of shipping and greater demand at the steel plants. In the retail prices of foods, sugar rose considerably. Beef, mutton and bread also showed important advances. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 180.9 as compared with 179.1 the previous month and 147.4 for May, 1915.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT continued active in practically all occupations, and if anything there was a shortage, rather than a surplus, of labour in many industries. A reduction of output was reported in some Nova Scotia coal mines on this account, and in some mines in the Crow's Nest Pass operations were reported curtailed owing to a lack of haulage hands. A number of cities reported civic construction work delayed on account of difficulty in securing unskilled labour. Building operations were improved somewhat, not only in the East, but in a few parts of the West, and even in parts where dullness existed, building trades suffered but little from lack of employment, being able to secure other work. While there appeared to be a shortage of labour in a number of industries, returns sent to the Department by employment agencies in the principal cities, indicated an increased capacity on the part of these agencies to fill positions offering, an evidence that as respects the classes of labour dealt with by these agencies, at least, the

situation in regard to a shortage of help was improving. Some agricultural districts reported a scarcity of farm labour, but in other parts sufficient help was available. Continued wet weather in many parts interfered with operations and lessened the demand for help.

* * *

AN association known as the "Protestant Directorate of Female Immigration," composed of the various religious bodies constituting the evangelical churches of Canada, has recently been formed in Montreal for the purpose of dealing with questions affecting the immigration and distribution of domestic servants in Canada.

The Association in its literature points out that the great majority of domestic servants come to this country through employment bureaus whose primary motive is mainly gain, and that thousands of those who have come to Canada have been mill and factory workers at home, with little knowledge of household affairs, and that as a consequence they have frequently been dismissed for incompetency and have often been misled, and it is to remedy these conditions that the Association has been formed. The Association differs from previously existing bureaus in maintaining a domestic training school, in the elimination of personal gain and in placing the domestic in a position without personal cost. A social centre is also maintained, to which girls can resort for rest, recreation and moral elevation.

The Association, which is assisted by a grant from the Dominion Government, will give special attention to "war widows," whom it will seek to place with farmers as domestic servants, many farmers having already advised the Association that they are willing to engage widows of soldiers, with one or two children. The Association will constitute rural ministers agents of the Association, who will, without fees, locate

one or two widows and their children in each parish or congregation. The headquarters of the Association which is known as "Dorchester House," are at 622 Dorchester Street West, Montreal. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., is Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

AS anticipated in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 1163) the proposed Workmen's Compensation law of the Province of British Columbia has been passed. In addition to the brief review given in the last issue it should be stated with regard to the provisions for medical aid that employers in industries under the Act are required to deduct from the earnings of their employees the sum of one cent for each day or part of day the workman is employed, as a contribution towards the cost of medical aid and to pay the same to the Board. The provisions in the Act with regard to medical aid do not apply to workmen employed on board vessels on which duty has been paid for the purposes of the "Sick Mariners' Fund"

under Part V of the Canada Shipping Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 113) during the period in respect of which duty has been paid or is payable. The part of the Canada Shipping Act referred to provides that there shall be levied on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia a duty of two cents for every ton which such ship measures, certain fishing and other vessels being exempted. The duties thus collected constitute the "Sick Mariners' Fund" in the Department of Finance, out of which are paid the expenses incurred in providing medical aid for sick mariners by such hospitals as are designated by the Governor-in-Council for the care of sick or injured workpeople of this class, as well as expenses incurred by officers of the Customs in providing such care at points where hospitals have not been designated. The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation measure, referred to in the last issue, has also been enacted, but the Department has not yet received a copy. Both these Acts will be reviewed at length in a subsequent number.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 1916.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL and commercial conditions during May were very satisfactory and the volume of labour employed owing to the advance of spring was somewhat in excess of the previous month. There was a pronounced improvement in building operations in many parts of Eastern Canada and also in some parts of the West.

A feature of the industrial situation was the scarcity of help reported from many parts of the Dominion, a shortage which in other months had been

more noticeable in some skilled trades and in agricultural operations, but which in May was becoming pronounced, not only in additional skilled trades, but in unskilled occupations as well. In a number of instances civic works, such as street paving and sewer construction, had to be delayed owing to the difficulty of securing labour. Wage tendencies were distinctly upward, and several groups of industrial workers secured higher rates, as the result of strikes or negotiations in some cases and in others by reason of volun-

tary concessions on the part of employers, many of whom in view of competition for workmen among factories and other industries found it difficult to secure new hands or to hold old ones.

There was more activity in agricultural operations in many districts than in the previous month owing to improved weather conditions, but in some districts continued wet weather threatened to seriously affect grain crops and lessened the demand for help. Fishing, with more active operations on the Great Lakes and other inland waters showed increased activity. Lumbering continued active. Coal mining was busy in Nova Scotia, though handicapped by a shortage of labour and tonnage. Conditions in some Western mines improved somewhat and in others, noticeably in the Crow's Nest district, coal mines were operated to capacity of staffs employed, with the possibility of more extensive operations when a shortage of haulage hands was overcome. Metal mining was very active. Manufacturing continued busy in most lines, with an increased shortage of labour reported in many industrial districts. Railroad construction showed little change. Rail and water transportation continued active.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 180.9 for May as compared with 179.1 for April, 147.4 May, 1915, and 136.3 for May, 1914. The chief increases during the past month appeared in grains and fodder, animals and meats, and in hides, leathers, etc. Dairy products were down considerably, and further declines in quicksilver lowered the level for metals, but several other lines also showed slight declines. Miscellaneous foods, textiles, miscellaneous building materials and the miscellaneous group showed slight advances also. In retail prices, the cost of a list of 29 staple foods was \$8.37 as compared with \$8.34 for April, \$7.84 in May, 1915, and \$7.42 in May, 1914. For the month increases appeared in beef, mutton, bread, rice, beans and sugar, with decreases in eggs, milk, butter and potatoes. Coal averaged slightly

higher. Rent averaged higher in Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, but declined in Alberta.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.

There were several changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the month, the greater number of which were in the nature of increases. At the collieries of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney, N.S., the wages of labourers employed on the surface and in the mine were advanced from \$1.63 to \$1.70 per day, and other classes received various advances.

Moulders and helpers in the employ of the James Smart Manufacturing Company at Brockville received an increase of 10 per cent on piece work and day work men an increase of 25 cents per day. Conductors, motormen and brakemen of the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway at Chatham, after a threatened strike, received an increase of 2 cents per hour. At Hamilton carpenters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and sheet metal workers received various increases. Milk wagon drivers, in the employ of the Pure Milk Company and Hamilton Dairy Company received an increase from \$12 to \$13 per week with a 2 per cent commission. At Niagara Falls carpenters received an increase of 5 cents per hour, increasing the hourly rate from 45 to 50 cents. Papermakers employed in the Booth mills at Ottawa succeeded in securing a weekly 24 hour shut-down, as compared with a former rest period of 19 hours. Some labourers at Peterborough received an advance of 5 cents per hour. Fitters and drillers in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company at the same place to the number of 50, as the result of a strike, had their wages increased from \$13.75 and \$15.12½ to \$16.50. At Peterborough employees of the Quaker Oats Company numbering about 375 in all also received a 10 per cent increase. At Port Colborne employees of the Maple Leaf Milling Com-

pany and the Canada Furnace Company also received an increase in wages. Railway trainmen, conductors and baggage masters of the Canadian Northern Railway east of Port Arthur were given an increase of wages amounting to about 22 per cent. Printers at Winnipeg secured a three-year agreement, providing for some increases. Underground and surface workers at Cobalt mines received increased wages depending on the price of silver.

Firemen, deckhands, winchmen and quartermasters employed by the various British Columbia coast steamship companies have received an increase in wages of \$5 per month for each class of labour.

Agriculture.

There was on the whole an improvement in weather conditions during May, and while in some parts wet and cold weather still continued to delay operations, in most agricultural districts seeding was either wholly or partially completed. The season, however, was distinctly backward and in many districts it was expected that grain crops would be adversely affected. Hay and fruit, however, were expected to be good crops. Farm help was fairly scarce and high wages prevailed, but the situation in respect to a shortage of help was not as acute as earlier estimates had indicated. Adverse weather conditions in some districts lessened the demand for help.

In Nova Scotia, in some parts, seeding was reported about completed under favourable conditions and a shortage of labour felt more or less in a number of districts. Some parts reported cold weather with frosts. Coal companies in the Sydney district, as was the case last year, encouraged their employees to engage in gardening by giving free all the stable manure of the collieries and horses, ploughs and harrows to lighten and cheapen the work of planting.

In New Brunswick districts, backward weather was reported during the early

part of the month, but better conditions existed towards its close and seeding was well advanced. In Quebec seeding progressed favourably, weather being favourable but cold. Some districts reported heavy rains at the close of the month.

In Ontario agricultural districts heavy rains and backward weather were reported to have seriously interfered with seeding operations, and in some districts to have unfavourably affected grain crops. Hay and fruit, however, promised well. A number of districts reported a continued scarcity of farm help and high wages. In some parts the scarcity of farm help was relieved by the return to farming of a number of retired farmers and by the employment of school boys. Wages of men in some districts ran as high as \$45 to \$50 a month and of boys \$20 to \$30 per month.

In Manitoba bad weather early in the month had a serious effect upon seeding operations, but much progress was made later. Brandon reported a good demand for farm help and practically all seeding was completed under excellent conditions. The grain average, however, was expected to be smaller than last year. In other Western Provinces favourable weather conditions prevailed on the whole, though in the Lethbridge district rather dry weather was reported. Seeding here was about finished at the end of the month and there was less employment for farm help on account of farmers holding back somewhat their operations in order to estimate the character of the season. Market gardens in this district were reported suffering from lack of rain and the weather was too dry for seeding root crops. Saskatoon reported a good demand for farm help. On account of the late spring considerable land was stubbled in. No labour shortage of any extent was reported. At Regina favourable weather existed and work was well advanced. In the Prince Albert district the weather was wet and cold and agricultural operations were delayed. Moose Jaw reported a good demand for labour, with

wages running from \$45 to \$50 per month for a six to seven months' engagement. Seeding was all finished in this district at the end of the month; a smaller area than in 1915 was reported. Calgary reported seeding operations about finished.

In British Columbia agricultural districts agricultural operations were on the whole favourable, though the season was considerably later than last year. No serious shortage of labour was reported.

Fishing.

With the further advance in season and the commencement of operations on the Great Lakes and other inland waters the fishing industry in Canada showed some improvement over the conditions of the previous month, though along some parts of the Atlantic coast in the early part of the month drift ice and unfavourable weather interfered to some extent with the industry. Sydney reported very little fishing done until the latter part of the month on account of drift ice, although later on fair catches of herring were taken. At Canso improved conditions were reported. At Digby there was a scarcity of fishermen owing to enlistments. Yarmouth reported the lobster catch good, but canneries expected difficulty in disposing of the pack owing to the embargo placed on canned lobster by the French Government. At Newcastle, also, lobster fishermen were doing well, but feeling the effects of the embargo. Charlottetown reported fishing backward. St. John reported fair conditions in shad, gaspereaus and salmon.

Fishing on the lakes became fairly active. At Port Arthur fishing tugs were all actively employed raising nets and making collections from the various stations. Other points also reported fair activity.

Salmon fishing was rather poor at New Westminster, though prices remained good. From Victoria it was reported that the salmon canning industry would

soon be active on the North British Columbia coast and that the indications pointed to a busy season, some canneries which were idle last year getting ready for operation this season.

Lumbering.

Lumbering continued to give employment to large numbers of men engaged in the drives and in sawmills. Nova Scotia districts reported drives successful and most of the mills in operation. New Brunswick districts also reported drives, mostly all in safe waters, and sawmills working full time with capacity crews. In Quebec, also, activity in lumbering was marked. In the vicinity of Quebec City log driving was well advanced and a number of mills commenced cutting. Stocks in the piling yards were heavy owing to the scarcity of steamers. Sherbrooke reported all mills running and the market for lumber improving. At Three Rivers, sawmills, on account of extra high water, had not started, but were expected to commence operations shortly.

In Ontario lumbering districts, sawmills for the most part were busy. The Pigeon River mill in the Port Arthur district, after a shut-down since June last, started work, taking on several hundred men.

In Northern Saskatchewan mills were busy. At Edmonton one large mill was reported running to full capacity, but others were not operating. Logging and lumbering operations in British Columbia were on the whole very active, though at some interior points snow in the mountains and heavy rains in the valleys made mountain roads impassable and held up the supply of logs to some mills. New Westminster reported a good demand for all classes of lumber and shingles and mills were busy. At Vancouver the demand for men for lumber camps continued steady and all mills in the city were running full time. Nanaimo reported mills in the district working steadily, but not to capacity. Logging operations were active. The

lumbering industry in British Columbia was expected to be accelerated by recent legislation of the province granting aid to encourage shipbuilding, particularly lumber carriers.

Mining.

Coal mining continued active in Nova Scotia fields and improved in Alberta and British Columbia districts. The Sydney fields reported that lack of unskilled labour was seriously felt by skilled miners and by the companies and resulted in reduced outputs. There was a shortage also of vessels for carrying coal to the St. Lawrence markets, and this shortage in vessels rendered some of the collieries idle for a few days.

Lethbridge reported that the coal trade kept up to the extent of one-half the output, with prospects of a steady increase. At Edmonton coal operators had a fair month considering the season. Fernie reported local mines running to the full capacity of the staffs, with the prospect of a larger output if additional haulage hands could be procured. At Nanaimo coal mines in the city were working steadily, but other mines in the district, especially those at Cumberland, were not doing so well.

Metal mining continued to show very active conditions. In the Sherbrooke, Que., district mining in asbestos, copper and chrome ore was active. The copper mining company at Eustis rebuilt its mill destroyed by fire last fall and the Asbestos Corporation at Thetford Mines installed new machinery. In the Cobalt district activity was stimulated by the high price of silver and new discoveries in gold camps. All producing companies increased their mill capacity. There was, if anything, a shortage of help, more marked in the Porcupine camp than in Cobalt, although there was no idle labour in the latter camp. Some of the Porcupine mines had difficulty in securing truckers and trammers for underground work. During the month at a meeting of Cobalt mine managers, wages of underground

workers were voluntarily raised 25 cents a shift, and in addition a bonus of 25 cents a shift both to underground and surface men when the price of silver for the month previous averages over 70 cents per ounce. Activity was reported in the registration of mining claims in the new Kowkash district, to such an extent that the Provincial Government appointed another mining recorder, with headquarters at Fashoda.

Metal mining in British Columbia continued active. Reports from Nelson indicated active conditions, and Rossland mines and the smelter at Trail were operating steadily. The smelter at Anyox operated to full capacity and added to its plant. Some 540 men were being employed in connection with the Hidden Creek mines and about 400 in and around the smelting works. Operations at Alice Arm, north of Anyox, were also being actively carried on, there being about 300 people in the camp, to which it was expected there would be a large incursion of prospectors and working miners during the coming summer.

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing continued active in most industrial districts, and in a great many instances a shortage of labour was reported. The steel industry was active both at Sydney and Sydney Mines, where the plants worked to capacity. Large quantities of iron ore, limestone and other material were being shipped in with the expectation of larger outputs. Other manufacturing localities in Nova Scotia reported activity. New Brunswick industrial centres also reported manufacturing industries busy, and at Montreal May was reported a very good month. Manufacturers of dry goods had large orders and were considerably behind in deliveries. Manufacturers of boots and shoes and textiles were also active. Clothing factories and general foundries were not so busy.

In Ontario districts activity in manufacturing continued, though in some in-

stances handicapped by a shortage of labour. At Niagara Falls, fourteen of the principal industries reported operations either busy or very busy. Toronto factories on the whole were actively engaged. At Berlin, furniture factories, button, shirt and collar, whitewear, rubber and biscuit and confectionery factories were very busy, some of these establishments working overtime. There was a shortage of machinists, trunk and bag makers, machine hands, finishers and upholsterers in furniture factories, of ironers for shirt factories and of unskilled labourers. At Galt, also, in the same industrial district, factories were very busy with a lack of help in some instances. Guelph also reported manufacturing in a better position than for some months past, with a scarcity of help in some lines. Stratford reported all industries active, especially machine shops, sash and door factories and woollen and knitting mills. St. Thomas manufacturing establishments reported business fair, but complained of inability to get sufficient unskilled labour. Shoe workers also were scarce. Woodstock reported a great scarcity of labour and factory managers were complaining of difficulty, not only in getting new hands, but in holding old ones owing to competition of other factories. At Chatham factories were active with a shortage of labour.

Railway Construction.

Railway construction was fairly active throughout the month, but apart from a few undertakings in the West was mostly confined to maintenance, construction of terminals, sidings, etc. St. Thomas reported a scarcity of trackmen. The Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway opened the extension of its lines between Brantford and Simcoe, and it was expected the line would be running into Port Dover by July. Edmonton reported that with the exception of ballasting very little railway construction was being done. It was re-

ported that the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway would build 50 miles of new road this summer. Petitions were sent to Government and Grand Trunk Railway officials, asking for the immediate laying of steel from the completed bridge over the South Saskatchewan River into the City of Prince Albert, grading having been completed several years ago.

At Vancouver work was in active progress on the building of the new terminal for the Great Northern Railway. According to agreement with the city the company is required to pay current rates of wages and give employment to residents seeking work before bringing help from outside.

General Transport.

Conditions in general transport continued active, and earnings of railway companies showed an increase over those of the previous month. Sydney reported shipments by rail and water fairly heavy, especially in the latter part of the month, and at Halifax longshoremen were kept busy during the greater part of the month, with some little falling off later. This, however, did not cause any unemployment, as many of the men take up other employment at this season of the year.

At Quebec lack of tonnage affected lumber shipments, and also had the effect of raising the price of soft coal. Montreal reported enough large ships coming up the St. Lawrence to deal fairly with the demand for space. River and lake steamers were running steadily. Brockville reported steamboat and railway business good both in passenger and freight traffic. At Hamilton all railway and steamship lines were busy. Niagara Falls reported transportation active with some congestion of freight.

Shipments of grain kept up activity in the West, and in British Columbia shipments of ore and lumber created active conditions in both water and rail transportation.

The Trades.

Building.—A great improvement was shown in the building trades, especially in Eastern Canada. Conditions remained about the same as in the previous month throughout the West, with greater activity reported in a few localities.

Metal.—Metal trades continued very active with a great demand for machinists.

Woodworking.—Woodworkers were very busy in the East, and somewhat busier in the West.

Printing.—Printers were reported as very active in Eastern Canada and fair throughout the West.

Textile.—Textile trades in practically all localities were very active.

Clothing.—Tailors for the most part were reported as active, while garment workers and boot and shoe makers were very active.

Food and Tobacco Preparation.—Food preparation trades were very ac-

tive and an improvement was noted in the tobacco trades.

Leather.—Leather workers had a very busy month and tannery employees were also very active.

Transport.—All lines of transport reported a very active month.

Unskilled.—Unskilled labour continued to be very actively engaged, very few localities reporting unskilled labour quiet.

Canadian Trade.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for April, 1916, amounted to \$50,612,619, compared with \$28,963,756 in April, 1915, an increase of \$21,648,863. Domestic exports of merchandise for April, 1916, amounted to \$55,092,035, as compared with \$28,691,889, an increase of \$26,400,146. Increases in the exports of the products of the mine, the forest, fisheries, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise were shown.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, APRIL, 1916.

Imports entered for consumption.	April.		Exports. (Domestic.)	April.	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Dutiable goods.....	\$16,615,321	\$28,929,084	Mines.....	\$2,795,002	\$3,690,744
Free goods.....	11,776,319	21,218,746	The Fisheries.....	710,447	829,515
			The Forest.....	1,929,440	2,287,939
			Animals and their products...	3,312,498	5,112,105
			Agriculture.....	6,618,443	21,305,977
			Manufactures.....	13,221,658	21,573,078
			Miscellaneous.....	104,401	922,677
Total.....	\$23,391,640	\$50,147,830	Total Merchandise.....	\$28,691,889	\$55,092,035
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 572,116	464,789	Coin and bullion.....		
Grand total.....	\$23,963,756	\$50,612,619	Grand Total Exports....	\$28,691,889	\$55,092,035
Duty collected.....	\$5,986,662	\$9,797,265			

The following are the returns of Canadian bank clearing houses for May, 1916, with increase or decrease over May, 1915:

Locality.	May, 1916.	May, 1915.	Changes.
Halifax.....	\$ 10,365,346	8,031,552	+ 2,333,794
St. John.....	8,293,187	6,484,402	+ 1,788,785
Montreal.....	333,428,627	203,618,435	+ 129,810,192
Quebec.....	17,157,382	12,524,395	+ 4,632,987
Sherbrooke.....	2,389,708		
Berlin.....	2,483,050		
Brantford.....	2,806,081	2,078,474	+ 727,607
Fort William.....	2,213,925	1,898,416	+ 315,509
Hamilton.....	16,819,597	12,267,228	+ 4,552,369
London.....	9,139,424	7,396,129	+ 1,743,295
Peterborough.....	2,247,055	1,567,347	+ 679,708
Toronto.....	230,467,743	150,352,850	+ 80,114,893
Brandon.....	2,071,287	1,853,368	+ 218,126
Winnipeg.....	169,187,263	92,622,141	+ 70,565,122
Moose Jaw.....	3,730,978	2,476,596	+ 1,255,382
Régina.....	8,413,335	5,915,020	+ 2,498,315
Saskatoon.....	4,843,664	3,073,901	+ 1,768,763
Calgary.....	18,858,568	11,976,562	+ 6,609,006
Edmonton.....	9,724,593	7,770,732	+ 1,503,807
Lethbridge.....	2,110,429	1,359,429	+ 751,000
Medicine Hat.....	1,653,898	949,191	+ 704,707
New Westminster.....	1,259,234	1,226,709	+ 32,525
Vancouver.....	26,080,473	22,669,043	+ 3,411,430
Victoria.....	6,655,310	6,156,906	+ 498,404
Total.....	\$909,167,776	\$581,702,076	+ \$327,465,700

Canadian Revenue.—Canadian revenue for the two months ending May 31, 1916, amounted to \$33,172,754.58. The expenditure on capital account for the same period was \$12,713,304.49, and comprised \$9,733,843.16 for war purposes, \$2,794,163.13 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$185,298.20 on railway subsidies.

The bank statement for April, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$112,823,-

898, as compared with \$112,815,581 for the month of March, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for April amounted to \$402,060,955, compared with \$389,165,388 for March, 1916. Notes in circulation for April amounted to \$119,233,330, as compared with \$114,804,604 in March. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during April amounted to \$44,371,050, as compared with \$38,649,462 during March, 1916.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.

All trades were fairly well employed.

The Nova Scotia Clay Company's works at Pugwash have again resumed operations at full capacity, employing a large number of hands.

Lumbermen were well advanced with their mill work.

Halifax.

Labour conditions were active, in fact contractors and builders were unable to secure sufficient help in nearly every trade to handle the work offering.

The same conditions existed in practically every branch of industry—shortage of clerks, teamsters, factory hands and unskilled labour.

Longshoremen were busy during the

greater part of the month, but work fell off a little later. This has not caused any unemployment, however, as at this season of the year many of the men take up other work.

Work was carried on extensively on the new ocean terminals, and much progress was made during the month.

Sydney.

Labour conditions continued active, and labour generally was well employed. While there was much demand for steel products and coal, a shortage of coal vessels threw some of the collieries idle for a day or so. The fine weather gave an impetus to outside work and farming.

Building and allied trades were still quiet, although men usually employed in doing this work were busy at something else.

Transportation by rail and by water was fairly heavy, especially in the latter part of the month.

The weather though cold was fine and dry, which gave the farmers every opportunity for planting. A large amount of work was done in the last two weeks of the month.

The coal companies are this year again encouraging gardening by giving free to their workmen all the stable manure of the collieries, and horse, ploughs and harrows to lighten and cheapen the work of planting.

Very little fishing was done until the latter part of the month, because of the drift ice on the shore. Since the departure of the ice considerable herring have been taken.

Truro.

All branches of labour were fully employed. There was a slight falling off in railway transportation, but not to any great extent.

Lumbermen were exceedingly busy sawing the winter cut, which was very extensive.

Seeding was about completed. The shortage of labour in that respect was met by releasing a number of soldiers for thirty days for farm work. The acreage will be fully up to last year.

Considerable building was in view, and the outlook was bright.

Business, wholesale and retail, was very satisfactory.

Westville.

There was little or no change in general labour conditions from those reported last month, and there was a heavy demand for all classes of labour.

Railway traffic returned to normal, and freights were being handled with more despatch than for the preceding month. Wholesale and retail trades also, as in the previous month, continued extremely busy.

Lumbering was active.

The different coal mines in the locality were all working full time.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

Labour conditions experienced little change from those of the previous month.

Activity was reported in carpenter, paperhanging and decorating trades, while other industries were well employed.

Fishing was backward. No local catches of cod or haddock were reported.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton.

Building trades were well employed, and the various manufacturing industries were working at full blast.

Both wholesale and retail business was more active during May than in the previous month.

Moncton.

Industrial and commercial conditions during May were very satisfactory and the volume of employed labour, owing to the natural development consequent upon spring conditions, was considerably in excess of that of the previous month. Building operations showed a considerable revival, but owing to the completion of most of the contracts for public buildings, were not expected to be on as extensive a scale as last year. Local manufacturing plants were in active operation and in some cases night shifts were employed in the endeavour to fill orders.

The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Company operating heretofore in the summer season between Point du Chene and Summerside; P.E.I., and between Pictou and Charlottetown, have sold their steamers *Northumberland* and *Empress* to the Dominion Government and the service will henceforth be conducted by the Railway Department. The initial trip of the season was made April 28.

Customs receipts at the Port of Moncton showed collections for April \$10,560.32 as against \$8,053.69 for April, 1915, an increase of \$2,506.63.

The barber establishments in the city to the number of 16 have issued a circular notice stating that after June 1 the price of shaving will be advanced from 10 cents to 15 cents and a hair cut with beard trim will be 40 cents, owing to the increased cost of all accessories and supplies.

Retail trade continued exceptionally good and wholesale trade satisfactory. Rents remained steady and houses in good demand.

In the Canadian Government railway shops the Saturday afternoon holiday again came into effect May 6 for the summer season.

Newcastle

All classes of labour were employed to the fullest extent and a scarcity of help was reported in many lines, notably

amongst skilled labour. All local industries were busy.

Sawmills on the river were working full time with capacity crews.

At a meeting of citizens held on May 3 the project of adopting the "Daylight Saving" plan in Newcastle was rejected as not being in the best interests of the working class.

Many new dwelling houses were in course of construction.

St. John.

Business generally continued to improve, and the outlook in the building line was good.

Customs receipts for April were \$349,023.19, and for the corresponding period last year \$229,819.15, an increase of \$119,204.04.

Inland revenue receipts for April, as compared with April, 1915, were \$5,174.83 greater, as follows: 1915, \$20,222.07; 1916, \$25,396.90.

Fourteen million bushels of grain were shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway through St. John during the past winter. Up to March 31 the export shipments, apart from grain and lumber, amounted to 815,555 tons, compared with 478,090 tons in the same period last year. The imports for the season show a slight drop, having been 46,822 tons this year as against 50,291 in the previous year.

QUEBEC.**Hull.**

All the sawmills were in operation and working full time. Labour was scarce and great difficulty was experienced in securing men for public works, wages going up as high as \$3 per day.

Business in general showed a substantial increase as compared with the preceding month.

Montreal.

May has been one of the best months for Montreal manufacturers and for most classes of labour since the war

broke out. Manufacturers of dry goods were so loaded with orders that they were considerably behind in deliveries. Manufacturers of clothing, furs and boots and shoes report greatly increased orders.

Boot and shoe factories have rarely been so busy in May. As a rule their spring orders are completed in April, but nearly every one of the local factories were well employed. For this reason tanneries do full work even though prices have advanced greatly in recent months.

Glove factories were working on large orders, although they find difficulty in getting all the material they want. General foundry men were not actively employed, and the market for pig iron has been quiet, but all other metal workers were being kept very busy.

Textile mills have been well employed, and the Dominion Textile Company has withdrawn all quotations for grey and bleached cottons for a time. The company had in the year ending March 31 a record year for sales and the highest net profits in its history. At the annual meeting of the company at the end of May it was stated that difficulty was being experienced in manufacturing shirtings and prints due to the shortage of dyes and chemicals. A large number of new lines which were not made in Canada before the war broke out had been added to the company's output. The company has now 10,000 looms and 464,144 spindles in operation, employing more than 7,000 hands.

At the Angus shops there were nearly as many men at work as there ever were, the employment being divided between the demands arising from the war and the ordinary repairs. The Canadian Car Company has orders for about 5,000 cars on hand, ensuring activity for some time to come.

Although ocean vessels have not come as they did before the war, enough large ships came up the St. Lawrence to deal fairly well with the demand for space. The river and lake steamers have been running constantly. Less coal is coming

from the Maritime Provinces and more is coming in lake boats from American ports. Less than one-quarter of the wheat brought down in 1915 came to the port through the Lachine Canal, but the railways brought very much more than they did last year.

The Canadian Vickers Company launched the ice-breaker "J. D. Hazen" on May 15, an event believed here to prelude the building of many ocean ships at Montreal. On the same day the addition to Elevator No. 1, making it the largest seaport elevator on earth, was started in operation.

The Cunard and Thomson lines advertised for watchmen and checkers in May, stating that preference would be given to discharged soldiers of good character.

On May 31 the Board of Control ordered notices to be sent to 1,200 city employees to the effect that their services would no longer be required after December 31. The idea is to clear out sinecures and replace unfit men appointed by the help of patronage.

Daylight saving is being strongly urged by the Board of Trade here, and other bodies are considering the question as to whether it would be advantageous to move the clock ahead for an hour. The Trades and Labour Council have declared against the principle so far as municipal regulation is concerned, but reserve their opinion on federal action.

May, 1916, was the most active month in the history of the Montreal Stock Exchange. A new record was made in customs receipts, for the harbour and in inland revenue collected. The Montreal bank clearings for the month were the best in the city's history.

Montreal.

(Woman correspondent.)

Women were very well employed during May. Labour conditions proved much better than those of the corresponding month of last year. Factory

workers have kept busy, laundries and restaurants were preparing for their busy season by increasing the number of their hands. In domestic service it has been noticed that young girls have given up good places, attracted by the pay offered in factories.

Nurses have been busy. Six new graduates have been added to the number of competent trained nurses in Montreal. The Victorian Order of Nurses reported that 12,365 visits had been made by its 63 nurses during April.

The second annual meeting of the Montreal Housewives' League took place at the beginning of May. The work done by the League in its campaign in the interest of unadulterated food and sanitary conditions in stores was discussed. Much has been done by this body in improving conditions for women working in laundries.

The Montreal Northern District of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held its annual meeting during May. Besides the usual aid given by such bodies to those in need, the W.C.T.U. has organized a service of "travelers' aid" work. During the year 2,700 trains were met and over 200 girls assisted. This work is carried on in conjunction with the Y.W.C.A. Among the several resolutions passed was one favouring prohibition; another endorsed mothers' pensions.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Social Service Guild an account of the year's work gave the following details: During the year 650 cases had been registered; 628 offers of work had come from prospective employers; 190 permanent situations were found; 275 persons given temporary employment; 26 persons were placed in homes; six given legal aid; material assistance was given to deserving cases.

The Parks and Playgrounds Association has devised many new ways of attracting children to the playgrounds and of supplying useful and pleasant amusements. In order to give them more interest in their physical drill, classes

have been formed at which they learn "Rustic" and "Folk" dances, and give demonstrations on certain days of the week.

The approach of summer has brought the question of increasing the number of playgrounds in congested quarters where the street is the usual place of recreation for the young.

The Society for the Protection of Women and Children had, during the month of April, to look after 59 women and 171 children. Twenty-six cases of non-support were brought to the notice of the authorities, as well as five desertions.

Quebec.

Building trades were all busy. Log driving was pretty well advanced and quite a number of mills commenced cutting.

Sherbrooke.

The labour market was still active. There was a scarcity of almost all kinds of labour owing to enlistments and the increasing demands in factories and on farms.

There was quite a lot of building going on.

The Eustis Copper Company at Eustis has rebuilt its building destroyed by fire last fall and was again running its mill.

All the lumber mills were running and the market for lumber was improved.

Mining in asbestos, chrome iron and copper was still active.

The closing of the Tobin Manufacturing Company at Bromptonville has made the labour market quiet in that town.

Sorel.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed. There has been much activity in industries, especially in foundries and the various shipyards.

Saw mills and shingle mills were active.

St. Hyacinthe.

The general condition of the labour market was good. Labour in general was well employed, and the supply did not meet the demand. The month was more active than the corresponding month last year. Local industries were all well employed.

Activity prevailed in all lines of the retail trade, while the wholesale business had a good month.

Weather conditions being favourable, farmers were busy seeding.

St. John's and Iberville.

Labour was well employed and all local industries reported a good month, some concerns increasing their staffs.

Navigation on the Chambly canal opened May 1 and a good many American boats have come here during the month.

Customs receipts during May were \$35,105.06, as against \$21,773.08 during the corresponding month of last year, or an increase of \$12,331.98.

Merchants and banks reported a good month.

Three Rivers.

Labour conditions as far as the building trades were concerned compared favourably with the corresponding month of last year and were better than last month. Outside labourers on paving work, as well as corporation labourers, were well employed.

The opening of navigation made the harbour busy the whole month.

Factories were all fairly active, but would have done better if they could get the raw material more easily.

There was a good demand for unskilled labourers at Cap de la Madeleine and at Shawinigan Falls. The supply was not half way up to the demand.

ONTARIO.**Belleville.**

Labour conditions were good, and there was a heavy demand for labourers and farm helpers.

The various industries were working full time, and overtime in some instances.

Berlin.

Labour conditions were very good. There was a shortage of machinists, trunk and bag makers, carpenters, machine hands in furniture factories, finishers, upholsterers, ironers for shirt factories, butchers, shippers and hand lasters, as well as unskilled labourers and girls and boys for button and shirt factories.

Furniture factories, shoe factories, breweries, robe and clothing, button, shirt and collar, whitewear, rubber factories, biscuit and confectionery, tire factory, wholesale sausage factories and foundries were all very busy, some working overtime. The building trades were fairly busy.

Wages were on the up grade in factories as well as for unskilled labour.

Brantford.

Labour conditions were very good. There were no new buildings or public works being undertaken on account of the shortage of labour.

Railways in both passenger and freight departments were busy.

Beginning June 3 the clocks of the city will be set forward one hour for the daylight saving scheme.

The chief industries, those manufacturing farm implements, etc., were very busy, but business has slackened up considerably until harvest machinery is required.

Brockville.

All classes of labour were well employed.

The supply was not equal to the demand in many classes. Activity prevailed in building.

There was exceptional activity in steel, iron, brass, motor car and carriage manufacturing.

Steamboat and railway business was good in both freight and passenger traffic.

Chatham.

The demand for labour during May exceeded that of the previous month. Many of the industrial plants were unable to secure a sufficient number of mechanics to keep up with orders secured. Bricklayers and carpenters were in great demand.

The Dominion Sugar Company was unable to secure sufficient local labour from the city labour bureau and were compelled to bring in a large number of men from outside places.

Railway freight deliveries were very large. There was a shortage of cars. Passenger traffic was only fair.

Cobalt.

Recent developments at both silver and gold mining camps have been very encouraging, especially in the number and in the value of the many new discoveries made in the gold camp and in the rise in the price of silver which stimulated the silver mining industry in Cobalt. The various producing companies in Porcupine were all striving towards a higher production by increasing their mill capacities. Chief among these are the Hollinger, which was preparing to raise the capacity of its mill to almost double the daily tonnage. The Vipond was making a start towards increasing its capacity by 50 per cent and the other companies were crowding their milling capacity to the extreme limit. In Cobalt new mining companies, or rather old ones that have been idle for some time, were preparing to re-open. Included among these are the Ophir and John Black, or what is now the People's

Mining Company. The Columbus has resumed operations and the old Cochran was being worked by the Crown Reserve Mining Company under option.

In connection with the local labour situation there was if anything a shortage of help. This condition was more marked in the Porcupine camp than in Cobalt, although there were no idle men here. Some of the Porcupine mines had difficulty in securing sufficient help, especially muckers and trammers for underground work.

Galt.

Every branch of business was having trouble in securing necessary hands.

Customs returns for April showed a slight decrease. The returns are: 1916, \$38,395.04; 1915, \$40,671.59, a decrease of \$2,276.55.

Guelph.

Labour conditions for May were very satisfactory and showed a marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year.

Building trades were well employed and metal trades had an active month with no idle men. Textile workers were particularly active, working day and night shifts with a shortage of skilled workers.

Manufacturers were in a better position than they have been for months past and a scarcity of men for some lines of factory work was reported. There was also a demand for female labour.

The various civic commissions find the carrying out of civic works retarded by the scarcity of unskilled labour.

Customs returns for May totalled \$37,936.89, being the largest revenue ever received at this port in any one month and an increase over the corresponding month of last year of \$16,073.41. Trade generally was satisfactory.

Hamilton.

The large industries continued to do well, not only on large war orders but on orders for farm implements and construction equipment.

Retail and wholesale trade was very brisk.

Building trades were all very active and master builders met all demands of trade unions on May Day. A number of trades received increased wages and other concessions.

Reports showed very little seeding had been done up to May 15, the ground being too wet, but fall wheat, hay and clover crops were reported in splendid condition. The fruit crop promised to be very good.

The scarcity of dwelling houses will be somewhat relieved by the number of small and medium sized houses being built this spring. A number of extensions to factories and warehouses were also being erected.

Work has been started on the Toronto-Hamilton highway and if the season proves an average one the road will be finished by September 1 with the exception of all bridges.

The great increase in customs house business in Hamilton is shown by the April returns, the collection being more than 50 per cent above the same month last year. The figures are: April, 1916, \$519,422.34; April, 1915, \$327,041.25; increase \$192,381.09.

The inland revenue receipts for April were \$124,272.92, compared with \$116,931.71 for the same period last year.

On account of the shortage of labour in the city, 12 aged people have left the House of Refuge and secured positions. Some have started to work for contractors, who are now willing to take anyone.

The Hamilton City Council has adopted the recommendation of the Board of Control to put into effect the daylight saving measure, whereby at nine o'clock June 4 the citizens of Ham-

ilton will be asked to put their clocks and watches on to ten o'clock. The secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association appeared before the Board of Control in the interest of the manufacturers who favoured the adoption of a provincial measure enacting the daylight saving scheme, and the majority of Hamilton manufacturers it is claimed are willing to stand behind the city if it is adopted locally.

Kingston.

Labour conditions during May were much the same as in the previous month, the demand being far in excess of the supply. A good deal of building was being done and contractors found it hard to get sufficient unskilled labour to carry on the work. All industries and factories were very active.

The City Council has decided to pave quite a number of streets this year, but it is feared that the shortage of labour will delay the work. Operations were very active along the waterfront.

Exports for April totalled \$146,229.90, an increase of \$109,396.65 over the same month of last year. Inland revenue receipts for April totalled \$8,939.12, an increase of \$3,554.16 compared with April, 1915.

Customs receipts for April totalled \$36,510.40; the amount for the corresponding month of last year was \$21,184.42. The statute labour tax has been advanced from \$1 to \$5 by a special by-law of the City Council.

The Utilities Commission have reduced the electric power rates from 5 cents, 3 cents and 1 cent per kilowatt to 3, 2 and 1 cent respectively. The latest advance in prices is that of the barber trades, the price of a shave having advanced from 10 to 15 cents.

A motion has passed the City Council to put in effect a daylight saving scheme by putting the clock ahead one hour, the same to take effect from June 1.

London.

Labour generally was in demand. All kinds of factories and foundries were very busy, advertisements appearing daily in the local papers for men. The railroads were very busy also.

The city has commenced a large programme of cement sidewalks, sewers, asphalt roadbeds, etc., and all available labourers and teams were being engaged in this work.

The building trades were an exception to general conditions, and although there was a little doing, indications for much work were poor. At least 50 per cent of the workers in these trades have drifted into other occupations. Painters and paperhangers had more than they could do on housecleaning work.

Niagara Falls.

Highly satisfactory industrial conditions continued during May. Labour was never more fully employed. Wages showed a decided upward tendency. Increases were granted by several employing concerns.

The great congestion of freight on railway lines that existed at the beginning of the month gradually relaxed, but traffic continued to be heavy.

Fourteen of the principal manufacturing concerns in the city reported "busy" or "very busy."

Orillia.

Labour of all kinds found ready employment. Some building was going on.

As the result of an agitation carried on by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a number of retired farmers have returned to work on the land. Some schoolboys also have found employment on farms for the summer. Farm wages have reached a higher point than ever before, men getting as high as \$45 to \$50 and boys from \$20 to \$30 a month.

Ottawa.

Material improvement in the labour situation was marked during May; a scarcity of labour being reported in some

cases. On the whole unemployment was at the minimum since the beginning of the war. The building trades experienced a sudden renewal of activity and carpenters in particular were busy, the outlook for the summer being pronounced promising. Machinists and iron workers generally were in demand; a scarcity of labourers was reported; pulp and paper makers were fully employed, and the other leading trades were, for the most part, active.

A scarcity of labourers threatened to interfere seriously with several civic projects. "Outside" agencies in an endeavour to secure labourers in Ottawa have offered as high as 37 cents an hour.

The month closed with the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and the machinists employed by the Ottawa Car Company both negotiating for renewal of agreements, an increase being sought in each instance.

High water in the Ottawa river interfered considerably with the Chaudiere industries during the month.

Farm labour was in big demand and was scarce.

Owen Sound.

In some lines of work the supply of labour was not equal to the demand. This was true of skilled workmen and mechanics.

Trade generally was good. Money seemed fairly plentiful.

Peterborough.

Labour conditions were better than they have been for the last two years and many of the manufacturing plants found it hard to get help.

Building trades were well employed, although the weather during the greater part of the month was unfavourable for outdoor work. There was a good demand for all classes of workers, both male and female.

Port Arthur and Fort William

Labour conditions during May were similar to those of the preceding month.

Fishermen have resumed their stations for the summer along the coasts and various islands and lakes and the fishing tugs were all actively employed in raising nets and making their collections of fish from the various stations.

In the mining district many claims have been registered in the Kow-Kash district with the result that the Provincial Government has appointed another recorder, whose headquarters will be at Fashoda.

Contracts have been signed both in Fort William and Port Arthur for the erection of new elevators and work was expected to begin inside the next month.

Sault Ste. Marie.

The commencement of the new power canal created a demand for men and wages of ordinary labour advanced 25 cents per day. The two trap rock concerns at Bruce Mines and Richard's Landing also employed many hands. Some new buildings were projected, the construction of which was expected to improve conditions in the building trades within the next few months.

Stratford.

All manufacturing concerns were busy, especially woollen and knitting factories, some of which were contemplating additions to plants.

Building trades, city outdoor workers and agricultural labourers have been somewhat quiet owing to weather conditions.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good.

Customs returns for April totalled \$25,020.67, an increase of \$6,782.83 over the same month of 1915.

Inland revenue returns were \$5,898.11, a small increase over the month of April, 1915.

St. Catharines.

The general condition of the labour market continued to show improvement. Work on the canal was proceeding steadily.

Thorold.—The general conditions of the labour market continued fair.

Pt. Dalhousie.—Labour generally was well employed during the month.

St. Thomas.

All classes of labour were in good demand, unskilled labour being particularly scarce. The scarcity was felt to a greater extent than last month because of the heavier demand for this class of labour by railroads and farmers. The railroads were experiencing some difficulty in getting suitable men to replace trackmen who have been induced to accept other positions on account of higher wage rates. A good many native Indians were employed at track work.

The building trades continued quiet, but there appeared to be a good demand for all the skilled labour offered.

Railroad traffic employees were not so well employed during the first two weeks in May as during the same period of April, but normal conditions prevailed towards the close of the month.

Wholesale trade was just fair and retail trade was not brisk.

Manufacturing establishments reported business fair, but complained of inability to get sufficient unskilled help. Shoe workers were scarce, with plenty of work on hand.

Toronto.

Labour of all classes was well employed during May, with a decided shortage in many lines. With the revival of building activity, the men engaged in the building trades, many of whom were idle earlier in the season, have found work. Painters were especially in demand.

The clothing and boot and shoe trades were active, with female labour much

needed. Railway and street railway men, express men, sailors and others engaged in transportation had plenty of work.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission is finding positions for returned soldiers as fast as applications are made. Up to May 3 positions had been secured for 714 men, of whom 383 were placed in Toronto. No difficulty has so far been experienced in finding work for returned soldiers.

Weston.—The Canada Cycle and Motor Company have secured a site of 28 acres on which they will erect a plant at a cost of \$100,000 to employ about 300 men.

York County.—The Ontario Government has approved a scheme of highway construction which will involve the expenditure of \$1,000,000 during four years. It was estimated that \$140,000 will be spent during 1916, the Government contributing 40 per cent of the total and the city and county 30 per cent each. When this scheme is completed there will be some 225 miles of good roads under the Toronto and York Highway Commission.

Toronto.

(Woman correspondent.)

Labour conditions were not changed materially during May. Practically every factory was busy, even to overtime three nights a week, and in many cases manufacturers have had to cancel orders because of inability to fill them within the stated time. The decrease in importation accounts for many of the orders.

Girls with or without experience were needed everywhere, and it was reported that many had come from Michigan to fill positions at Toronto.

The committee of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund are striving to remove one of the causes of lack of domestic servants and charwomen. Through some misunderstanding soldiers' wives

accustomed to working by the day have believed that they were not allowed to add to the family income in this way, while receiving an allowance from the Fund. This has been responsible in part for the shortage of help.

The outlook is not encouraging for fruit growers, owing to lack of help in picking and packing fruit. Some growers have sent applications to the city collegiates, hoping to get older schoolboys by offering attractive camp life for the summer.

A report from the Immigration Office states that more than 300 women from Toronto sailed for England during the month.

Windsor.

There has been a very good demand for all classes of labour, especially in some branches of manufacturing and the building trades.

The civic works department had commenced the paving of numerous streets and the construction of sewers, which will mean a great demand for unskilled labour.

The supply of labour has been sufficient to supply the demand, there being a great influx from Eastern cities and towns.

Woodstock.

There was a general shortage of skilled labour for mechanical purposes. Many factory managers were complaining of the difficulty not only of securing new hands but of holding old ones, because of the competition of the other factories.

The scarcity of labour was being felt throughout the life of the community. There were no men to be had for gardening and other summer work. Female help also was very scarce.

Farmers, too, were short-handed.

Shopkeepers reported business keeping up fairly well. Money seemed plentiful.

MANITOBA.

Brandon.

During the past month labour generally was well employed.

There has been a good demand for farm help and, in consequence, no unskilled labourer has had to go idle. While the City Council is doing no local improvement work this year, a large number of the men that usually rely on civic work have left for Eastern cities, where they have been able to obtain work at good wages.

The building trades were fairly active, though no large buildings were under way.

Practically all seeding was completed and conditions were excellent, though the wheat acreage will be smaller than last year.

Winnipeg.

Industrial conditions generally showed improvement over those of April. The building trades were more active.

Engineering trades had plenty of employment. Woodworkers were fairly well engaged, as were those employed in the clothing trade. Leather workers and those in miscellaneous class were steadily employed. There was a scarcity of unskilled British labour, but the demand for foreign labour was easily met.

The inclemency of the weather at the early part of the month had a rather serious effect on seeding operations in agricultural districts, but much progress was later made in this regard.

Winnipeg.

(Woman correspondent.)

There was a great dearth of domestics. The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau has been able to continue its average of placing one daily, but the demand exceeds all previous records. In the country the bureau reports being able to place women with children at

a slight reduction on the wages offered for an ordinary domestic. A record wage has been reached when \$1.25 per day and board was being paid by at least two employers.

The Stovel Company's building being burned May 2, several bookbindery girls were thrown temporarily out of work. At the time of the fire 50 girls were employed. The company were doing business the day following the fire in a detached portion of their concern, so that they have averaged 16 girls working during the month. Many of their staff were taken on by other bookbindery firms. The bookbinders were otherwise well employed, working full time.

Laundries and other factories were fairly busy, but the City's Bureau states that it is quite easy to fill ordinary demands for any such labour as is required, with one or two exceptions, who either offer low wages or where the condition of the workroom makes it an undesirable place in which to work.

Garment factories were working with full staffs, full time and sometimes overtime.

Tailoresses, milliners and dressmakers were well employed, as are also retail clerks. Good sales ladies were in demand and the number in stores and offices was increasing on account of women taking men's places.

Teachers were well employed, and many of the city teachers will go into playground work during school vacation.

Nurses are fairly busy; the number on the waiting list at the Registry, however, was larger than in the winter, the average being 18 for the month.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Moose Jaw.

There was a good demand for labour during May, principally for work on farms. Wages for this class of work run from \$45 to \$55 per month for an engagement lasting six or seven months.

There was a scarcity of men in most lines. Plasterers, stonemasons and carpenters, however, do not find ready employment, but other lines such as painters, harness makers and machinists were in demand.

Seeding was all finished in May and a smaller area put in crop than in 1915. Growth was somewhat backward, but heavy rains around May 25 gave it a good start. The crop has germinated well and only requires some warm weather to make rapid growth.

Some work trains were started during the latter part of the month. These will work on ballast as the heavy snow of the past winter left the track in poor condition.

Prince Albert.

Labour conditions were very quiet. Lumber mills commenced operations and were running day and night shifts, and will probably do so all season. This is practically the only industry of any extent operating in the district and gives work to a large number of men, chiefly of the foreign element.

The month was very cold and wet during the latter part and warm weather was greatly needed. Acreage was expected to be much the same as last year. Around the city there was an increased tendency to cultivate vacant lots for gardening, and quite a number of householders were keeping chickens as a source of profit.

Regina.

Labour was fully employed. Bricklayers had to be brought from other places. Carpenters were all working, and unskilled labour was very busy.

Railways were fairly busy, a large amount of freight being moved East.

The Imperial Oil Company were making good headway with their new refining plant. About 1,000 men were employed on this work, which has absorbed all the idle labour in the locality.

Farmers in the district had all their wheat sown, and were busy with oats. The weather has been fine but cold up to the last week of the month, when three days' rain started all the different crops growing well.

Saskatoon.

Normal conditions prevailed in the labour market in a general way. Some branches of the building trades were quiet, but these trades were temporarily seeking other lines of employment.

Some building operations were going forward in the rural districts. A shortage of lumber was reported from some outlying localities. Retail prices of lumber have been advanced from \$3 to \$10 a thousand.

There was a good demand for farm labour all through the seeding season.

Seeding was well advanced. On account of the late spring, considerable land has been stubbled in. General rain over the locality has contributed to a good growing season so far. There has been no labour shortage of any account.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

There was little change in the labour situation during May. There were still a number of unemployed, mostly building mechanics. Apart from the building trades other classes of labour were fairly well employed. There was, however, every indication of an increased demand for building mechanics in the rural districts, quite a few contracts having been awarded for rural schools and other buildings.

A meeting of the Board of Trade and representatives of labour, farmers and others discussed certain industrial conditions likely to arise in Canada at the close of the war and agreed on the following suggestions which will be forwarded to the proper authorities: (1) That municipal labour bureaus be established in all large centres in Canada.

(2) That the Dominion Government be requested to establish a central labour bureau which will co-operate with the municipal labour bureaux. (3) That the Dominion Government be requested to compile statistics showing the occupation of all the soldiers at the time of enlistment. (4) That the Dominion Government maintain the soldiers on their return from the front until such time as they are absorbed in the industrial life of the community.

Seeding operations in the district were reported about completed.

Edmonton.

There was a small surplus of labour at the close of the month, composed principally of foreigners who found it difficult to procure employment. There was no building going on in the city, but a number of the building trades found employment in the country at their regular occupation, while others secured work in other lines. The demand for farm labour continued fair, with the supply equal to the demand.

Retailers reported a fair month, and wholesalers did a good country business, especially in the Peace river country along the line of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, which was put in operation this spring.

Farmers were very busy seeding. The season is two or three weeks later than usual and the weather was rather cold. The acreage under crop will not be as large as last year.

One large sawmill was running to full capacity; the others have not been started this season.

Mine operators had a fair month considering the season of the year.

Lethbridge.

For the first half of the month employment conditions remained much the same as during April, but at the end of the month, owing to a very dry spell, there were more men idle as farmers

were going slower, waiting to estimate the character of the season.

The coal trade was keeping up to the extent of one half the output with the prospects of a steady increase.

The city had a little work in hand in extension of sewers and other repairs. There was no building. Flour mills were busy.

Farmers had about finished seeding, and at the end of the month there was less activity on farms and less employment for farm help.

The weather was too dry for seeding for root crops. Market gardens were suffering for want of rain. Poultry raising was receiving great attention.

Medicine Hat.

Labour conditions during May continued very satisfactory, showing a slight improvement over the previous month. There were none who wanted work out of employment.

There was very little activity in the building trades.

Nearly all the local industries reported activity.

Wholesale and retail trade was good.

Grain growing is being carried on by the farmers in this district on a larger scale this year, owing to the large crop reaped last year. Seeding was practically all finished.

Dairying was being carried on quite successfully. A large quantity of butter and eggs was being shipped to British Columbia. Poultry raising was also being carried on with good results.

The Dominion Harvester Company plant was burned to the ground on Thursday night, April 20, about 6.30 o'clock, and the building is a total wreck. The building and contents were valued at between \$75,000 and \$80,000, which included some \$10,000 worth of shells. The insurance on the building and contents was \$53,000, while the shells were fully covered against loss.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Fernie.

Employment during May showed a slight improvement over April.

Commercial activity continued to be very fair with respect to railway freight and passenger traffic, while the volume of business transacted in wholesale and retail trades was if anything better than during the preceding month.

The coal mines in the immediate vicinity of Fernie were being operated to the full capacities of the staffs employed. Operations in this industry would assume considerably greater proportions, it is claimed by the operators, but for the shortage of certain classes of labour, *i.e.*, haulage hands. It is maintained if an adequate supply of drivers (one subdivision of the haulage hands) could be obtained, employment in the mines operated by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company (Fernie and Michel) could be given to approximately 400 additional men, thereby increasing the output for this company alone some 1,500 tons daily.

Additional orders to this amount were being held in hand by the company and every endeavour was being made to obtain the additional staff, and if same is obtained, operations in the local mines will be carried on to full capacity during the summer months, which is usually the dull season in all coal mining communities.

Nanaimo.

There was not much change in the labour situation, and there was still a large number of idle men looking for work.

Business men, wholesale and retail, reported business as very quiet, there being very little demand for anything outside of the actual necessities of life.

Sawmills of the district were working steadily, but not to capacity. Logging camps were mostly in full swing.

- Coal mines in the city worked steadily, but other mines in the district have not done so well, especially those at Cumberland.

Nelson.

Labour conditions were somewhat improved. There were very few idle men and some of the mills and mines claimed they were having difficulty in securing men. Prospects for building trades were much brighter than at the same time last year.

New Westminster.

There was a slight improvement in the employment of labour, although no new work of any magnitude was opened up. The number of unemployed was materially reduced by enlistments and departures to other fields. Increased activity in logging, lumbering, agricultural and fishing operations all helped considerably.

A certain amount of building, alterations and repairs incident to the season was also noticeable as well as a certain amount of city work.

Fishing was rather poor, although prices remained good.

The lumbering industry was active with a good demand for all classes of lumber and shingles.

Factories were all fairly busy and were nearly all running full time.

Building was still slack and was likely to remain so for some time.

Prince Rupert.

Very little change took place in the labour market during May. Practically all idle men have been picked up by mining interests and lumbering firms in the outlying districts.

The tourist trade from the south to Alaska was beginning to open up, improving local trade and causing an increase of traffic over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Longshoremen report-

ed business a little better than a year ago.

Another attempt is being made by the Grand Trunk Pacific to lease the dry-dock to an eastern firm. An engineer spent several days in the city inspecting the wharf and conferring with the City Council as to inducements either in the way of a bonus or free light, power, water, exemption from taxes, etc. No report has yet been given to the public as to the outcome.

The canneries along the Skeena and elsewhere in the district were preparing for the season's work. A new cannery was being erected at the north passage to the Skeena.

The lumbering industry in the district was very brisk. There is a demand for clear spruce for shipment abroad. A new mill was being erected on the Queen Charlotte Islands, and was expected to be in operation in a short time.

During the earlier part of the month the fishing industry was good, but later there was a slight dropping off and prices were higher with a greater demand.

Demands were still coming in for men from different mining centres.

Vancouver.

In a general sense there was a slight improvement in employment over previous months of this year, and there were decidedly less men unemployed than at the same season last year. But there is no shortage of labour in any line, and in some occupations, such as building, there was some unemployment, due to little activity in those trades.

Relief is still being given by the city to 200 families and 80 single men (the latter are all infirm) at an approximate monthly cost of \$3,000.

A by-law providing for the closing of all stores at 6 p.m. the first five days in each week is being considered by the City Council.

The same body is also considering the granting of trades licenses for coal and

wood dealers to ratepayers and voters only. It is pointed out that if this proposal is adopted it will debar Orientals from engaging in those businesses. Many Orientals are at present in the wood supply industry.

Customs returns for April totalled \$466,816.20, as compared with \$297,515.56 for the corresponding month last year. The figures of the Assay Office showed an increase of 10 per cent over April last year.

The new Dominion Government elevator was tested with two carloads of wheat. It is expected that wheat from the prairies will be routed through here next fall, and the completion of the elevator is looked upon as an important event in the development of the economic life of the seaport.

Civic estimates for the year have been finally adopted, all departments being heavily reduced as compared with previous years. Only absolutely necessary new work is to be undertaken by the city this year.

Vancouver.

(Woman correspondent.)

The improvement in labour conditions for women noted in March and April was maintained during July. Most of the seasonal trades were active, with a little difficulty experienced in filling positions with skilled workers in some trades, particularly operators for garment making.

The improved conditions were not due to an increase in the demand for labour, but to a decrease in the supply, many women having left the city. Where the demand showed an increase over the demand for a similar period of last year, such as operators, the cause was due to war orders for clothing.

In particular employments, reports show that during the past month a decrease in the supply of domestic help made somewhat difficult the filling of all positions offered. Wages for domestic help showed a slight increase, from

\$12 to \$25 being offered for general help.

The demand for cooks, housemaids or nursemaids was very low, the usual call being for general help.

In factory employments, while very little increase in demand was noted, all employed were fully occupied. Garment workers, dressmakers and milliners were busy, sales clerks, boot and shoe workers, candy workers, laundry workers and those working on the manufacture of tins were fully occupied.

The demand for stenographers and office assistants remained low, the positions offered being chiefly of a temporary nature, or substitute work. A few women have been taken into some of the local banks to fill the places left vacant by young men who have enlisted. Telephone operators were fully occupied, but no learners were being taken into the school.

The reduction of the teaching staff of the schools of the city was under consideration by the Board of School Trustees, as an endeavour to reduce expenditure; the estimates for school year submitted to the City Council by the School Board having been considerably reduced, making economy necessary.

Victoria.

Labour conditions remained practically unchanged during May from those of the previous month. Building trades and unskilled labour continued quiet, while in nearly all the metal trades work was brisk, with fair prospects for the immediate future.

In future all outside employees of the city will be placed on full time, and the alternative shift system which has been in force since last September has been abolished, having proved unsatisfactory.

The salmon canning industry will shortly be in full swing on the northern British Columbia coast, and the indications are that there will be increased activity this year, as at least two canneries which have been idle for the past two years are to resume operations this season.

The Saanich Municipal Council has refused the request of the outside labourers for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per eight-hour day. The latter figure was the rate paid previous to the war.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING MAY, 1916.

DURING the month of May, 1916, three applications were received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In two of these cases Boards were established by the Minister; the third application being under consideration at the close of the month. In connection with an application received during the preceding month,* namely that of the commercial telegraphers employed by the Western Associated Press, Limited, members of Canadian Leased

Wire Division No. 52 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, proceedings were held in abeyance to permit of negotiations which resulted in the necessity for any action by the Department being obviated.

The three applications above referred to are as follows:

An application was received on May 10 from the employees of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, at Stellarton, N.S., to the number of 1,000. The dispute related to wages, hours and conditions of employment. A Board was established by the Minister on May 15

*See May, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1192.

and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge E. Coatsworth, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wm. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., the company's nominee; and Mr. R. H. Murray, Halifax, N.S., the employees' nominee. The investigation by the Board was under way at the close of the month.

An application was received on May 11 from the street railway employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, being members of Division No. 685 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 27 directly and five indirectly. The application gave as the cause of the dispute the employees' demand for a written agreement with the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and for increased wages, also that motormen should be provided with seats. A Board was established by the Minister on May 17, Mr. F. W. Frank, Brantford, Ont., and Mr. Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, Ont., being

appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the Commission and of the employees respectively. On May 23 the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., as chairman, this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board. The investigation by the Board was under way at the close of the month.

On May 29 an application was received from the employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Trail, B.C., members of Trail Mill and Sheltermen's Union No. 105 of the Western Federation of Miners. The application stated that 1,200 employees were directly affected and 50 indirectly, and pertained to the employees' demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. A copy of the proposed schedule of agreement was attached to the application. At the close of the month the application was under consideration by the Minister of Labour.

WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION AND DISTRICT 18, U.M.W.A.—SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AT MICHEL, B.C.

THREE disputes between the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and certain of its employees at Michel, B.C., were referred during the month to the Permanent Conciliation Committee appointed under the existing agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18, United Mine Workers of America, and covering many important collieries in South-eastern British Columbia and Southern Alberta. The independent chairman named by the Minister of Labour at the request of both parties was the Honourable Mr. Justice Edward P. McNeill, of Macleod, Alberta. The text of the committee's findings in each case is printed below. Disputes at mines at

Lethbridge, Alberta, and Taber, British Columbia, were also dealt with, but the findings of the committee had not reached the Department at the close of the month.

Yardage Dispute.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute at Michel Mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

This is a claim on behalf of certain miners to be allowed payment for what is known as "yardage," and was considered by a joint committee appointed under the provisions of the agreement now in force between District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America and

the Western Coal Operators' Association.

Following the provisions of the agreement the claim was made in writing, and is stated as being "for yardage on what is known as No. 3 main slope, old No. 3 mine." Admitting the necessity of bringing the claim within the four corners of the agreement the claimants before the joint committee based their claim upon the following clause:

Michel Colliery, No. 3 Mine—

Mining rate: 57¾ cents per gross ton.

Yardage: levels and parallels \$1.75 per lineal yard.

Even if former decisions were not binding as precedents as they appear to be by the agreement it seems abundantly clear that the agreement contains and provides no rate for payment of yardage in connection with slopes as such and the discussion in connection with this dispute makes it clear that no rate could fairly be prescribed in view of the great variance in the work required to be performed in driving slopes. As a fact the rate paid for yardage in slopes very frequently and almost invariably exceeds the yardage rate of \$1.75 provided in connection with levels. The claimants contended that the place in question called by them a slope served the same purposes as a level and therefore should be paid the same yardage rate and the fact that the place was subsequently used in the progress of mining for a purpose similar to a use made of a level was relied upon.

The actual work done by the claimants was of a character not distinguishable from ordinary mining work in a room and apparently was performed for a very considerable distance without the claimants entertaining any expectation of payment of yardage, and it would not appear equitable in the absence of any extra labour occasioned during the performance of the work for example by reason of the working place being narrowed as is usual in entries or in

changing a room into an entry or other similar place that the place could by reason of some future use be magically changed so as to entitle a workman who has been paid the full mining rate during the progress of his work to successfully demand at some more or less indefinite future time an extra payment such as yardage.

It follows that these claims must be disallowed.

Dated at Macleod, May 4, 1916.

(Sgd.) EDW. P. MCNEILL,
Chairman.

Signed on behalf of the operators.
I concur.

(Sgd.) W. F. MCNEILL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Association.

On behalf of the miners.
I do not concur.

(Sgd.) DAVID REES,
International Board Member,
United Mine Workers of America.

Timbering Dispute.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute at the Michel Mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

This is a claim on behalf of certain miners to be paid for certain "timbering" and is based on the clause in the agreement now in force between District No. 18 United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators Association, as follows:

"Timbering: \$1.00 per set, with lagging and centre post when required by the company; \$2.00 per set for heavy timbers used in partings. Room timbers shall not be over 8 inches in diameter. Levels, inclines and slope timbers shall not be over 12 inches in diameter. Anything above that size shall be considered "heavy timbers".

and paid for at the rate of \$1.50 per set."

The timber provided by the company appears to have consisted of pieces most of which were 8 inches or under in diameter but some of which exceeded 8 inches in diameter.

It appears also to be a fact that after timber is set in the progress of the mining work it is and practically always in this mine has been usual to measure same by measuring the top piece or boom only and if this piece exceeds 8 inches in diameter to classify and pay for the set under the provisions quoted respecting "heavy timber."

The clause regarding "timbering" quoted from the agreement was doubtless drawn and settled, both parties having in mind this practice as to measurement and payment.

It also appears that miners relying upon this practice have when timbers of different sizes are at hand resorted to the practice of selecting the larger pieces for the boom, thus obtaining an advantage in measurement. At the same time it was admitted that ordinarily it is good mining practice to place the heavier timber in the boom, that being the point of greatest strain if any.

Apparently perceiving this practice on the part of the miners, and also with a view to gaining an advantage in the measurement, the company ordered the miners in question to use the heavier timber as posts. At the same time the company urges as an additional reason for their order their desire based on experience gained in the older portions of the mine to have the posts in the portion of the mine in question heavy.

There can be no doubt but that the provision of the agreement contained in the following words,

"Management of mine—

"The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right,"

confers on the company the undoubted right to give orders of the kind above referred to and it is equally without doubt that such orders should and must be obeyed by the men and that departure from obedience to such orders should surely not entitle a man to be paid extra for unauthorized work.

But the orders in question clearly required the men to use "heavy timbers" in some part of the "set," and it would be manifestly unfair if the company could be permitted to exact the extra work of setting heavy timbers anywhere without compensating payment by taking advantage of a method of measurement which by long usage had become recognized as a mutual right.

It would seem therefore that some solution must be reached which recognizes the right of the company to give orders and the right of the men to be paid for any extra work resulting from obedience to such orders.

Clearly the timbering provision quoted did not contemplate such a state of affairs, it being apparently worded having in mind the method of measurement already indicated, and also having in mind the practice in the absence of contrary orders on the part of the miner of selecting the largest piece for a boom.

This joint committee does not appear to have any right or power to make a rate for the extra work of using and placing heavy timbers as posts only nor would it appear that a rate could be arrived at by attempting to calculate a proportionate rate in view of the varying length of the pieces comprising a "set" in working places of varying widths and heights, and if this view is right then the matter must be left for agreement between the miner performing the work and the company.

It must be borne in mind that the company is bound to supply suitable timbers and therefore has the selection of the sizes in the first instance, and if it supplies and orders the use of "heavy timbers" as posts it should be willing to pay a compensating rate for same.

The claimants on the occasions in question were supplied in all with 84 pieces of timber; of these 37 were over eight inches, and 47 eight inches and under. Of the 37 heavy timbers twelve were used in placing four sets. Of the remaining 25 apparently seven were placed in booms (the claim being for eleven heavy timbers in all in booms), leaving 18 pieces which were properly used as posts.

The claimants should be paid at the rate of \$1.50 per set rate for heavy timbers for the four sets.

The claimants should also be paid something, the amount of which this committee has no power to determine, for the 18 pieces properly and in accordance with orders used as posts. We recommend a payment of \$3.50 for this extra work without, however, assuming to suggest same as a rate.

It is suggested that there may have been a practice in vogue at the time of drafting the timbering clause in question entitling the company to have heavy timbers used as posts or legs without extra payment. It is, therefore, declared this decision is reached without considering such a practice and should not therefore necessarily be binding in any future case in which such a practice may be shown.

Dated at Macleod, May 4, 1916.

(Sgd.) EDW. P. McNEILL,
Chairman.

Signed on behalf of the operators.
I concur.

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Association.

On behalf of the miners.
I concur.

(Sgd.) DAVID REES,
International Board Member,
United Mine Workers of America.

A "Make-up" Dispute.

IN THE MATTER of a dispute arising at the Michel Mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited.

This is a claim by certain miners for the difference between wages earned and the minimum rate of \$3.00 per day, and is based on the clause in the agreement now in force between District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and Western Coal Operators, as follows:

"Minimum rate—

"When a miner's working place becomes deficient, owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift, the company shall pay him a sufficient amount to secure him the said minimum, providing he has done a fair day's work."

In a former decision dealing with a similar claim, it was very shortly and properly declared that three things must be established by the claimants in order to have such claims allowed, namely:

- (1) That the miner did not earn the minimum wage of \$3.00 per shift;
- (2) That the miner during the time for which the claim was made had done a fair day's work;
- (3) That the miner was prevented from earning the minimum wage owing to abnormal conditions existing where the work was done.

In these claims it is admitted the first of these conditions was met, namely, that these miners did not earn the minimum wage, but it is contended the remaining two conditions are not met.

The facts appear to establish the work was in a cross-cut which the workmen had been instructed to drive eight and one-half feet wide. This width was maintained for a distance, and then the

workmen admit narrowing the cross-cut, but claim it was a usual practice to do so in order to "get through" more speedily, and they assert that in doing so it did not occur to them they were disobeying orders.

A little farther on in the cross-cut during the absence of some of these claimants another miner was employed on the work and he drove the full ordered width, and while working in the place earned more than the minimum wages. It is admitted that this miner was a highly experienced workman, and that he might have found conditions on his arrival such as to give him an advantage, but while admitting this possibility the company does not regard it as probable and no evidence was produced to establish it. After the work was resumed by the claimants they again narrowed the working place to as narrow as five and one-half feet and so continued to completion.

The claimants contend the reason they failed to earn the minimum rate was they had encountered a hard place in the seam of coal and that this constituted the abnormal condition, and it is admitted there was a hard place in the seam of coal in the room off which the cross-cut was turned, but it was also conceded this hard coal was on the opposite side of the room from the beginning of the cross-cut.

It is further admitted, and indeed is obvious, that under ordinary conditions men could not earn as high a rate of wages at a working face $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide as they could at one $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, so that some portion at least of the deficiency in earning must be attributed to the narrowed working which was the

workmen's own act and clearly not an abnormal condition, and emphasis is placed on the fact that the independent workman working about the centre of the cross-cut at the prescribed width encountered no abnormal conditions and did earn in excess of the minimum wage.

It is regrettable there is no way of ascertaining at what stages of the work the lessened earnings occurred and that the rate of earning at the beginning of the work cannot be estimated, and it is equally regrettable that the workmen do not appear to have drawn the attention of any over-man to any abnormal conditions during the progress of the work which would seem to have been a natural thing to have done in anticipation of lessened earnings.

It was admitted that the presence of harder coal in the seam would in all likelihood have occasioned the use of an increased quantity of powder, and statements were produced to show that these claimants used a comparatively small quantity of powder during this particular work.

While the claimants may be quite right in their contention regarding the practice of narrowing cross-cuts it surely must follow they do so at their own risk as to reduced earnings and more particularly so if they do so contrary to orders. It might be suggested that the main reason for their desire to get through is with the view to more speedily returning to the work in the rooms which is of course more profitable, but it would surely be most inequitable to compel the company to submit to a disregard of the ordered method of working and at the same time to be compelled to pay extra.

The inferences therefore appear unanswerable, and to be that the lowered earnings resulted from the claimants' own unauthorized narrowing of the working or other causes within their own control and not from any abnormal conditions shown, and that it must be held they have failed to establish their claims.

Dated at Macleod, May 4, 1916.

(Sgd.) EDW. P. McNEILL,
Chairman.

Signed on behalf of the operators.

I concur.

(Sgd.) W. F. McNEILL,
Commissioner,
Western Coal Operators' Association.

On behalf of the miners.

I do not concur.

(Sgd.) DAVID REES,
International Board Member,
United Mine Workers of America.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING MAY, 1916.

INDUSTRIAL conditions in certain localities were appreciably disturbed during May by the existence of 17 disputes, four of which were carried over from April. As a result of the 13 new disputes occurring in May, 38 establishments and 2,007 employees were involved; adding to these the four firms and 1,397 employees affected by the disputes carried over from April gives a total of 42 establishments and 3,404 employees involved in the 17 disputes on record as existing during May. The time losses occasioned by the 13 May disputes amounted to 17,712 working days, while those resultant from the four April disputes were 8,992 working days, or an estimated total of 26,704 working days lost to the employees affected by the 17 disputes. The minimum and maximum duration of the May disputes was from three to twenty-six days. Settlements were amicably effected in the case of the four April disputes; seven of the May disputes ended during the month, while in the case of two others no definite settlement was reported to

the Department, but they were regarded as having become ineffective owing to the places of the strikers being filled.

Disputes beginning before May.

New disputes in May, 1916. — The table below indicates the trades affected by the disputes beginning during May:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Building	2	15	60
Metal	3	3	300
General transport	6	15	994
Miscellaneous trades ...	1	4	53
Unskilled labour	1	1	600
Total	13	38	2,007

Four of the disputes carried over from the April record ended during May. These were:

Miners, Stellarton, N.S.—On April 18, 1916, miners to the number of 1,188 employed in the mines of the Acadia Coal Company at Stellarton, N.S.,

ceased work on their demand for increased wages being refused. The strike terminated as a result of the men voluntarily deciding to apply for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work was resumed in the mines on May 8.

Machinists, Peterborough, Ont. — Thirty-nine machine fitters and drill hands in the employ of the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough, Ont., ceased work on April 19 owing to their demand for an increase in wages of 75 cents per day being refused. The dispute was amicably settled by the employees accepting the company's offer of 25 cents per day. Work was resumed on May 19.

Cigar Makers, London, Ont. — On April 17, 130 cigar makers in the employ of John McNee & Sons, cigar manufacturers, at London, Ont., ceased work to enforce their demand that the management dismiss a foreman in the factory. The company refused to dismiss the foreman. The employees eventually returned to work on May 10, the company retaining the foreman in their employ.

Grain shovellers, Port Arthur, Ont. — On April 28, grain shovellers to the number of 40 employed at Elevator "D," owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Port Arthur, Ont., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. Their action was followed May 1 by the grain shovellers in four other elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William. The strike was brought to a close on May 5 by the employees accepting the terms offered them by a committee representing the owners of all the elevators affected. (See reference to dispute affecting four other elevators.)

Disputes beginning during May.

Carpenters, St. Catharines, Ont. — A strike affecting the carpenters employed by 14 firms, members of the building exchange at St. Catharines, occurred on May 2, as a result of the refusal of these

firms to accede to the demand of the carpenters for an increase in wages from 43 to 50 cents per hour. The dispute was unsettled at the end of the month.

Carpenters, Quebec, Que. — Twenty-five carpenters in the employ of the Deakin Construction Company, Limited, working on an extension to the Ross rifle factory at Quebec, ceased work on May 12 owing to their demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents being refused. The strike was unsettled at the end of May.

Machinists, Brantford, Ont. — One hundred machinists in the employ of the Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., ceased work on May 1, owing to their dissatisfaction with a foreman in the establishment. After several conferences between the company and the strikers' representatives, a settlement was effected on May 10 to the satisfaction of the men.

Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and car repairers, Hamilton, Ont. — One hundred employees of the mechanical department of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway went on strike on May 20 as a result principally of the company refusing to put into effect on March 1 an increase in wages awarded by a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The company put the award into effect on May 1 instead of March 1, and as a protest the men ceased work. The dispute was unsettled at the end of the month.

Gas workers, Winnipeg, Man. — One hundred gas workers in the employ of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike on May 20 on account of the dismissal from the company's employ of one of their fellow employees. The company, however, refused to reinstate the dismissed employee, and the men resumed work on May 30.

Grain shovellers, Port Arthur and Fort William. — On May 1, grain shovellers to the number of 120, employed at the Dominion Government grain ele-

vator and the Thunder Bay Elevator Company's elevator at Port Arthur; the Eastern Terminal elevator and the Grain Growers' elevator at Fort William, Ont., ceased work demanding an increase in wages from 28 to 30 cents per hour. After several conferences between a committee representing the owners of the elevators and the strikers' representatives, the men returned to work on May 5. The demand of the strikers for increased wages was not acceded to, but the shovellers at the Dominion Government elevator were placed on a monthly salary basis of \$75 per month, with overtime at the rate of 28 cents per hour. It was reported that the management of the other elevators affected would also adopt the monthly salary plan.

Freight truckers, Port Arthur, Ont.—About 100 freight truckers employed on the docks of the Canadian Northern Railway at Port Arthur, Ont., went on strike on May 2 demanding increased wages. The strike ended on May 5 by the company filling the places of the strikers.

Teamsters, Montreal, Que.—On May 1,500 teamsters employed by the Dominion Transport Company and the Shédden Forwarding Company went on strike for an increase in wages from \$2.15 to \$2.50 per day. After several conferences between representatives of the cartage companies and the teamsters, the latter resumed work on May 13, accepting the companies' offer of \$2.25 per day.

Dairy drivers, Vancouver, B.C.—On May 5, 60 dairy drivers employed by four dairy companies, namely, the Standard Dairy Company, Pure Milk Dairy Company, the Valley Dairy and Turner's Dairy, ceased work owing to

dissatisfaction with certain conditions of their employment. Several conferences between the representatives of the dairies and the drivers failed to effect an amicable settlement. The strike was reported ineffective owing to the companies filling the places of the drivers.

Teamsters, Hamilton, Ont.—Fourteen teamsters employed by the Grant Cartage Company at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike on May 8 for an increase in wages from \$12 to \$14 per week. The company refused to grant the demand but offered the men \$13 per week, which was accepted. The teamsters resumed work on May 12.

Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man.—About 200 teamsters employed by the Manitoba Cartage Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Express Company at Winnipeg, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. The dispute was still unsettled at the end of May.

Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alberta.—On May 16, 53 restaurant employees (cooks, pantrymen, waiters, waitresses and dishwashers) employed in four restaurants, namely, the Arcadia Café, We Should Worry Café, Phoenix Café and the Broiler Café, went on strike for increased wages. The dispute was unsettled at the end of May.

Labourers (Welland Canal), Thorold, Ont.—On May 1, about 600 labourers employed on the Welland Canal construction work in the vicinity of Thorold, Ont., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. The dispute ended by the men returning to work on May 8 at the rate of wages prevailing prior to the strike.

TABLE OF TRADES DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING MAY, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Firms	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO MAY, 1916.								
Mining— Miners	Stellarton, N.S...	Increased wages.....	1	1188	April 18..	May 7...	Men returned to work pending award of Conciliation Board	
Metal— Machinists....	Peterborough, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	39	" 19..	" 19...	Negotiations	Compromise
Food and Tobacco Preparation— Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Objection to foreman...	1	130	" 17..	" 10...	Employees returned to work	In favour of employers.
General Transport Grain shovellers (C.P.R. elevator "D")	Fort William, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	40	" 28..	" 5...	Negotiations	In favour of employers
DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING MAY.								
Building— Carpenters	St. Catharines....	Increased wages.....	14	35	May 2...	.....	Unsettled	
"	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages.....	1	25	" 12...	.....	Unsettled	
Metal— Machinists	Brantford, Ont...	Objection to language used by foreman	1	100	" 2...	May 11...	Negotiations	In favour of employers
Machinists, boiler- makers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	100	" 20...	.....	Unsettled	
Gas workers....	Winnipeg, Man...	Alleged discrimination in the dismissal of certain employees	1	100	" 22...	May 30...	Employees returned to work	In favour of employers
General Transport— Grain shovellers (Eastern terminal elevator, Thunder Bay Elevator Coy's elevator, Grain Growers' elevator and Dominion Government elevator)	Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	Increased wages.....	4	120	" 1...	" 5...	Negotiations.....	In favour of employers
Freight truckers (C.N.R.) Dock	Port Arthur, Ont.	Increased wages.....	1	100	" 2...	" 5...	Men returned to work....	In favour of employers
Teamsters	Montreal, Que....	Increased wages.....	2	500	" 1...	" 12...	Negotiations.....	Compromise
Dairy drivers..	Vancouver, B.C..	Alleged unjust conditions of employment	4	60	" 5...	.....	Places of strikers filled....	In favour of employers
Teamsters	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	14	" 8...	May 12...	Negotiations	Compromise
Teamsters	Winnipeg, Man...	Increased wages.....	3	200	" 10...	.....	Unsettled	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades— Restaurant Employees	Edmonton, Alta..	Increased wages.....	4	53	" 16...	.....	Unsettled	
Unskilled Labour— Labourers (Welland Canal)	Thorold, Ont....	Increased wages.....	1	600	" 1...	May 8...	Men returned to work....	In favour of employers

MUNITIONS INDUSTRY INQUIRY.

Report of Commissioners Appointed by the Minister of Labour to Inquire into Certain Concerns in Toronto and Hamilton.

AS was mentioned in last month's issue of the *Labour Gazette*, a Royal Commission appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour conducted during the month of April an inquiry into conditions in Toronto and Hamilton in industries connected with the production of munitions of war, the commissioners being His Honour Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Senior Judge of the County of Wentworth; William Inglis, Toronto, manufacturer; and J. A. McClelland, Montreal, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists.

The report of the Commission was received by the Minister during the month of May and copies of the same in printed form were immediately distributed among the manufacturers and workmen concerned. The text of the findings of the Commission is as follows:

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

The commissioners appointed by Royal Commission bearing date the eleventh day of April, in the year of Our Lord 1916, to make inquiries and investigation concerning the relations between employers and employees in the industries in Toronto and Hamilton producing munitions of war, began their inquiries, pursuant to appointment, at Toronto on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April, 1916, and continued on subsequent days, hearing evidence, visiting and examining the said industries and

interviewing machinists and others working therein to such extent as was considered necessary by them and by the employers and employees interested to enable the commissioners to become fully conversant with the nature, extent and cause of the unrest existing and to make such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote amicable relations and to remove or lessen the friction which in some cases they have found does exist.

Subsequently, on the second day of May, 1916, and subsequent days by appointment, the commissioners, by similar means and to the same extent, made inquiries and investigation at Hamilton into the relations between employers and employees in that city in the industries producing munitions of war, and they find in Hamilton unrest exists of the same nature to much the same extent and due to the same causes as in Toronto.

The machinists and tool-makers are the only employees who appear to be dissatisfied, and their chief complaints are:

1. That the minimum rate paid per hour is not sufficient;
2. That the number of hours constituting a day's work should be nine hours instead of ten hours as at present prevails in several of these industries in Toronto and in practically all such industries in Hamilton;
3. That overtime should be paid for at the rate of time and a half;
4. That work on Sundays and holidays should be paid at the rate of double time;

A schedule of rules and rates in considerable detail was presented by the machinist employees belonging to labour organizations to each industry in both Toronto and Hamilton in which machinists and tool-makers are engaged, without regard to the manufacture of munitions of war, with a request to have an agreement entered into by the employers with their said employees embodying this schedule. In a considerable number of the industries in Toronto engaged in producing munitions of war as well as others not so engaged, such an agreement has been entered into, but in several large industries in Toronto and in all in Hamilton so engaged the employers have for various reasons given by them in the evidence taken by us refused to enter into it.

The commissioners, after hearing all parties, feel that they cannot recommend and they think that the machinists and tool-makers ought not to insist on the acceptance of this schedule as a whole during the continuance of the war in industries engaged in producing munitions of war.

The employees all expressed most loyally their readiness to work industriously for as many hours each day as they can stand in the production of the munitions of war as long as in the interest of the Empire's cause such effort on their part is needed, providing their demands as to wages, hours and overtime are reasonably met.

On the other side the employers, it appears to the commissioners, are quite willing to meet to a reasonable extent the wishes of the employees so far as the rate of wages per hour is concerned, and it seems probable that so far as the rate of pay for overtime is concerned no serious difficulty in most cases will be found to be in the way of an amicable adjustment. The chief difficulty in the

way of a settlement is as to the adoption of a nine hour day. As the men are willing to work as long as required and expect to work more than nine hours a day as long as necessary for the supply of munitions of war, this appears to the commissioners to be also a question of wages so far as this special work is concerned; that is, whether the tenth hour shall be paid at overtime rate or as straight time. From the employers' point of view it also involves the question of the adoption of a nine hour day after the war is over and in their regular factory work in peace times.

On this latter point the commissioners find difficulty in making a suggestion which will be likely to meet the views of both the employers and employees. The demand for a nine hour day which the commissioners find is really the true ground of the unrest is made by machinists and tool-makers belonging to organized labour and has no particular reference to industries producing munitions of war. It is a desire and an effort to establish generally in Canada nine hours as the recognized standard day's work. Of the machinists who gave evidence before us or were interviewed at the shops by us, those belonging to the unions and some others who do not so belong expressed a decided desire for the day's work to be limited to nine hours, even without overtime or Sunday work. A small minority of those who gave evidence and of those whom we interviewed in the shops, while in favour of a nine hour day in time of peace, were of opinion that the machinists ought not to raise this question during the continuance of the war. These men do not belong to the union. A few others expressed a desire for a ten hour day in order to get one hour more wages. These are also non-union men. The great majority of the machinists and tool-makers so engaged belong to organized labour.

The commissioners, however, venture to recommend the following arrangement of the points in difference:

1. That their suggestions be regarded as having reference only to the employees, machinists and tool-makers, engaged in the production of munitions of war and in making and repairing tools, implements, etc., required in such production and limited to the continuance of the war in which the Empire is now engaged, this being the limitation of duties and powers given by the Royal Commission under which this inquiry is being made.
2. That the minimum rate of pay for the machinists and tool-makers so engaged be 37½c. and 42½c per hour respectively.
3. That overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.
4. That time worked on Sundays and statutory holidays shall be paid at the rate of double time.
5. As to the request for the adoption of a nine hour working day the commissioners find themselves unable to join in a unanimous recommendation. Mr. William Inglis is of opinion that the difficulty of conducting the work of an industry partly on a nine hour day and partly on a ten hour day would be practically too unworkable, and that it would be equally difficult and unfair to expect industries only partly engaged in the production of munitions of war now running as ten hour day to change their whole business and calculation at a time when by the war and consequent scarcity of men their difficulties are increased. Mr. John A. McClelland and the chairman, from the evidence and the fact that the nine hour day has been adopted

by so many such industries without any difficulty to the management arising therefrom so far as has been discovered, recommend the adoption of nine hours as a day's work in such industries to the extent mentioned in paragraph 1 of these recommendations, stating, however, that there may be a few of these industries where special conditions of their general work may necessitate some other adjustment.

6. That in case any one or more of the employees so engaged in any such shop has or have any grievance, request, trouble or suggestion for consideration, the management of their shop shall at a reasonable time on request receive and hear a committee of not more than five of such employees, one of whom shall be the employee, or at least one of the employees, having the grievance or trouble, or desiring to make the request or suggestion, with a view to making an amicable adjustment or arrangement.

The notes of evidence taken by the stenographers of the Commission, together with the exhibits put in, are returned with and as part of this report.

All of which your commissioners have the honour to respectfully submit.

Dated at Hamilton this sixth day of May, A.D. 1916.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,

(Sgd.) WM. INGLIS,

(Sgd.) J. A. MCCLELLAND,

Commissioners.

Table Showing State of Employment in

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active		Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
4—Truro.....			Fair	Active	V active	V active	Active	
5—Westville.....	Active		Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Active	Active	V active	Active	Fair	
8—Moncton.....			Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active	
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	V active			
10—St. John.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			Quiet	Quiet	V active	Active	Active	
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
15—Sorel.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
17—St. Johns & Ierville.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
18—Three Rivers.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Bellefleur.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	
21—Brantford.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
22—Brookville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
23—Chatham.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
24—Cobalt.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair	
25—Galt.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
27—Hamilton.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
28—Kingston.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
29—London.....			Fair	Active	V active	Active	V active	Active
30—Niagara Falls.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.....			Fair	Fair	V active		Active	
32—Ottawa.....			Fair	Active	V active		Active	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
34—Peterborough.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Fair	Active	Active		Active	
40—Toronto.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
41—Windsor.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
42—Woodstock.....			Active	Active	V active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			Active	Active	V active		V active	
44—Winnipeg.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			V quiet	V quiet	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	
47—Regina.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	
48—Saskatoon.....			Quiet	Fair	Active		Fair	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Fernie.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			V quiet	V quiet	Active	Fair	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
58—Vancouver.....		V active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair

Canada During the Month of May, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Active		Fair	V active
2— Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
3— Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
4— V active	V active	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	V active	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
5— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
6— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7— Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
8— V active	V active		V active	V active	V active	V quiet			V active	V active
9— V active	V active		V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
10— V active			V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	
11—			V active	V active		Active	Active		Active	Active
12— Quiet	Quiet	Fair	V active	V active	Active	V active	Active		Fair	Fair
13— V active			V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
14—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
15— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
17— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
18— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V active			Active	Active
19— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active				Fair	V active
20— V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		V active		Active	V active
21— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active				Fair	V active
22— Active	Quiet	V quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
23— Active	Quiet		Active	Active	Active				V active	V active
24— Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	V active
25— Fair	Active	V active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active		Active	Active
26— Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	V active
27— Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	V active
28— Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active		Active		Active	V active
29— V active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
30—							Active		V active	V active
31— Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
32— Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
33— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active
34— Active		Active	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
35—			Active	Active	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
36—			Active	Active	Active				V active	V active
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Fair	V active
38—	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Fair		V active	V active
39—			Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair
40—	Fair		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	Active
43—			Fair						V active	V active
44— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair
45—										
46— Quiet			Active	Active					Active	Active
47—			V active	V active	Active				Fair	Fair
48—			Active						Active	Active
49—										
50— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
51— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Active	Active
52— Fair	Quiet		Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	Active
53—										
54— Quiet			Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Quiet
55—			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet					
56— Active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair			V quiet	V quiet
57—			Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			V quiet	V quiet
58—			V quiet	V quiet					Fair	Fair
59— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
	Boot and Shoe Workers	Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
4—Truro.....	Fair	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	V active	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	V active				V active	V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....		V active	V active				Active	V active	V active
10—St. John.....		Active	Active	Active				V active	V active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
12—Montreal.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Fair	Active	Active
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	V active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair
15—Sorel.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Ibroville.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
20—Berlin.....	V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active
21—Brantford.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active	V active
22—Brockville.....	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active	Active
24—Cobalt.....									
25—Calt.....	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Active		V active	V active
26—Cueph.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		V active	Active	Active
27—Hamilton.....	Active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair		V active	V active	V active
28—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....									
31—Orillia.....		Fair	Fair			Active		V active	V active
32—Ottawa.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	V active	Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
35—Port Arthur & Port William.....								Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....								Quiet	Quiet
37—Stratford.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair
39—St. Thomas.....	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....				V quiet			V active	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....		Fair	Fair				V quiet	Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
51—Lethbridge.....								Active	Active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fernie.....		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....		Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V active		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Fair
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

	TRANSPORT				Barbers	Miscellaneous				Unskilled labour
	Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long-shoremen	Expressmen, cabmen, etc.		Hotel and restaurant employees	Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2—	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
3—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
4—				V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
5—				Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	
6—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
7—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
8—	V active			V active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
9—		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
10—	V active	V active	V active	V active				V active		Active
11—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	V active
12—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
13—	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Quiet
14—	Fair			Fair	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
15—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
16—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
17—				Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
18—				Active	Fair	Active			Active	Fair
19—		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
20—				Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
21—	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
22—		Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
23—	Fair			Active						
24—				Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	Active
25—	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
26—	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
27—	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
28—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
29—	V active			V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
30—	V active					Active	Active			Active
31—										V active
32—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Active
33—		Active		Fair	Fair				Active	Active
34—	Active			Active	Active					V active
35—		Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Quiet			Quiet	Fair
36—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
37—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active
39—				Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Active
40—	Active	Active		Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
41—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
42—					Active				Active	Active
43—	V active				Fair				V active	V active
44—	Active			Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair
45—										
46—	Active			Active	Active	Quiet	Active		Active	Active
47—				V quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet
48—	Fair			Quiet	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	V active
49—	Active				Active				Active	Active
49—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
50—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
51—						Active	Active			V quiet
52—				Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	Active
53—										
54—				Fair	Fair	Fair			Fair	Active
55—				Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
56—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
57—	Quiet	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Quiet	Fair
58—		Fair	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active
59—	Fair	Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Fair		V quiet	V quiet
60—				Quiet	Quiet				Fair	Quiet

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

DURING April the favourable expansion in the volume of employment continued as shown by the reports of employment bureaus, — 71 commercial, 11 public and 18 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all these offices was 25,324, a daily average of 1032.36 as compared with 842.59* in March. The number of persons placed was 14,827, a daily average of 595.06 as compared with 469.20* in March. As to employment for woman workers, the number of vacancies notified to all bureaus was 8,105, a daily average of 321.00 in April as compared with 273.84 in March. The number of woman workers placed was 2,824, a daily average of 114.34 as compared with 101.88 in the preceding month.

The five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, all reported an increased demand for workers. The increases at Winnipeg and Edmonton were very marked. The demand was also higher at Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Brandon, Saskatoon, Calgary, New Westminster and Victoria. Only three cities, Halifax, Quebec, and Regina showed a decline in the number of vacancies notified.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army and other agencies was

1,222, a daily average of 52.33 as compared with 47.94* in March. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,005, a daily average of 125.94 as compared with 103.79* for the previous month.

A review of these returns since the beginning of the year may be of value. As more bureaus have been included and other revisions have been made, the figures in some instances do not agree with those given in previous issues. The number of bureaus reporting is as follows:—

	January	February	March	April
Commercial.....	67	71	71	71
Public.....	9	9	11	11
Philanthropic.....	18	19	19	18
Total.....	94	99	101	100

The number of vacancies notified and positions filled is as follows:—

	January	February	March	April
Total vacancies notified.....	19,596	20,048	22,279	25,324
Daily average vacancies notified..	718.24	791.13	842.59	1032.36
Total individuals placed.....	9,860	10,565	12,275	14,827
Daily average of individuals placed.	330.21	385.69	469.20	595.06

*Revised figures.

*Revised figures.

It appears from the above that for the country generally, employment offices have been able to fill a larger percentage of the positions offered each month. The percentages are as follows:

January	February	March	April
45.9	48.7	55.6	57.6

This increase in the percentage of positions filled is also indicated in each of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

	January	February	March	April
Montreal.....	39.4	29.1	41.7	39.4
Toronto.....	49.0	43.8	41.9	43.3
Winnipeg.....	44.6	48.2	54.4	57.5
Edmonton.....	58.8	66.7	70.0	74.3
Vancouver.....	55.0	58.3	64.6	61.0

It is also evident from the foregoing figures that the supply of labour of the classes dealt with by employment offices stands in much greater ratio to the demand in the West than in the East,

the employment offices in the Western cities being able to fill a noticeably higher percentage of the vacancies offered than employment offices in Eastern cities.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS
AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED
APRIL 30, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	53	.....	.....	.....	53	53	.....	.....	.....	53
St. John.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Quebec.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Montreal.....	360	.....	.....	.....	360	360	.....	.....	.....	360
Ottawa.....	32	.....	.....	.....	32	166	.....	.....	.....	166
Toronto.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30	731	.....	.....	.....	731
Hamilton.....	10	2	.....	.....	12	23	.....	.....	.....	30
London.....	10	1	.....	.....	11	39	2	.....	.....	41
Winnipeg.....	70	25	1	.....	96	105	39	1	.....	145
Calgary.....	29	5	1	.....	35	118	6	1	.....	125
Edmonton.....	18	2	.....	.....	20	109	2	.....	.....	111
Vancouver.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19	112	.....	.....	.....	112
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	.....	162	.....	.....	162	.....	314	.....	.....	314
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	2	30	.....	1	33	4	40	.....	1	45
Montreal Municipal Bureau.....	145	.....	2	.....	147	521	.....	2	.....	523
Vancouver City Relief.....	98	.....	.....	.....	98	123	.....	.....	.....	123
London Y.W.C.A.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saskatoon Y.W.C.A.....	93	.....	.....	.....	93	93	.....	.....	.....	93
Total.....	990	227	4	1	1222	2595	405	4	1	3005

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED APRIL 30, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						Mar.	April.						Mar.	April.
HALIFAX:						7.98	7.71						2.25	2.09
Women's Hostel.....				80	80	2.69	3.20				5	5	.19	.20
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	8	108	1		117	5.29	4.51	1	47	1		49	2.06	1.86
QUEBEC:—Provincial Free.....	81				81	4.52	3.52	60				60	2.73	2.61
SHERBROOKE:						3.93	5.35						2.06	4.04
Provincial Free.....	72			33	105	3.60	4.20	42			40	82	1.84	3.28
Y. W. C. A.....		10		20	30	.33	1.55		20			20	.22	.76
MONTREAL:						113.02	128.00						47.20	50.44
Provincial Free.....	599	119			718	16.84	31.22	309	22			331	12.42	14.39
Municipal.....	31	19	6	4	60	24.27	2.61	16	2			18	4.42	.78
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	8	45	3	5	61	2.15	2.54	3	8		2	13	.73	.54
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	1,967	3		322	2,292	69.76	91.63	818	1		55	874	29.63	31.73
OTTAWA:						4.78	5.05						1.39	.82
Women's Hostel.....		64			64	2.19	2.13		9			9	.35	.30
Y. W. C. A.....		73			73	2.59	2.92		13			13	1.04	.52
TORONTO:						101.22	106.28						42.50	46.08
Civic.....	605				605	21.74	25.21	442				442	16.81	18.41
Women's Patriotic League.....		248			248	10.92	11.53		27		4	31	1.16	1.44
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		148			148	5.74	6.43		9			9	.33	.39
Y. W. C. A.....		25			25	8.00	1.16		19			19	.76	.88
Commercial Bureaus (6).....	1,211	244	35	28	1,518	54.82	61.95	500	84	16	8	608	23.44	24.96
LONDON:—Y.W.C.A.....						2.78							.37	
FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR:														
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	1,017	8	3	15	1,043	31.14	42.35	531	1	1	2	535	14.36	21.69
WINNIPEG:						241.02	319.40						131.09	193.94
Municipal.....	512	349			861	53.29	35.87	438	95			533	18.55	22.21
Girls Home of Welcome.....		186			186	5.55	7.15		28			28	.85	1.07
Y. W. C. A.....		360			360	13.67	14.40		30			30	1.26	1.20
Commercial Bureaus (10).....	3,427	2,803	46	163	6,439	168.51	261.98	2,898	1,193	17	44	4,152	110.43	169.46
BRANDON:						14.57	18.46						5.50	8.03
Y. W. C. A.....				20	20	1.11	.83				3	3	.11	.12
Commercial Bureaus (3).....	255	117	28	33	433	13.46	17.63	149	35	11	1	196	5.19	7.91
REGINA:						30.16	21.52						24.96	18.64
Y. W. C. A.....		2		1	3	2.48	.12		2		1	3	.33	.12
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	452	83			535	27.68	21.40	432	31			463	24.58	18.52
SASKATOON:						20.75	29.33						16.79	22.96
Provincial.....		12		5	264	3.65	10.56					254	3.65	10.16
Y. W. C. A.....	247	140			387	5.19	5.38	244	10			254	3.65	10.16
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	272	36			308	11.91	13.39	272	14			286	11.91	13.39
CALGARY:						40.45	62.64						29.39	43.00
Y. W. C. A.....		158			158	9.66	6.32		17			17	6.26	.68
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	1,343	65			1,408	30.75	56.32	1,027	31			1,058	23.04	42.32
EDMONTON:						66.85	89.53						47.13	66.58
Municipal.....	372	118	10	183	683	15.33	28.45	364	98	10	42	514	13.15	21.42
Y. W. C. A.....		25			25	2.00	1.04		4			4	.15	.16
Commercial Bureaus (7).....	1,275	226			1,501	49.47	60.04	1,063	122		1,125	33.88	45.00	
NEW WESTMINSTER:						2.15	3.06						1.66	2.57
Municipal.....	49	12			61	1.74	2.77	44	10			54	1.37	2.45
Y. W. C. A.....		1		6	7	.41	.29				3	3	.29	.12
VANCOUVER:						121.94	156.44						78.89	95.49
City for Women.....		85			85	3.29	3.86		66			66	2.81	3.00
Y. W. C. A.....		108			108	4.37	4.69		14			14	.85	.61
Commercial (11).....	2,891	388	20	378	3,677	114.28	147.89	1,969	113	9	197	2,288	75.23	91.88
VICTORIA:						29.24	33.72						21.69	26.11
Municipal.....	367	159			526	18.37	22.87	359	133			492	17.18	21.39
Y. W. C. A.....		9			9	3.37	.37		9			9	.83	.37
Commercial (5).....	47	156		56	259	7.50	10.48	19	59		28	106	3.68	4.35
Total.....	17108	6712	152	1352	25324	836.50	1032.36	11940	2387	65	435	14827	469.67	605.06

*Positions filled.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION.

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received.

(2) **Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.**

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the April bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 934 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America during April, as compared with 716 in March, 1916, and 985 in April, 1915.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—During April, 1916, 10,520 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 8,451 in March, and 6,774 in April, 1916.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America the latter had the outward balance of 9,586 in April, 1916, as compared with 7,735 in March, 1916, and 5,789 in April, 1915.

(3) **Homestead Entries and Land Patents.**

Homestead Entries.—During the month of April, 1916, there were 160 homestead entries in Manitoba; 375 in Saskatchewan; 471 in Alberta, and 12 in British Columbia, a total of 1,018, as compared with a total of 1,061 during March, 1916.

Letters Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of April, 1916, the number of patents was 1,555 and the number of acres 259,848.07, as compared with 2,238 patents and 367,031.52 acres during March, 1916, and 1,825 patents and 309,832.88 acres for April, 1915.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 32 cities showed an increase in May as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$3,153,516 in April to \$4,643,047 in May,

an increase of \$1,489,531 or 47.87 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, increases are shown in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia, the increases in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan being especially noteworthy. As compared

with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in the thirty-two cities for May were practically stationary, there being an increase amounting to \$12,411 or .27 per cent, the total for May, 1915, being \$4,630,636. As compared with May of last year there were gains in all provinces except British Columbia, where there was a falling off of 91 per cent, and New Brunswick where a decline of about 10 per cent is indicated. The increases of 190 per

cent in Manitoba and 208 per cent in Saskatchewan are quite remarkable. Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto showed substantial increases in May as compared with April, with smaller increases as compared with May of last year. Winnipeg showed a decline in May as compared with April, but a substantial gain as compared with May of last year, while in Vancouver a decrease is indicated both as compared with April and with May of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-TWO CITIES.*

CITIES.	April, 1916	May, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1916, compared with April, 1915		May, 1916, compared with May, 1915	
				Increase (+)	Decrease (-)	Increase (+)	Decrease (-)
				Amount	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 106,824	\$ 149,696	\$ 129,220	+	\$ 42,872	+	\$ 20,476
Halifax.....	95,924	144,141	113,270	+	48,217	+	30,871
Sydney.....	10,900	5,555	15,950	-	5,345	-	10,395
New Brunswick.....	73,400	192,695	213,610	+	119,295	+	162.53
Moncton.....	26,600	28,595	186,710	+	1,995	+	7.5
St. John.....	46,800	164,100	76,900	+	117,300	+	250.64
Quebec.....	774,688	1,613,436	1,309,644	+	838,808	+	108.27
Maisonneuve.....	17,000	101,775	10,600	+	84,775	+	498.67
Montreal.....	435,805	767,069	529,167	+	331,264	+	76.01
Quebec.....	266,995	574,532	554,827	+	307,537	+	115.18
Sherbrooke.....	7,500	19,000	90,750	+	11,500	+	153.33
Westmount.....	47,388	151,120	124,300	+	103,732	+	218.89
Ontario.....	1,338,274	2,031,190	1,998,762	+	692,916	+	51.77
Berlin.....	48,495	8,836	37,085	+	39,659	+	81.78
Brantford.....	17,325	39,032	22,575	+	21,707	+	125.29
Fort William.....	38,450	11,875	110,050	+	26,575	+	69.11
Guelph.....	21,812	30,345	62,465	+	8,533	+	39.12
Hamilton.....	289,485	310,210	304,240	+	20,725	+	7.15
Kingston.....	30,251	44,742	22,410	+	14,591	+	47.90
London.....	82,550	111,849	184,350	+	29,290	+	35.48
Ottawa.....	89,175	193,625	335,750	+	104,450	+	117.12
Peterborough.....	48,195	5,750	15,940	+	42,445	+	88.07
Port Arthur.....	49,440	182,170	15,608	+	132,730	+	208.46
St. Thomas.....	8,200	15,075	19,750	+	6,875	+	83.84
Toronto.....	457,646	988,985	807,869	+	531,339	+	116.10
Windsor.....	157,250	88,705	60,580	+	68,545	+	43.59
Manitoba.....	695,200	409,400	141,100	-	285,800	-	41.11
Brandon.....	23,000	13,700	6,100	-	9,300	-	40.43
Winnipeg.....	672,200	395,700	135,000	-	276,500	-	41.13
Saskatchewan.....	35,025	100,105	32,465	+	65,080	+	185.81
Moose Jaw.....	19,825	26,085	3,150	+	6,260	+	31.57
Regina.....	9,500	39,900	27,315	+	30,400	+	320.00
Saskatoon.....	5,700	34,120	2,000	+	28,420	+	498.59
Alberta.....	49,210	50,100	42,950	+	890	+	1.81
Calgary.....	32,500	38,000	20,000	+	5,500	+	16.92
Edmonton.....	16,710	12,100	22,950	-	4,610	-	27.58
British Columbia.....	80,895	66,020	762,885	-	14,875	-	18.38
New Westminster.....	5,155	17,100	6,730	+	11,945	+	231.71
Vancouver.....	64,605	32,900	719,280	-	31,705	-	49.07
Victoria.....	11,135	16,020	36,875	+	4,885	+	43.87
Canada.....	3,153,516	4,643,047	4,630,636	+	1,489,531	+	47.87
							12,411
							.27

*April statement of building permits in *Labour Gazette* for May, page 1214, is revised as follows:

Ontario, March, 1916, 760,979 p.c. increase April over March, 1916, 75.85; Berlin, per cent increase over March, 1916, 1928.66; Kingston, amount of increase over March, 1916, 16,976; Peterborough, increase over March, 1916, amount 39,940, per cent

483.82, amount of increase over April, 1915, 33,795. Toronto, change +332,663 to -332,663; Brandon, April, 1915, 7,300; Saskatchewan, amount of increase over March, 1916, +19,400, April, 1915, 17,285; Alberta, change -20,210 to +20,210; British Columbia, decrease as compared with March, 1916, -132,945.

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	April, 1916	May, 1916	May, 1915	Cities and Towns.	April, 1916	May, 1916	May, 1915
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Belleville, Ont.	20,800	5,100	36,430	Owen Sound, Ont.	2,000	3,000	5,740
Chatham, Ont.	22,220	28,250	23,635	Paris, Ont.	525	11,000	3,720
Cobalt, Ont.	300	41,300	4,500	Point Grey, B.C.	3,025		
Estevan, Sask.	6,400	3,350	4,025	Preston, Ont.	200	10,000	7,100
Galt, Ont.	13,210	40,991	13,095	Prince Rupert, B.C.	2,150	5,500	1,050
Haileybury, Ont.	200			Red Deer, Alta.	75		400
Kamloops, B.C.		500	4,100	Smith's Falls, Ont.	6,500		2,500
Lachine, Que.	12,395	31,905	47,440	South Vancouver, B.C.	3,375	7,000	8,330
Lethbridge, Alta.	3,315	7,545	5,490	Stratford, Ont.	21,446	36,614	31,670
Medicine Hat, Alta.	3,150	24,570	2,510	St. Boniface, Man.		47,110	46,360
Nanaimo, C.B.	1,240	2,025	1,575	St. Catharines, Ont.	98,775	96,797	29,499
Niagara Falls, Ont.	2,662	44,006	37,450	Sudbury, Ont.	75,650	10,900	12,915
North Bay, Ont.	3,000	320	6,748	Three Rivers, Que.	66,925	24,675	26,225
North Vancouver, B.C.	726	4,100	3,999	Welland, Ont.	20,086	69,072	25,841
Oak Bay, B.C.		11,000	5,700	Weyburn, Sask.	400	11,215	6,250
Oshawa, Ont.	12,115	25,000	25,000	Woodstock, Ont.	25,206	12,297	8,483
Outremont, Que.	35,600	63,200	3,200	Yorkton, Sask.	5,310	5,905	8,485

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1916,
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

PRICES were again on slightly higher levels, in retail food prices the declines in eggs, milk, butter and potatoes being offset by increases in sugar, bread, beef, mutton, rice and beans. In wholesale prices considerable advances occurred in grains, fodder, livestock, meats, hides, leathers, boots, with slight advances in several other groups. The level for metals was lowered by further steep declines in quicksilver and slight declines in antimony, lead and tin. Dairy products also averaged lower owing to decreases in eggs and butter, but advances in these lines set in by the end of the month.

As compared with the same month a year ago retail prices were higher in beef, mutton, pork, eggs, cheese, rice, beans, evaporated apples, sugar and potatoes, but prices were lower in milk, bread, flour, rolled oats. In wholesale

prices levels were lower in groups Grains and Fodder, and in Lumber, but were higher in all the other groups. All groups were higher than in May, 1914, except Furniture.

In other countries the latest reports showed further advances except in the United States where materials had ceased to advance steeply and foods were down owing to the advance of the season.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada, having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	25	20	20	25	22	22.4	18-20	24	25	25	22	24	21-24	22	23	20
2-Beef, round steak... "	22	18	20	24	22	21.2	18	22	22	20	20	21	22-25	20	18	20
3-Beef, rib roast, prime... "	18	18	15	22	18	18.2	18	16	25	16	16	18.3	21-23	22	18	18
4-Beef, shoulder roast... "	18	16	15	18	16	16.6	16	14	14	14	15	14.3	17-18	18	15	15
5-Veal, roast, forequarter... "	16-18	10	15	12	16	14	13	14	12	10	10	11.5	18	12	20	18
6-Mutton, leg roast, h.q. "	....	15	15	24	20	18.5	15	....	22	16	15	17.7	20-22	18	....	20
7-Pork, fresh, roast, h.q. "	....	22	18	20	20	19.6	20	20	22	16	20	19.5	20-22	18	20	18
8-Pork, fresh, chops... "	....	22	20	18	20	20	20	20	22	16	22	20	20	20	20	20
9-Pork, salt, mess... "	....	20	20	18	17	19	18	16	18	18	20	18	20-22	17	20	18
10-Bacon, br'fast, not salt'd "	....	30	25	25	25	26.4	26	28	25	30	28	17.8	22-27	25	25	30
11-Fish, fresh, r. quality... "	8-16	9-15	18	6-10	10-18	....	10	8	6-8	7	7	....	10	8-25	12	10
12- " salt, herrings...doz.	30	30	....	....	35	....	30-40	....	30	35	40	....	40	....	40	....
13- " canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall. can	20-25	18	18	18	18	18.9	22	20	22	20	22	21	25	20-25	20	20
14-Lard, pure leaf, best...lb.	20-22	20	20	20	20	20.2	20	18	20	20	22	19.5	23-25	20	20	18
15-Eggs, new laid...doz.	....	30	25	25	28	26.6	22	24	28	20	23	23.8	25-30	30	25	23
16-Eggs, packed...doz.	....	28	....	25	22	....	....	....	25	18	....	21.5	....	25	....	....
17-Milk (delivered)...qt.	10	8	7	9	8	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	....	8.1	10	8	8	8
18-Butter, dairy, solid...lb.	....	30	30	35	35	32.5	35	32	33-36	32	32	32.6	32	33	27	30
19- " creamery prints... "	42	35	37	38	40	36.4	37	38	36-38	38	40	38	35	35	35	36
20-Cheese, old...doz.	....	....	....	....	25	25	20	24	25	25	22	24	25	24	25	22
21-Cheese, new...doz.	25	25	21	25	....	24	....	24	25	24	22	23.8	20	24	....	....
22-Bread, plain white... "	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4	6	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	4 1/4	5	3.75
23-Flour, ordinary... "	4-4.4	4.4	4.2	4	4-4.4	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.6	4	4	4.2	5	3.6	4 1/4	3.2
24-Rolled oats, standard... "	5	5	5	5	4-5	4.9	5	5	5	4	5	4.8	5	5	5	5
25-Rice, medium... "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6.2	6-7	6	6	6
26-Rice, Patna... "	8-10	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	10	9	8.5	....	7	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl... "	12	10	12	10	10	10.8	10	10	10	12	12	11	5	10	10	10
28-Tomatoes, canned...can	13	15	13	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10
29-Peas, canned... "	12	12	10	10	10	10.8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30-Corn, canned... "	12	12	10	10	10	10.8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31-Beans, common...lb.	10	10	9	20	9-10	11.6	8	10	8.5	9	10	9.4	7	9	10	9
32-Apples, evaporated... "	12	13	15	15	12	13.4	12	13	15	13	13	13.5	13	12.5	12.5	12
33-Prunes, medium... "	15	13	14	13	12	13.4	12	12	14	12	12	12.5	12	15	12.5	12
34-Sugar, granulated... "	10	9.5	9.1	8.7	8.7	9.2	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.7	9.1	8
35-Sugar, yellow... "	9	8.3	8.3	8	8.3	8.3	8	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.5	8	8.3	7.5
36-Tea, black, medium... "	40	40	40	40	35	39	35	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
37-Tea, green, medium... "	....	40	40	40	....	40	60	....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium... "	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1 1/2 bush., 90 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$1.90	\$1.80	\$2.25	\$2.03	\$2.046	\$1.20	\$1.80	\$2.40	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$1.86	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$1.80
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart...	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.113	.16	.15	.10	.10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound...	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	11	.08	.08	.08	.08
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lb.	8.50	....	8.50	9.25	8.00	8.56	8.25	....	9.25	10.50	9.25	9.666	8.50	7.25	8.00	8.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs.	3.50	3.75	5.00	6.50	5.25	4.80	5.25	5.90	6.00	7.00	6.25	6.288	6.50	4.85	6.00	5.25
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	9.00	....	....	7.125	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord, (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	7.00	4.00	4.00	5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon...	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.198	.20	.20	.20	.18
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month...	14.00-18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	18.00-20.00	16.60	8.00-10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	25.00-30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month...	4.00-12.00	8.00	7.00	12.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	10.00	7.00-8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	....	8.00	12.00	6.00

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING MAY, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	22	24	22	21.9	23	28	25	20	25	30-32	25-28	25	22-24	27	25	23	28	23	1
20	22	22	22	20.9	23	25	20-22	18	22	23-25	22-23	23	20-22	22	23	20	25	22	3
16	18	19-22	18	19.1	22	20-25	20	18	20	23	21-22	20	20	20-22	22	18	22	20	3
15	16	15-18	16	16.1	18	18-20	13	15	16-18	17	18	15-16	16-17	17	15	17-19	18	4	4
15	13	15	20	16.4	18	12-14	12-15	15	15	18-20	20-22	20	19-20	20-22	16	15	22-24	20-22	5
18	20	.....	20	19.5	23	25	23-25	20	20	20	25-27	28	18-19	28	25	22	20-22	.....	6
19	20	22	20	19.7	21	25	25	20	23	22	22-24	25	24	24	25	18	26	23	7
19	19	27	20	20.6	23	22-25	20-22	20	24	22-24	24-27	28	25	27	27	20	27	23	8
13	20	20-22	18	19.1	20	18	20	.....	28	30	18-19	20	16-17	16-17	22	18	22	.....	9
25	28	23-25	.....	25.8	27	27	22-25	34	28	30	28-32	30	28	27	27	23	27	23	10
6-15	10-15	8	9-18	.....	8	12-20	12.5	.....	15	12	12-14	18	15-20	18	17	15	17	15-16	11
.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	35	15	35	30	.....	12
20	20	15	22	20.6	25	15-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	17	15	18	25	18	25	13
18	18	20	18-20	19.6	21	20	18	20	20	22	19	22	19	18	20	16-18	20	20	14
25	25	27.5	25	26.	28	25	25	24	23	22	25-27	25	27	25	25	22	23	22	15
.....	23	.....	23	23.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
7	8	9	7	8.1	8	7	8	7	7	8	9-10	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	17
.....	30	30	33	30.7	32	35	25-30	35	33	25	30-35	35	32	32	35	32	30	30	18
20	32	35	35	38.1	35	37-39	30-35	37	35	32	37	36	35	36	37-38	34	32	34	19
20	25	25	22	23.5	27	24	24	24	22	25	25	30	29	23	25	25	27	25	20
.....	20	25	18	21.4	24	.....	22	.....	20	.....	.....	25	23	.....	22	20	25	25	21
3.3	3.3	4.6-6	4	4.3	4.3-4.7	3.3-4	.....	3.3	4	4.6	4-4.6	4.7	4.3	4.7	4	4	4.7	4.7	22
3.6	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4	3.4-4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	23
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	4	4	5	3.5	3.5	3.6	5	4.2	4.3	4.2	5	5	5	24
8	6	7	5	6.3	6	5	5	6	5	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	25
7	7	9	8	7.9	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	8-10	8-10	26
10	12	8.3-10	8-10	9.4	10	10	9	12.5	10	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	12	10	10	13	12	27
10	12	8.3	10	10.3	12.5	10-13	10	10	10	12.5	10	12.5	12	12	10	8.3-10	13	12.5	28
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	8.3-10	10	10	29
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	8.3-10	10	10	30
7	8	9	8	8.6	9	10	8	10	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	31
15	15	15	10	13.1	12.5	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	12.5	.....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	.....	12	32
13	15	12.5	10	12.8	12.5	15	10-12	13	15	12.5	12-14	12.5	12	11	13	13-16	12.5	12.5	33
8	8.3	9	7.5	8.4	9.5	10	8.3	9.0	9.1	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	35
7	7.7	9	7	7.8	9	9.1	7.1	7.5	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	34
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	40	35	40	40	36
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-45	40	40	37
40	40	30	40	40	40	45	40	40	35	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	45	40	40	38
\$2.10	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$1.65	1.875	\$1.80	\$2.10	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.60	2.00	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.15	\$2.30	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10	39
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	12.5	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	40
.10	.08	.08	.08	.085	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.08	.08	.08	.083	.08	.10	41
7.50	7.00	8.50	8.00	7.875	7.75	7.60	8.50	7.75	7.50	7.25	8.00	6.75	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75	42
5.59	.....	6.50	5.25	5.657	5.00	.....	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	.....	5.00	.....	43
7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	44
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	44
6.50	5.00	65.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	45
.18	.20	.25	.20	.201	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.15-20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	46
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	14.50	12.00	15.00	16.00	47
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.93	17.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	9.00	48

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin steak.....lb.	28	25	28	25	25	25	25	31	26	28	28	26.1	27	27	27
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	22	25	23	22	23	22	27	22	20	20	22.4	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast, prime....."	20	18	20	18	20	20	18-20	25	18	20	20	20.3	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	14-16	17	18	17	18	18	15-17	22	18	17.5	17.5	17.4	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	17-18	18	20	18	22	20	18	18	22	25	25	19.0	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hindq't....."	25	25	25	.....	25	18	18	25	20	25	25	23.1	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast from ham....."	28	22	25	23	22	23	20	25	22	22	20	23.0	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh chops....."	27-28	20	25	25	27	25	22	28	24	25	22	24.3	20	20	20.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	17	25	.....	20	15	16-17	18	22	18	18	19.1	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not slic'd....."	30	29	30	28	30	28	30	35	25	30	30	28.6	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-16	15	18	18	12 1/2-15	15	12	18	10	12.5	12.5	.....	12.5	15-18	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	25	30	30	25	35	20	40	30	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....
13-Fish, canned, salmon, medium, 1 lb. tall.....can.	20	25	17	20	20	25	25	19	20	15-25	15-25	20.3	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....lb.	20	18	19	20	18	15	18	20	18	20	20	19.3	18	22	20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz	23	22	25	23	22	25	23	30	25	30	30	24.8	30	25	27.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	.....	.....	22.5	25	.....	25.
17-Milk, (delivered).....qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	10	10	10	7.9	10	10	10.
18-Butter, dairy, solid.....lb.	c 32	28	30	32	28	35	28	37	30	35	35	31.8	30	30	30.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	35	32	34	36	32	37	33	40	32	40	40	35.3	40	38	39.
20-Cheese, old....."	25	25	27	27	24	24	23	.....	25	25	25	25.2	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	25	22	25	25	24	22	23	25	24	25	25	23.5	22	.....	22.
22-Bread, plain, white....."	4	4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4	3.3	5.3	5	5	4.4	5	4	4.5
23-Flour, ordinary....."	3.4	3	3.6	3.6	3.6	4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
24-Rolled oats....."	4.3	4.5	5	4.2	5	5	6	5	5	4.2	4.2	4.6	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	7	5	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	10	8	6.6	8	6	7.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	7	9	10-12 1/2	10	8	10	8	8	10	10	9.0	15	10	12.5
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	10	13	12	12	10	12-5	12.5	10	15	15	11.6	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned.....can	10	12	13	12.5	10	10	10	13	12.5	12-15	12-15	11.6	12-15	10	11.9
29-Peas, canned....."	8-10	10	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	9.8	8-10	10	9.5
30-Corn, canned....."	8-10	10	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.8	8-10	10	9.5
31-Beans, common.....lb.	8-10	10	10	10	10	7	10	10	10	15	15	10.0	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	14	10	15	15	13.1	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	14	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	8.3	9.5	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	10	9.4	7.7	9.1	8.4
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.1	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	7.7	8.3	7.1	9.1	9.1	8.4	7.1	8.3	7.7
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	30-60	30-65	38.8	35	45	40.
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	40	40	40	35-40	40-50	35-65	38.3	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.9	35	45	40.
39-Potatoes, local, per bag (1 1/2 bushels, 90 lbs.)....."	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$2.15	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$1.75	2.05	\$1.90	\$1.80	1.85
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.104	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.091	.08	.125	.103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs....."	7.50-7.75	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.50	8.00	7.75	10.00	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.75	11.00	11.50	11.25
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.648	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00	.....	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.50	7.262	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cubic feet)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	4.25	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.932	6.00	6.00	6.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	19.14	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-rooms, with sanitary conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	20.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.48	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-rooms, without sanitary conveniences, per month....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	11.08	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load. e. Jackpine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING MAY, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
30	22	28	25	26.2	30	22	25	25-28	25.9	26	25-28	23	25	25	28	32	27.2	25.1		
23	18	22	20	20.8	25	19	20	24	22.	22	22	25	22-24	22	25	28	23.9	22.1		
22	18	20	20	20.	25	20	20-22	20	21.5	24	16-20	23	22-25	20	22	28	22.8	20.2		
18	15	17	20	17.5	16	16	15	18-20	16.5	20	17-20	18-20	15	15	20	20	18.2	17.0		
25	15-18	16-20	20	19.9	25	20	20	20	21.3	22	16-18	22-25	24	25	25	30	23.8	16.4		
28	23	28	20	24.8	28	22	28	28	26.5	30	25	35	30	30	32	35	31.	23.3		
25	15-18	22	22	21.4	23	18	22	24	21.8	25	20	25	20	22	25	25	23.1	21.8		
25	15-18	23	22	21.6	25	22	25	24	24.	22	18-22	22-25	20	25	25	30	23.6	22.7		
17	15	20	18	17.	18	18	20	24	18.7	26	18-20	18	18	18	20	20	19.	18.4		
35	30	25-35	30	31.3	25	28	28	32	28.3	30	28-35	25	35	30	30	28	29.9	28.4		
12.5	18	15-17½	8-15	.....	12.5	15	12.5	15-20	.....	15-22	15	15	15	12½-15	10	12½	.....	11
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
20	20	20-25	25	21.9	15	25	25	.....	21.7	25	15	12.5	10	13	15	10	14.4	19.7	
20	20	20	20	20.	15	20	20	20	18.8	20	20	18	19	18	19.5	20	19.2	19.5		
25	25	25	20	23.8	25	25	30	30	27.5	30	35	30	33	30	33	40	33.	26.2		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.	20	30	.....	25	.....	35	27.5	24.4	16
10	10	10	10	10.	8½-10	8.3	10	10	9.4	10	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.9	8.5		
30	30	25-30	35	30.6	30	35	.....	35	33.3	30	35-40	35	32	38	35	35	34.6	32.1	
35	35	40	40	37.5	40	40	35-40	40	39.4	45	40	40-47½	39	40	45	45	42.5	36.8		
25	25	.....	25	25.	25	25	30	25	26.3	.....	30	27	25	30	25	27.8	25.1	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.	25	30	25	25	24	30	25	23.8	21.
4.5	4.2	4.2	5	4.5	5.8	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	6.3	6.25	5	5.5-5.7	5.7	5.5	5	5.6	4.7		
3.6	3.2	3.4-3.6	4	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	4	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7		
4.4	4.3	5	4.2	4.5	5	3.8	4.5	5	4.6	5.8	5.75	5.7	3.5	4	5	5	5.0	4.7		
8	8.3	6	7	7.6	6	6	6.3	8	6.6	6	8.3	5	5	7	6	7.6	6.4	6.5		
10	10	10	.....	10	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	6.25	10	9	.....	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.6
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	7	12.5	10	9.9	.....	8	8	10	9	10	10	9.0	10.4	
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	16.7	12.5	15	12.5	15	12-15	14.3	15.9		
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.1	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	12	10	11	12.5	11.5	10.6		
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.1	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	10	10	12	12.5	11.3	10.5		
10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	8.3	8.3	8	8	9	9	10	8.7	9.6		
12.5	15	15	10	13.1	17.5	12.5	15	15	15.	15	15	13	11	15	15	14.1	14.3	32		
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12	12.5	15	15	13.6	15	12.5	12.5	11	11	12.5	10	12.1	12.9		
10	10	11.1	10	10.3	10	9.2	11.1	10	10.1	10.5	9.1	9.1	10	10	10	10	9.8	9.3		
8	10	10	9.1	9.3	8.3	8.8	11.1	10	9.6	10	8.3	8.3	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.5		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	35	37.5	39.1		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	60	45.	41.2		
40	35-40	40-45	40	40.	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	35	38.2	39.6		
\$1.75	\$1.50	\$1.35	\$1.65	\$1.56	\$1.15	\$.95	\$1.20	\$1.25	\$1.138	\$1.35	\$1.25	\$1.15	\$.90	\$1.15	\$1.35	2.00	\$1.307	\$1.814		
.15	.125	.20	.15	.156	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.09	.15	.20	.15	.117	.126		
.15	.125	.15	.15	.144	.12	.10	.10	.10	.118	.10	.125	.083	.07	.10	.10	.10	.097	.099		
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.62
7.90	9.50	9.00	7.75	8.475	f	g 3.75	6.75	4.75	5.00	3.25-4.25	8.75	6.50-7.50	7.50	6.25-6.75	7.50-8.00	9.50-10.00	7.00	6.06		
e 8.00	e 5.00	e 7.50	.....	e 6.83	f	e 4.00	5.50-6.00	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.70
5.50	4.00	6.50	8.00	6.00	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.58	.....	6.50	5.00	h 3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.06	4.91
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	35	.37	.230		
25.00	15.00-25.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	10.00-14.00	15.00-20.00	15.00-18.00	15.71	16.13		
6.00-10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	12.00-15.00	12.50-15.00	12.96	11.20	

e. Jackpine, poplar, tamarac, etc. f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per wagon load. i. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. j. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Retail Prices.

Prices of beef showed numerous advances due to the high price of cattle and scarcity of livestock. Mutton and pork were also higher.

Prices of lard advanced in several localities.

Eggs began to advance, being up in thirteen cities and down in twenty. Prices of milk were lower in seven cities. Prices of butter were also lower, being down in twenty-seven cities and up in only three. The price of cheese advanced in seven cities.

The price of bread advanced at Orillia, Toronto, Guelph, Berlin and Chatham, Ont., and also at Victoria, B.C., in sympathy with the price of flour and the strong wheat market. Flour advanced in six cities, but fell in three. Rolled oats was up in two cities but was down in two. Rice and tapioca were higher in several cities.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn rose at Orillia, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and canned tomatoes alone advanced at Westville, N.S., and Hamilton, Berlin and Stratford, Ont. Dried beans were higher at several cities. Evaporated apples were higher in some cities but declined at Westville, N.S. Prunes were lower at Kingston, Ont., and Prince Albert, B.C.

There was a general advance in sugar, the price being up to 8½c and 10c per lb.

Potatoes were down in several cities throughout the Dominion, but were higher at St. John, N.B., Belleville and Cobalt, Ont., Prince Albert, Sask., and Nelson and Prince Rupert, B.C.

Both anthracite and bituminous coal were higher at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., Kingston and Toronto, Ont. Anthracite coal was also higher at Fredericton, N.B., and Winnipeg, Man. Bituminous coal was higher at Westville, N.S., and Edmonton, Alberta. Anthracite coal, however, was down at Chatham, Ont., and bituminous coal was down at Vancouver, B.C. Hard wood was up

at Kingston and Guelph, Ont., and at Regina, Sask., while soft wood was up at Kingston, Ont., and Brandon, Man., but down at Fredericton, N.B., and Orillia, Ont.

Rents were higher at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Que., Hamilton, Brantford, Galt, Berlin, Chatham and Cobalt, Ont. Rents were down at Lethbridge, Alberta.

Wholesale Prices.

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba wheat rose from \$1.13 to \$1.19 per bu. at the beginning of the month and remained high for three weeks, returning then to the previous level. Unfavourable weather reports and a demand for filling chartered vessels at Fort William accounted for the higher prices and more favourable reports with a light demand for export led to the decrease. Ontario winter wheat eased off to \$1.02-1.04, and after rising 3c at the middle of the month fell to \$1.00 at the end. Western barley was in good demand and offerings were light. The price advanced from 61c to 67c per bu. at the beginning of the month, but fell to 65c at the end. Ontario barley rose from 63-64c to 66-67c. Western oats rose from 46c to 47½c, but eased off. Ontario oats rose from 45-46c to 48-49c. Unfavourable weather for new crops was reported as the cause. American corn fell from 86c to 78c per bu. at Toronto. Flaxseed fell from \$1.83 to \$1.60 at Winnipeg. World shipments were reported to be larger and the demand for flaxseed products was light. Peas rose from \$1.60 to \$1.70 per bu. Rye was up from 90c to 93c. Hay, No. 1, was up to \$22.00-22.50 at Montreal and \$21.00-23.00 at Toronto. Baled straw advanced \$1.00. Shorts also advanced \$1.00 per ton to \$26.00.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle had reached \$7.75-8.00 for prime butchers at the end of April and further advances set in by the middle of May and prices rose to \$8.50-8.75. Offerings of choice cattle were light and there was

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	May, 1914	May, 1915	April, 1916	May, 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	48.2	47.6	48.4	50.2
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	32.4	32.8	33.2	34.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.1	18.1	16.4
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.8	21.4	22.6	23.3
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	19.9	18.9	20.9	21.8
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.0	35.2	37.0	36.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.7	24.9	27.6	28.4
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.2	35.2	37.8	39.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	25.8	23.7	26.6	26.2
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	25.1	22.6	26.0	24.4
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	53.4	54.6	52.8	51.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	55.2	64.8	66.6	64.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	32.7	37.3	38.3	36.8
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.4	23.9	24.7	25.1
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.8	22.3	23.3	23.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.5	73.5	69.0	70.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	32.0	44.0	37.0	37.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.5	26.5	24.0	23.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	12.8	13.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	12.0	14.2	18.6	19.2
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.9	11.6	13.3	14.3
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.2	13.1	13.0	12.9
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.0	32.0	34.4	37.2
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.2	14.6	16.0	17.0
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.8
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	42.5	31.0	61.5	60.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	⅛ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.418	\$7.843	\$8.342	\$8.373
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.2	52.5	53.5	53.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	38.4	37.1	37.7	37.9
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	40.9	34.1	41.5	41.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.7	31.0	30.2	30.7
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	22.4	23.6	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.866	\$1.783	\$1.859	\$1.874
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.877	\$4.170	\$3.977	\$4.030
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.193	\$13.828	\$14.211	\$14.310

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	May, 1914	May, 1915	April, 1916	May, 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.278	7.802	8.518	8.478
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.903	6.582	7.453	7.595
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.255	7.581	8.410	8.199
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	6.586	7.173	8.032	8.038
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.280	7.598	8.265	8.367
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	7.742	8.159	8.543	8.463
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.155	8.407	8.302	8.381
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	7.760	8.304	8.259	8.257
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	8.889	9.063	8.493	8.947

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.555	1.554	1.585†	1.595
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.564†	1.564
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.776	1.751	1.853	1.889
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.771	1.770	1.755	1.760
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.732	1.730	1.777	1.775	1.790
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.369	2.326	2.265	2.312
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.625	2.379	2.423	2.423
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.660	1.727	1.710	1.721
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.354	2.309	2.232	2.221

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.875	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.438	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.640	3.550	3.610	3.810
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.125	3.855	3.790	3.870
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.280	5.470	5.000	5.000
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.970	5.845	5.218	5.130
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.665	4.590	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces. †Revised.

a good demand for these. At Toronto choice steers had reached \$8.90 at the end of April and continued to advance, reaching \$9.75 in May. Record prices for cattle were reported on nearly all markets owing to the great demand for army supplies and the extreme shortage of live stock as well as the relatively high price for other foodstuffs. Dressed beef also advanced, hindquarters rising from \$15.50 to \$17.50 per cwt. at Toronto. Forequarters advanced nearly 50c per cwt. Hogs had reached \$11.25 per cwt. early in the month, which is slightly higher than in April, but eased off each week, the price at the end of the month being \$10.15, f.o.b. shipping points, Ontario. Hogs, dressed, advanced 50c per cwt. Pork products were firmer, breakfast bacon being up to 24c per lb. at Montreal and barrel pork rose 50c per barrel, lard advancing from 15½c to 17c per lb. Sheep rose from \$9.50 to \$11.50 per cwt. Dressed lamb was firmer.

Dairy products. — Finest creamery butter at Montreal continued to ease off at the beginning of the month and was down to 29-29½c, but toward the end began to advance and reached 31c per lb. Creamery solids at Toronto declined to 28-29c and dairy prints to 24-27c. Western coloured cheese began to rise at Montreal, advancing from 18-18¼c in the last week of April to 19½-19¾c the second week in May. In the last week of May, however, the price eased off slightly. Milk was down to summer rates to retailers in several cities. At Toronto the price was slightly higher than last year. Eggs began to advance owing to the demand for storing. At Montreal and Toronto fresh eggs reached 27c per dozen.

Fish.—Markets for dried fish were favourable, except Porto Rico, where supplies were heavy. The early catch of the Lunenburg fleet was marketed at \$7.00 per quintal for cod and \$5.50 for haddock as compared with \$6.50 and \$4.50 a year before. There was an unusually large proportion of haddock. The weather has been favourable for

lobster fishing and the catch was normal in the earlier districts. The market for canned lobsters was somewhat disturbed by reports as to the prohibition of imports into France. Dried haddock advanced from 4c to 4½c per lb. Fresh whitefish was up to 15c per lb. at Toronto.

Fruits and vegetables.—Apples were almost off the market at Toronto, but some winter apples were sold at \$5.00 per barrel. Bananas were slightly easier at \$2.00-2.50 per bunch. Lemons were slightly easier, but oranges were firmer. Evaporated apples fell to 9½c per lb. at Toronto. Potatoes rose to \$1.75 per bag at Montreal. Beans were firmer at \$4.50 per bushel. Onions were also firmer at \$2.50 per bag. Turnips were higher at 50-60c per bag. Canned peas and corn rose 2½c per dozen and canned tomatoes advanced 5c and 10c per dozen, owing to short stocks.

Miscellaneous groceries. — Spring wheat flour rose 20c per barrel, first patents being up to \$6.80 at Montreal. Winter wheat flour was steady, however. Bread advanced in several localities. Soda biscuits were also higher, advancing from 7½c per lb. to 8c per lb. Tapioca rose 2c per lb. to 11-12c. Rio coffee was slightly higher. Sugar advanced again, being 50c per cwt. higher than in April, granulated in barrels at Toronto being quoted at \$8.31. Later, however, there was slight easiness to the market and raw sugar was somewhat lower. Molasses continued firm and choice Barbados molasses rose 2c to 54c per gallon, in barrels. Glucose advanced again 10c per cwt. Honey was slightly firmer, being up ¼c per lb. at Toronto.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was again slightly easier, washed being quoted at 41-43c per lb. at Toronto, and unwashed 28c to 33c per lb. The offerings of the new clip were easily absorbed, there being a particularly strong demand from United States dealers, owing to the difficulty in securing New Zealand cross-breds and English wools. The western clip is expected to be much heavier than

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR MAY, 1916, APRIL, 1916,
AND MAY, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average prices 1890-1899=100)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		May, 1916	April, 1916	May, 1915	May, 1914	May, 1913
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	186.5	181.1	212.5	149.2	133.4
Grains, Western.....	4	168.2	165.3	198.7	131.3	122.5
Fodder.....	5	191.7	179.1	186.5	165.3	145.7
All.....	15	183.3	176.2	200.2	149.8	134.6
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	228.4	213.5	216.2	222.9	189.0
Hogs and hog products.....	6	206.0	202.3	169.1	169.3	186.7
Sheep and mutton.....	3	223.8	214.4	189.6	162.2	177.5
Poultry.....	2	271.5	271.5	218.6	221.8	179.4
All.....	17	224.8	216.5	195.2	193.1	185.0
III. DAIRY PRODUCTS:.....	9	154.1	166.3	147.0	129.5	135.1
IV. FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	154.8	151.8	144.6	148.4	162.0
Fresh fish.....	3	156.8	156.8	153.5	153.1	156.7
All.....	9	155.5	153.4	148.2	150.3	159.9
V. OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	183.8	183.8	147.1	210.8	124.1
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	104.2	105.0	87.3	95.6	111.0
Dried fruits.....	4	157.9	160.8	121.9	121.7	111.7
Fresh vegetables.....	4	265.7	261.0	131.7	206.7	124.5
Canned vegetables.....	5	109.7	104.2	101.2	97.7	124.5
All.....	16	174.1	172.4	116.2	144.4	125.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	154.7	148.9	167.1	125.9	124.2
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	110.3	107.7	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	168.3	162.9	144.6	102.9	116.2
Condiments.....	5	145.9	145.9	120.3	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	151.7	148.0	143.3	113.2	115.9
VI. TEXTILES:						
Woolens.....	5	211.3	212.3	166.5	142.9	130.7
Cottons.....	4	155.1	144.6	128.3	145.0	139.0
Silks.....	3	108.0	108.8	79.7	93.2	86.3
Jutes.....	2	312.4	320.2	226.2	231.1	214.1
Flax products.....	4	211.8	202.2	168.7	114.7	114.7
Oilcloths.....	2	132.5	125.6	103.5	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	186.9	183.4	145.5	135.2	128.2
VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:						
Hides and tallow.....	4	295.2	248.5	192.1	208.3	177.3
Leather.....	4	192.4	187.0	173.5	151.4	152.2
Boots and shoes.....	3	180.6	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	226.6	226.6	176.1	173.3	162.3
VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:						
Iron and steel.....	11	142.8	142.4	104.2	102.2	105.4
Other metals.....	12	270.6	283.3	180.3	118.1	133.7
Implements.....	10	137.2	136.9	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	187.6	191.9	134.1	109.6	116.2
IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	145.6	145.4	116.4	123.6	130.2
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	125.0	124.8	105.8	111.0	115.0
X. BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	169.7	169.7	176.7	183.6	180.9
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	152.5	150.6	113.2	112.7	112.7
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	189.7	191.5	155.9	140.6	143.0
All.....	48	171.9	171.6	144.2	141.5	141.4
XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	145.9	147.1	146.6
Crockery and glassware.....	4	172.3	172.3	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	87.2	87.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	141.8	141.8	134.9	129.0	126.2
XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:.....	16	262.5	262.5	165.2	111.6	112.7
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	317.3	305.1	133.8	241.3	330.8
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	140.5	134.7	138.4	131.4
Sundries.....	7	141.8	139.9	116.0	108.9	112.4
All.....	17	182.6	179.0	126.8	150.5	170.5
All commodities.....	262*	180.9	179.1	147.4	136.3	135.4

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc., one line of spelter has been dropped.

ever before. At the London sales in May prices were very strong throughout, crossbreds being 2c higher than in March, best merinos about 2c higher, medium and faulty wool about 4c to 6c higher, and greasy crossbreds about 1c higher. The cotton market showed continued strength and was 1c higher at 13c per lb. Grey cottons, coloured cottons and prints all averaged higher. Raw silk eased off, but Italian silk recovered somewhat. The market for jute and hessians was disturbed by labour troubles at Dundee and prices were slightly lower. Flax fibre advanced to 24-25c per lb. White linen rope rose to 33c per lb. Table and floor oilcloths were higher.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—No. 1 beef hides advanced to 19-19½c per lb., green calfskins to 26c per lb., and horse hides to \$6.50-7.00 per hide. Tallow rose from 8c to 9c per lb. Prices of leather advanced further, sole leather being up 3c per lb., and harness leather rose from 51-53c to 55c per lb. Stocks of hides and leather were very scarce in many lines. Another advance in boots and shoes was announced of ten per cent in all lines except patent leather.

Metals and implements.—Some easiness appeared in some metal markets and quicksilver continued to decline. Owing to the high price of pig iron many iron products advanced further. Iron bar was up to \$3.00 per cwt., and steel bar rose to \$3.30. Antimony was lower at 44c per lb. Lead was down to 9½c. Quicksilver fell to \$90 per flask. Solder was down to 31c from 33c and tin from 55c to 54c per lb. Brass advanced 1c per lb. and copper ½c to 32c. Silver rose from 63¾c per ounce to 76¼c. Horse shoes were higher at \$4.65 per keg. Soldering coppers fell to 52c per lb.

Fuel and light.—Nova Scotia bituminous coal advanced to \$4.46 per ton at Montreal owing to high freight rates from the mines and the strong demand for coal in the steel plants. Vancouver Island coal averaged somewhat lower. Connellsville coke was 50c easier at

\$2.25-2.50 per ton, f.o.b. ovens. Gasoline was steady. The production of gasoline for motors was increasing in the United States owing to the increasing use of the "cracking process" by which a larger quantity of gasoline is obtained from petroleum.

Building materials.—The lumber trade in Ontario showed slight improvement owing to better demand from the country trade, with the improved weather conditions. The trade in hemlock was quiet. Shingles were slightly upward, XXX, British Columbia, being quoted at \$3.35. At Montreal there was an improved demand for hard wood for piano and furniture industries. There was a good demand for spruce deals at St. John, but the scarcity of tonnage prevented shipments. Iron pipe was higher at \$6.97 per 100 ft. Copper wire rose to 33½-33¾c. Iron wire was up to \$3.90 per cwt., base size. Barbed wire fencing rose to \$4.65 per cwt. Linseed oil, raw, declined to 85-87c per gallon. Turpentine and boiled linseed oil were also down 7c per gallon. Putty rose from \$2.85 per cwt. to \$3.00.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals.—Caustic soda eased off ¼c per lb., and copperas advanced ¼c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs showed some advances, mink rising to \$4.50 per skin and raccoon to \$2.50-3.00. English hops were 1c a pound lower. Newsprint paper advanced further to \$2.25 per cwt. Wrapping paper was also higher at \$5.00-6.00 per cwt. for No. 1, Manilla. Bleached sulphite pulp advanced to \$1.25 per lb. Sulphite for newsprint was also higher at \$68.00 per ton. Manilla rope rose to 22½c per lb. Para rubber declined to 64c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

The British Labour Gazette for May reported on retail prices of foods in the United Kingdom on May 1 as compared with April 1:

Retail prices of food showed an increase of about 4 per cent in April. Both beef and mutton showed an advance of about 6 per cent, i.e., of from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. on the average. The decline in the prices of flour and bread recorded last month has been continued to a negligible extent only. Potatoes, which have been hitherto subject to little more than the normal seasonal changes in price, show this month an advance of 42 per cent, from an average of 5d. per 7 lbs. to over 7d. The increase in the tax on sugar is reflected in a rise in the retail price of about 10 per cent, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The average prices of fish, bacon and cheese were slightly higher at May 1 than a month earlier. Tea, milk, butter and margarine showed little change in price, apart from an increase from 5d. to 6d. per quart of milk in a great part of London. The seasonal decline in the price of eggs continued.

As compared with prices in July, 1914, the general rise was estimated at 55 per cent, allowing for the relative importance of the commodities in consumption. In sugar and tea a great part of the increase was due to increased duties. British meat was up over 50 per cent, imported beef over 70 per cent, and frozen mutton about 80 per cent. Cheese was 50 per cent higher and butter and milk 34 per cent. Fish averaged twice as dear.

The index number of the *Economist*, London, was higher at the end of April owing chiefly to steep increases in timber, soda, steam coal and beef, and again at the end of May owing to higher prices in potatoes, meat and steam coal.

The *Sauerbeck* index number continued in the *Statist* rose to 134.2, the highest level since the Napoleonic wars, when it reached nearly 190. In 1825 the index number was 117 and in 1873 the average was 111.

In the United States retail food prices averaged slightly higher in March than in February, beef, pork, butter and raisins being higher. Wholesale prices were lower on June 1 as shown by published index numbers.

Bradstreet's, June 10, 1916, reported:

At this juncture the signs seem to indicate that prices, which evidently reached zenith point on April 1 last, are likely slowly to give ground. Green grass in plenty will act on prices for edible animals; growing weather will tend to depress prices for crops; restricted consumption on the one hand and increased production on the other will force down products that have risen to inordinate levels; enlarged domestic outputs of articles sometimes obtained from abroad will cheapen such commodities; lower ocean

freight rates, now slightly easier, will aid the movement of which we are speaking, and if the war suddenly ends, effects upon prices need not be registered here. But it is well-nigh impossible to say that forthcoming fluctuations will be sharply downward; in fact, the probabilities are that the movements will act and react within narrow limits. . . .

Dun's Review, June 10, reports:

In various ways, business fundamentals are strengthening. With a slackening of new orders in certain branches and sections, some commodities display yielding tendencies and *Dun's* index number of wholesale quotations was \$145.337 on June 1 as against \$146.197 a month earlier. Some raw materials, and a few manufactured products as well, are reacting, and less is heard of the rush to buy at medium figures. There are lines in which the crest of prices apparently has not yet been reached, and high costs everywhere are foreshadowed for months to come, but it is encouraging that recoil from the extreme limits has begun in certain quarters, and may soon follow in others.

Most of the seven divisions into which the index number is divided showed a further rise last month, the decline in the total being due mainly to the recessions in breadstuffs and dairy and garden articles.

In Australia the index number of prices of the principal products of New South Wales for February was higher, the increase being in metals, pastoral products averaging slightly lower.

In Austria, prices in Vienna were reported slightly higher in March than in February in the *British Labour Gazette* from returns published in the official Austrian journal *Warenpreisberichte*. Decreases in bacon, lard and eggs offset advances in other commodities. All commodities except potatoes were higher than before the war, the increase averaging 110.4 per cent higher. Many of the important commodities, however, were no longer freely obtainable at the prices shown, while split peas and lentils were no longer shown in the list.

In Germany, retail prices in Berlin averaged 100 per cent higher in March than before the war and 8 per cent higher than in February, the increases being chiefly in meat, coffee and potatoes. Many of the prices given in the official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz* were maxima and in many other commodities supplies were obtainable only in strictly limited quantities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA b	GERMANY b	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	46 foods and groceries 30 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991		91
1911.....	7.133						115	983	100	90
1912.....	7.339		1090			100	119	1017	103	98
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114	98
1914.....	7.731		942				116	1098	115	101
1915.....	7.866		1129				142		135	100
January, 1914.....	7.729		916a						112	101
April.....	7.505			100	100	96.2	113c		111	95
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	116	103
1915.....										
January.....	7.967	113	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	101
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	103.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132 3/4	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147	1817	140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1176	140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148	1234	143	105
December.....	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150	1213	152	106
1916.....										
January.....	8.282	145	1319		188.5	125.1	153	1236		106
February.....	8.404	147	1383		185.6	125.0	155	1243		104
March.....	8.360	148		210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247		105
April.....	8.342	149								
May.....	8.373	155								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
No. of Com- modities.	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b		92 92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1653
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.338	7.8889	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3		1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	151.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9		1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1897	122.78	62.6		1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1		1083
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8		1149
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8550	124.96	64.0		1604
Jan. 1914.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8867	124.528	53.2		1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	110.791	57.7		1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	110.708	58.9		1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2431	124.168	64.7		1225
Jan. 1915.....	139.3	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.6621	125.662	63.0		1387
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6197	124.158	66.7		1280
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.7753	125.090	67.8		1362
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7978	126.649	63.3		1453
May.....	147.3	151.2	107.2	132.65	9.7428	125.992	64.3		1534
June.....	148.6	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.8698	124.958	64.4		1640
July.....	146.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8213	125.079	63.1		1825
August.....	149.6	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8034	124.684	58.5		1514
September.....	148.4	151.6	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0		1494
October.....	149.7	153.2	113.1	145.82	10.3768	130.467	60.6		1328
November.....	158.6	159.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	132.146	62.1		1229
December.....	162.4	165.1	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6		1294
Jan. 1916.....	172.0	174.5	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.240	68.2		1316
February.....	173.7	182.2	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5		
March.....	176.4	182.4	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3		
April.....	179.1	190.5			11.7485	146.197	72.3		
May.....	180.9	199.0			11.6887	145.337			
June.....									

a. July of each year. b. Foods.

In Italy, the official index number including the retail prices of seven foods in 43 cities stood at 125.4 for March, as compared with 125.0 for February and 105.8 a year before. The chief increases for the year were in macaroni, beef, pork and table oil.

For the Netherlands, the official index number of retail prices was slightly higher in March than in February, beans, cheese, coffee, margarine, rye flour, rice, soda, starch and soap being higher.

In New Zealand, the index number

of retail prices published in the Journal of the Department of Labour for March was over 16 per cent higher than for July, 1914, but less than 4 per cent higher than in March, 1915.

In Switzerland, according to the estimates of the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living, the general level of retail food prices in March was 2.7 per cent higher than in December, 1915, and 29.9 per cent higher than in June, 1914. The principal increases since December were in peas, beans, lentils, etc., eggs, sugar and honey.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, MAY, 1916.

DURING May the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* four fair wage contracts, three of these being awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. One of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained a fair wage schedule. The other three contracts contained the fair wage clauses providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Date of contract, May 2, 1916. Amount, \$44,994.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages; Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$4.00	per day of 8 hours.
Carpenters.....	3.60	" 8 "
Blacksmith.....	3.60	" 8 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.50	" 8 "
Ordinary labourers.....	2.40	" 8 "
Engineman.....	3.50	" 8 "
Timekeeper.....	3.00	" 8 "
Foreman electrician.....	5.00	" 8 "
Electricians.....	4.50	" 8 "
Foreman plumber.....	5.00	" 8 "
Plumbers.....	4.50	" 8 "
Painters.....	3.60	" 8 "
Foreman bricklayers.....	5.50	" 8 "
Bricklayers.....	5.00	" 8 "
Foreman metal roofer.....	4.50	" 8 "
Metal roofers.....	4.00	" 8 "
Driver with 1 horse & cart...	4.50	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	6.00	" 9 "
Foreman felt & gravel roofers.	3.50	" 8 "
Felt and gravel roofers.....	3.00	" 8 "

Fair Wages Schedules.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Construction of wooden freight shed on Government wharf, Vancouver, B.C.
Name of contractor, Snider Bros. and Brethour, Limited, Vancouver, B.C.

Fair Wages Clauses.

58. The contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:

(1) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may, in

writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so.

(2) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(3) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

(4) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

(5) The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

(6) The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such person on behalf of the contractor as the Minister may approve.

(7) The Minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

(8) Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrears or unpaid or fail to pay any accounts for material or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of 48 hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or other settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor, in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default, as aforesaid, shall be stopped from setting up, as against His Majesty the accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

(9) The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said Fair Wages Schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

(10) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the said Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of His Majesty at any time that it may seem expedient to the Minister of Labour of Canada to have the same inspected.

The contracts containing the preceding clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Supply and installation of metallic fittings (shelving, etc.) for new examining warehouse, Customs Department, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, The Steel Equipment Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 22, 1916. Amount, \$41,915.

Supply and installation of metallic fittings (filing cases) for new examining warehouse, Customs Department, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 22, 1916. Amount, \$27,990.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Supply, delivery and installation of a 750 K.W. turbo generator set and switch-board, complete, for the Intercolonial Railway shops' power plant at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1916. Amount, \$21,000 (bulk sum price).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of April payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Sup-

pression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	\$ 388.61
Making rubber stamps	25.25
Repairing parcel scales and furnishing crates for same	41.40
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	430.40
Supplying new mail bags	697.37
Repairing mail bags	3,362.99
Supplying mail bag fittings	7,134.85
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	48.15
Making and repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing steel portable letter boxes	143.80
Making and supplying letter boxes	575.00
Repairing parcel post hampers	15.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	3,394.28

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ONTARIO LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held at Berlin on May 24. Some seventy organisations were represented by one hundred and fifteen delegates. President Joseph Sauve of Kingston presided and the delegates were welcomed by local civic officials and members of the Berlin Trades and Labour Council.

The report of the executive committee referred to the acute unemployment situation that existed at the time of last year's convention and the instructions to the executive committee to wage an aggressive publicity campaign to secure action by the Government to alleviate unemployment and pointed out that publicity committees had been appointed and plans completed

to carry on the agitation, but that within a very short period of time, largely owing to enlistments of thousands of men for overseas service and the employment of thousands more in the manufacture of military supplies the unemployed problem, for the time at least, had ceased to be acute, and the executive realizing that a publicity campaign was not favourable had turned its attention to other matters of importance to the labour movement. Some of these matters mentioned by the report were the action of the executive in regards to keeping the smaller centres informed of the proceedings in the Dominion Parliament and local legislators and in protesting to the Dominion Government and the Dominion Railway Commission against the granting of special privileges to

the Canadian Northern Railway that were inimicable to the proposed Provincial Hydro Radial System. The report also referred to interviews of the association with the Ontario Government in regard to legislation desired in the interests of the province. The report also recommended that the clause in the constitution re per capita tax should be amended so that while an organization of 100 members or less should only pay one dollar per year on their entire membership and an additional one dollar for every extra 100 members or fraction thereof, no organization should be called upon to contribute a larger amount than five dollars per year. This recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that an indebtedness of nearly \$45 outstanding at the time of last year's convention had been wiped out, that the expenses of the year had all been met, all accounts were fully paid up and that for the first time in its history the association was without any indebtedness whatever and had a favourable balance in the treasury.

A number of motions were made the subject of considerable discussion. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the Dominion Government in placing munitions and war supply orders under the scope of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Another resolution provided that at the convention to be held in 1917 each delegate must be able to show at least three different union labels on his person before he is entitled to take his seat. A motion was submitted to change the name of the association to the Provincial Federation of Labour but after discussion it was decided to continue the organization under its present name. A resolution was also passed favouring the passing of legislation by the Ontario Legislature providing sanitary conditions for theatrical employees, insuring certain safety requirements and that theatre workers be placed under the Workmen's Com-

pensation Act. The association also adopted a resolution calling upon the Provincial Government to create a commission empowered to investigate all matters pertaining to labour and industry, the commission to have at least one half of its members bona fide labour men, such a commission being, it was held, necessary, in the opinion of the association, to deal with conditions likely to arise at the conclusion of the war owing to the return of large numbers of soldiers who would be seeking employment. Another resolution drew attention to the difficulty of school children obtaining higher education on account of lack of financial means, and suggested that free scholarships be awarded in public and high schools whereby deserving pupils might be enabled to pursue a higher course of education. It was further resolved that the association ask the Minister of Education to have the subject of political economy placed in the curriculum of public and high schools.

Following a report by delegate James Simpson in regard to the standing of the "Industrial Banner" the official journal of the Association, which was shown to have made progress despite the long period of business depression followed by adverse conditions occasioned by the war, the convention endorsed the actions of the late executive in unanimously adopting the executive report. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President, Chas. P. Doughty, Guelph.

1st Vice-President, John Briggs, Hamilton.

2nd Vice-President, George Myland, Peterborough.

3rd Vice-President, Thomas Blomeley, Kingston.

4th Vice-President, James Ussher, Ottawa.

5th Vice-President, Otto Holl, Berlin.

Secretary-Treasurer, Jos. T. Marks, Toronto.

The 1917 convention will be held at London on May 24.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916.

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Departments of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the factory inspectors of Ontario and Manitoba, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

DURING May 60 workpeople were killed or fatally injured and 359 were seriously injured during the course of their respective employments. The record for April, 1916, was 54 killed and 292 injured, a total of 346. During May, 1915, 102 workpeople were either killed or fatally injured while 333 received serious injuries. A comparison of the totals of fatal and non-fatal industrial accidents occurring during May with that for the record for April shows there to have been six more killed and 67 more seriously injured in May than in April, while there were 42 less killed and 26 more injured in May this year than in the same month a year ago.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:—

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	4	5	9
Lumbering.....	10	9	19
Mining.....	11	18	29
Railway construction.....	1	.....	1
Building Trades.....	2	8	10
Metal Trades.....	12	152	164
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	16	16
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	5	5
Textile.....	.....	2	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	.....	6	6
Leather.....	.....	2	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	7	65	72
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	7	7
Navigation.....	3	2	5
Miscellaneous.....	3	22	25
Public Employees.....	2	15	17
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	4	19	23
Unskilled Labour.....	1	4	5
Total.....	60	359	419

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING MAY, 1916.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Spencerville, Ont.....	May 3	1	Jumped from hay mow and impaled on handle of fork.
Farmer.....	Goderich, Ont.....	" 30	1	Kicked by a horse
Farmer.....	Bagotville, Que.....	" 29	1	Falling piece of pulp wood.
Farmhand.....	East Kildonan, Man.....	" 24	1	Dragged by a runaway horse.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Riverman.....	Aylmer, Que.....	" 13	1	Drowned.
Riverman.....	Bathurst, N.B.....	" 1	1	Crushed by logs.
Riverman.....	Bathurst, N. B.....	" 2	1	Crushed by logs.
Riverman.....	St. Raymond, Que.....	" 13	1	Drowned.
Feller.....	Benton, B. C.....	" 3	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Feller.....	Powell River, B.C.....	" 5	1	Crushed by falling logs.
Feller.....	Stillwater, B. C.....	" 10	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Logger.....	Courtenay, B. C.....	" 29	1	Crushed by falling logs.
Logger.....	White Rock, B. C.....	" 27	1	Struck by a log.
Riverman.....	St. Faustin, Que.....	" 28	1	Drowned.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING MAY, 1916—(Concluded.)

Trade or Industry	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Quarry worker.....	Queenstown, Ont.....	May 11	1	Runover by a dump car.
Quarry worker.....	Purcell's Cove, N. S.....	" 13	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Asbestos miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 19	3	Fall of rock.
Asbestos miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 31	1	Mangled by machinery.
Miner.....	Fernie, B. C.....	" 26	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 5	1	Struck roof of mine while riding on mine car.
Miner.....	Comox, B. C.....	" 2	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 18	1	By a blast.
Surface employee.....	Dawson, Y. T.....	" 18	1	Drowned—Carried into water with slide of tailings.
<i>Railway and Canal Construction:—</i>				
Laborer (C.N.R. Tunnel).....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	1	Crushed between dump cars.
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Painter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	1	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	By a fall.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Powerhouse electrician.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	" 18	1	Mangled by belt of machinery.
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed by falling metal bars.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Electrocuted.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed in hydraulic press.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Steel worker.....	Sydney, N. S.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling metal.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Fell from railway car.
Electrician.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Ship's carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 2	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Lineman.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	" 25	1	Crushed by falling pole.
Lineman.....	Southampton, Ont.....	" 27	1	Electrocuted.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	1	Crushed by falling pole.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Conductor.....	Montreal, Ont.....	" 2	1	Runover by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 8	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Stellarton, N. S.....	" 30	1	Derailment of cars.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	1	Fell from moving cars.
Yardman.....	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 26	1	Runover by cars.
Bridgeman.....	Magog, Que.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling timber.
Employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Fell from and runover by cars.
<i>Navigation:—</i>				
Captain.....	Owen Sound, Ont.....	" 3	1	Fell from gang plank.
Captain.....	Pugwash Harbour, N.S.....	" 21	1	Drowned—motor boat swamped.
Deckhand.....	Halifax, N. S.....	" 22	1	Drowned—fell from gang plank.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:—</i>				
Teamster.....	St. John, N. B.....	" 5	1	Running to catch runaway horses; collided with telegraph pole.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman.....	HaHa Bay, Que.....	" 24	1	Struck by falling package of pulp.
<i>Public and Civic Employees:—</i>				
Laborer.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 26	1	Overcome by sewer gas.
Laborer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 29	1	Cave-in of trench.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades:</i>				
Warehouse employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Pulp Mill worker.....	Bathurst, N. B.....	" 24	1	Struck by a board thrown from machine.
Pulp and paper worker.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	" 9	1	Electrocuted.
Gardener.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 11	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Labourer.....	Barnet, B. C.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling metal.

REVIEWS.

Collective Bargaining.

United States.—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole Number 191. March, 1916. 171 pp.

COLLECTIVE bargaining in the anthracite coal industry furnishes a striking example of the possibility of trade agreements and peaceful settlement of labour disputes between a group of employers united by financial control and a mass of unskilled workers composed largely of immigrants from southern and southeastern Europe. A well-developed form of collective bargaining and an universally efficient system of conciliation and arbitration of disputes have been evolved. The basis for this development was established in the short period of three years beginning with the strike of 1900 and ending with the arbitration by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission in 1902-3. In 1899 the United Mine Workers of America entered the anthracite field and in the following year the first great strike occurred which resulted in a wage increase and other concessions. In 1902 the second great strike occurred, which had for its main object the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America and the making of a trade agreement. The operators were forced by public opinion as well as by other considerations to agree to arbitration, and early in 1903 the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by the President of the United States, announced its awards which provided for certain wage increases, reductions in hours and changes

in other working conditions and for a system of conciliation and arbitration of disputes arising during the period of three years for which the awards were to be in force.

Certain tendencies seem to have been manifested in the three agreements which have been made in the industry in the 13 subsequent years. There have been: (a) a tendency to amend the awards of 1903 with more freedom in each agreement; (b) a tendency toward more businesslike methods in negotiations and toward a better understanding between the representatives of the bargaining parties; (c) a tendency to grant more complete recognition of the union as a party to agreements. On only one occasion (in the agreement of 1912) has an increase in wages been stipulated, and the provisions of the agreements have, in so far as they have gone beyond a mere continuance of the 1903 awards, related principally to methods of settling disputes and grievances.

The system of settling disputes and agreements provided by the awards of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission has been modified by adding machinery for the conciliation of disputes at the collieries where they occur and in the districts in which the collieries are located. The system appears to have worked efficiently and there have been practically no instances of repudiation of the settlements. The method of referring to umpires matters on which settlements by means of conciliation could

not be made has been so successful that there has been no suggestion of change. The success of the agreements is seen in the fact that at no time has there been any repudiation of any agreement, although a number of infractions have occurred in the form of local strikes. The report also covers the period prior to 1899 during which there was no organization of the anthracite mine workers of sufficient strength to influence their conditions of employment in any permanent degree.

It may be noted here that the anthracite coal wage agreement of 1916 as arranged by the joint conference committee in New York City on April 30, was ratified by the miners' convention of the three anthracite districts in Pottsville, Pa., on May 4th and signed in Philadelphia on May 5. Like the 1912 agreement this contract will be in effect for four years. It establishes the eight-hour day; contract miners and others receive an advance in wages of 7 per cent, while the nine-hour wage of daymen who will now work eight hours is advanced 3 per cent, which means an advance of about 15.5 per cent on such labour.

Occupational Diseases.

United States.—European Regulations for Prevention of Occupational Diseases. Special Bulletin, No. 76, of the State of New York Department of Labour. Issued under the direction of the Industrial Commission. Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information. 77 pp.

The Bulletin presents a collection of regulations in force in leading industrial European countries which are designed to minimize, and to protect the employees from the dangers of occupational diseases. The regulations covered are those of latest adoption for a number of industries, each of which is also represented in New York State.

In Great Britain, section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, empowers the Secretary of State to make regulations for dangerous trades. The

Secretary of State must publish in advance notices of proposed regulations, and interested parties are given opportunity to present objections. If the Secretary of State does not consent to modify the regulations, he must submit the matter to an inquiry which must be conducted in public by a commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State. The commissioner submits his recommendations to the Secretary of State, which recommendations are not, however, necessarily binding upon the latter. They are then laid before Parliament, either House of which may within 40 days annul all or any part of them.

In Germany, section 120-e of the Imperial Industrial Code authorizes the Federal Council (Bundesrat) to issue regulations for the conduct of industries involving special danger to health or life, the regulations to be published in the Imperial Law Journal and to be brought to the attention of the Federal Assembly (Reichstag) at its next session. In case regulations for any industry are not promulgated by the Federal Council, each State may issue them, and, failing action on the part of the State, the police authorities have such power. The regulations proposed must be submitted to representatives of employers and employees for deliberation and advice except where issued by the Federal Council.

In 1912, France adopted section 67 of Book 2 of the Labour Code, which empowered the Minister of Labour to make regulations for the protection of health in industry. On October 1, 1913, such regulations were promulgated for a number of industries and the regulations were in each case, after having been prepared by the Minister of Labour, submitted successively to the Commission of Industrial Hygiene, the Consultative Committee of Arts and Manufactures, and to the Council of State.

In Austria, section 74-a of the Industrial Code empowers the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of the In-

terior to make regulations for the protection of the health of workers, after granting hearings to the associations of commerce and industry concerned.

The Bulletin reproduces the regulations for 12 British industries. In ten of these the regulations were prepared by authority of section 79 of the 1901 Act. In the case of the other two the regulations were enforced under the Factory and Workshop Acts of 1891 and 1895, which empowered the Secretary of State to make special rules for dangerous trades. All such special rules continue in force until superseded by regulations adopted under the 1901 Act. In a few trades only have such "special rules" not been superseded by "regulations" authorized by the latter Act. The statutory provisions of the 1901 Act concerning humidity and ventilation in cotton cloth factories have been replaced by regulations made by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Act of 1901 as to such establishments. These regulations are included in the Bulletin.

There is also reproduced an Act of the Netherlands passed in May, 1905, for the protection of workers in compressed air together with the detailed regulations issued by Royal Decree in pursuance of that Act. The Bulletin also includes the regulations of the Federal Council of Germany applying to the manufacture of cigars and of alkaline chromates. Seven regulations promulgated in France for a number of industries by the Minister of Labour are reproduced as well as the detailed regulations promulgated in Austria in 1911 for the safety and health of workmen employed in printing and type-founding establishments.

Wages and Hours.

United States.—Wages and Hours of Labour in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1911 to 1914. Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labour Statistics, Whole Number 187. March, 1916, 130 pp.

This report is based on information obtained from representative manufac-

turers of men's factory-made clothing. It shows the rates of wages per hour, full-time hours per week and full-time weekly earnings in the principal occupations of the industry in the United States.

The clothing industry shows wide variations in the extent of specialization. As a rule the employee performs only one operation or a limited number of operations in the making of a garment. He does not often change from one of these occupation groups to another. Overlapping generally occurs between basters and hand sewers, and between hand sewers and tailors. Cutting and nearly all pressing are done by men. Hand sewing which includes felling, finishing, button sewing, button-hole making, tacking and other fine needlework, is done mostly by females. The proportion of time-workers and piece-workers varies in different shops and different cities; cutting, however, is usually time work. In the shops in all the cities considered, the work is about evenly divided between time work and piece work.

In 1914 the full time weekly earnings of males represented by 14 occupations averaged from \$13.33 for basters, coat, to \$22.74 for cutters, cloth, machine.

The average for females represented by nine occupations ranged from \$7.77 for hand-sewers, pants, to \$12.32 for operators, vest. These weekly earnings were 1 per cent lower than in 1913, 8 per cent higher than in 1912 and 10 per cent higher than in 1911. The reduction in weekly earnings in 1914 as compared with 1913 was caused by a reduction in full-time hours per week. Full-time hours per week in 1914 ranged from 44 to 60, the average for most occupations being between 51 and 53, which was 1 per cent lower than in 1913, 6 per cent lower than in 1912 and 7 per cent lower than in 1911. The average rates of wages per hour in 1914 were the same as in 1913, 14 per cent higher than in 1912 and 16 per cent higher than in 1911.

In two seasons, from the middle of June to September 1, and from December 1 to the latter part of February, the volume of business as indicated by the number of employees, the pay-rolls and the average earnings per employee is greater than at other times. The highest point of the year 1914 exceeded the lowest point as follows: employees, 22 per

cent, amount of pay-rolls 104 per cent, and the average earnings per employee per week 7.8 per cent. Aside from holidays and vacations the number of days idle was comparatively small, the average for the year for 133 shops being only 5.8 days. Including holidays and vacations the average for the year ending with June, 1914, was 14.8 days.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

NEW BRUNSWICK CASE.

Death of Workman.—Damages Awarded.—Judgment Sustained on Appeal.

AMONG the judgments delivered in the Supreme Court of Canada recently was that of a plaintiff who claimed damages for the death of her son, owing to alleged negligence and want of equipment on the defendant company's railway. There was a trial at Dorchester, N.B., at which the jury disagreed. The case was tried again, and a verdict found for the plaintiff for \$1,130. The defendant company appealed to the Supreme Court at Fredericton, and the appeal there was dismissed. The case was further appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which also dismissed the appeal with costs. (*Wentzell v. N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.*)

QUEBEC CASE.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Bartender held to come under.—Compensation Awarded.

A bartender was engaged making aerated waters for his employer when an explosion occurred in the apparatus

used, and as a result the workman sustained a fracture of the right hip. He sued his employer for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act, claiming an award equivalent to one-half his salary or a total amount not more than \$2,000. Plaintiff was earning \$10 a week at the time of the accident.

The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had no claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act, inasmuch as the manufacturing plant, a small machine, was used only to manufacture aerated waters solely for sale in his own saloon, and not for the trade. In the Superior Court, however, this plea was ruled out and the defendant was compelled to pay plaintiff the sum of \$355 and the costs of the action, also \$5 a week for four months, and after this period an annuity of \$90, medical evidence having established that plaintiff had suffered permanent injury. (*Chamberland v. Chamberland.*)

Wrongful Employment of Minors.—Defective Machinery.—Damages for Injuries.

Judgment was given recently in the Superior Court of Montreal condemning

a manufacturer to pay \$2,800 damages in relation to two actions against him following accidents at his works in which two boys, both under age, lost fingers from the right hand. The two boys were engaged by the defendant as operators at an automatic machine, namely a stamping press for re-shaping castors. The machine was alleged to have been in a defective and dangerous condition when the accident occurred. It was also complained that the defendant, in employing boys under 16 years of age on this class of work, was acting in defiance of the provincial factory laws.

The Judge found the latter complaint was proved; that the defendant was guilty of inexcusable fault in engaging the boys, and that the machine was not in good order. Damages for \$2,000 were awarded in one case and \$800 in the other. (*Picard and Morrow v. Hinphy.*)

SASKATCHEWAN CASE.

Injury. — Negligence. — Damages Awarded.

While a workman was engaged in unloading ashes from a flat car the train started without warning, causing him to fall off. He sustained injuries and sued for damages. The workman claimed that he endeavoured to save himself by grasping the sideboards of the car, which were for the purpose of retaining the ashes, but that they gave way and he fell with one foot under the wheel of the car and that his foot was crushed. His leg became shortened by one and a half inches in consequence of the accident, and he was unable to work for two years.

The defendant company claimed that

the accident was caused by plaintiff's own negligence. They also claimed that a warning bell was rung on the engine before the train started, and that the foreman of the gang shouted before the train actually moved. Several witnesses testified that the warning was given, but it was proved that the defendant company had already offered \$800 to the plaintiff, which had been refused. Damages were awarded at \$5,700 for the plaintiff. (*Pruett v. Grand Trunk Pacific Company.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA CASE.

Master and Servant. — Personal Injuries. — Negligence.

A workman while in the employ of a power company met with an accident and brought action to recover damages. Judgment was given in his favour, but the case was appealed by the defendant company and was finally decided in the Supreme Court of Canada.

The work upon which the accident occurred was an excavation in rock, 400 feet long and 100 feet wide. The portion in which the plaintiff was working consisted of the excavation for the power house and was about 200 feet in length and 100 in width. This involved the removal of rock to a depth of over 100 feet from the highest point of the rock excavation. About that point was a hillside extending back for some distance and covered with a deposit of earth, boulders and small stones. The work had been in progress about a year. The plaintiff was injured while working in the rock-cut by a stone which appeared to have rolled down the hillside and, falling over the brink of the rock-cut, struck him while at work.

It was contended that the company had not furnished a safe place for the plaintiff to work in. The jury found a general verdict in favour of the plaintiff which involved a general finding of all facts necessary to be found in plaintiff's favour to support it. The plaintiff's contention was that there should have been a barrier at the crest of the rock-cut above him to protect him from falling missiles. The appellants contended that they had adopted proper means for his safety by having the loose rock and any material likely to come down removed by the plaintiff and two

other workmen before he started the work at the point at which he was injured.

There was evidence that that was not sufficient protection, that in addition there should have been a barrier. The Supreme Court found that the jury might reasonably find that the barrier should have been erected and that their difficulty was to say whether its non-erection was the fault of the company or of the superintendent or foreman. The appeal was accordingly dismissed. (*Bergklint v. Western Canada Power Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

JULY, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

In June there was no abatement of industrial activity. Unskilled labour and woman workers were specially in demand. The record of trade disputes was less favourable than for a good many months, Hamilton being the centre chiefly affected; there were also numerous disputes falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Department's index number of wholesale prices remained practically unchanged, being 180.6, as compared with 180.9 in May, while in retail prices the cost of a budget of staple foods averaged \$8.51 in sixty cities as compared with \$8.37 in May. The labour market, trade disputes and prices are treated in more detail in the General Review, and in addition to the monthly survey of the Industries and Trades there are special articles on the Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and on Bread Prices as Affected by the War.

* * *

Numerous disputes falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, came

Industrial Disputes In- vestigation Act Cases

before the Department during recent months, several applications being received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. In several cases Boards have been established, but in other instances adjustments have been found possible by renewal of negotiations, officers of the Department on several occasions lending very effec-

tive aid. Two Board reports were received during June, one in the case of a dispute at Stellarton, N.S., where after a strike of a few days' duration a Board was requested and was appointed. The Board succeeded in adjusting the difference, the chairman being Judge Coatsworth, of Toronto. A dispute between the management of the Municipal Street Railway Company at Brantford and its employees was also satisfactorily arranged by a Conciliation Board acting under the chairmanship of Judge Snider, of Hamilton. At Edmonton difficulties arose as between three newly constructed railways centring at that point and not yet wholly out of the hands of the contractors. The class of labour concerned was maintenance-of-way men. The statements made regarding this dispute seemed to indicate that personal intervention might be efficacious, and Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer for the Prairie Provinces, was instructed to visit Edmonton and lend his assistance to the disputing parties. At the end of a week or two the dispute was arranged satisfactorily without the establishment of a Board.

Applications were received in disputes affecting metal miners and smelter men in Southeastern British Columbia, several unions and companies being concerned, and there seemed reason why, in these cases, also, if possible, there would be considerable advantage in the renewal of direct negotiations. Mr. J. D. McNiven, the Vancouver officer of the Department, by the Minister's instructions, visited Trail and Rossland, the centres of these disputes, and as-

sisted the parties and became the medium of renewed negotiations. At the close of the month Mr. McNiven reported one dispute adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, and that direct negotiations were proceeding which might affect the adjustment of the second dispute.

Other applications included a dispute in the Cobalt mining camp affecting 2,200 employees, and a dispute in the case of the Ottawa Electric Company and its employees. In the first named case proceedings were stayed pending receipt of information on various points. In the Ottawa dispute a Board was established under the chairmanship of Mr. H. P. Hill, and word was received as this was being written indicating that a satisfactory adjustment had been effected.

* * *

During June the representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America met at Calgary to consider the question of a ten per cent increase in all wages as a war bonus. Originally the demand was made by Fernie and Michel miners, but was later extended to include the various mines affecting the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18. The agreement at present existing between the operators and the men does not terminate until March next, but the miners urging that the cost of living had advanced and that wages in other lines of industry had gone up, asked for a ten per cent increase as a war bonus.

The operators presented a counter proposition, which was an immediate increase of five per cent and a further increase of two and one-half per cent to take effect on and after April 1, 1917, the full increase of seven and a half per cent to remain in force until March 31 immediately following the end of the war. At the conference the representatives of the miners also brought up the question of employment of Japanese la-

bour in the mines and suggested that steps might be taken to increase the supply of white labour in District 18.

The proposal submitted by the operators was made the subject of a referendum vote of all the local unions. The results of this vote had not been received at the end of the month.

* * *

A crop bulletin recently issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, in addition to sections on crop prospects, dairying and the poultry industry, has the following interesting table showing the farm help employed and required in the province:

DISTRICT.	Male		Female	
	Em- ployed	Required	Em- ployed	Required
North-Western .	7,184	9,338	1,752	1,241
South-Western ..	4,393	8,257	1,146	918
North-Central .	3,790	5,887	1,216	822
South-Central ..	4,150	8,146	1,354	1,035
Eastern	3,899	4,469	1,197	512
	23,416	36,097	6,665	4,528

* * *

The annual report issued by the Department on prices, a review of which appears in the present issue of the *Gazette*, gives a summary of the movement of prices in Canada and in other countries in recent years. The index number of wholesale prices in Canada averaged 148 for 1915, as compared with 136.1 for 1914, and 135.5 in 1913, which was noted as a year of high prices. In December, 1915, the index number reached 161.1 as compared with 138.9 in January. The chief increases during 1915 were in grains, materials in demand for war supplies, such as wool, metals and chemicals and in goods imported from markets affected by war conditions such as sugar, tea, dried fruits, drugs and

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1915

flax fibre. Higher ocean freight rates also added to the cost of some imported goods. In retail prices in Canada the cost of a weekly family budget of staple goods rose from \$2.73 in January, 1914, to \$7.96 in January, 1915, and to \$8.13 in December, 1915. Potatoes accounted for part of the rise in the latter part of 1915, but sugar, tea, butter, cheese, flour, bread and oatmeal had risen substantially as a result of war conditions. In fuel and lighting, coal, wood and coal oil showed comparatively little change, while in some cities rents were substantially lower.

In other countries prices also rose steeply. In Great Britain staple goods were 44 per cent higher in December, 1915, than in July, 1914, in Austria 113 per cent higher, in Germany 83 per cent, in Italy 31 per cent, in the Netherlands 33 per cent. In Australia and New Zealand prices were 29 per cent and 16 per cent higher respectively. In Japan, however, prices were lower as shown by the index number published by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, prices having continued to fall from the high levels of 1912 and 1913. Prices in most countries were affected by increased ocean freight rates and by the effect of war on normal sources of supply or on export markets.

* * *

A Bureau of Social Research has recently been organized under the joint control of the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in order to make a careful investigation of general social welfare questions.

**Social Research
in the Prairie
Provinces**

The functions of the bureau are to secure information, which will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and by special investigation, and to disseminate such information by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

Controlling the work of the bureau there will be, in each of the three provinces, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy. Questionnaires have been sent to school teachers, ministers, and secretaries of farmers' and womens' organizations throughout the provinces enquiring as to social conditions in various districts and the general information which will be secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as to the result of special studies in particular districts.

* * *

The Fifth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada for the calendar

**Labour
Organization
in Canada, 1915**

year 1915, recently issued by the Department of Labour, besides containing a variety of information and statistics

in regard to trade union membership and the extent to which members of trade unions are taking part in the war, serves as a directory of trade unions in Canada for 1916, including as it does particulars not only of every known trade union in Canada but also a list of all international and non-international central organizing bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers.

The opening chapter of the report is devoted to showing the extent to which the trade unionists of the Dominion contributed to the Canadian expeditionary forces, and contains also the pronouncements which various central labour bodies have made on the war. Of the 1,883 local branch unions in Canada, 961 have had one or more members enlist for overseas service since the beginning of the war. Trade unions furnished 11,972 recruits and 439 reservists, making in all 12,411 members in the ranks.

That the war has evidently subjected

Canadian trade unionism to a severe strain is evidenced by a comparison of the 1915 figures with those of the previous year. The returns for 1915 show a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members. The total numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1915 stood approximately at 143,343, as compared with 166,163 in 1914.

The report shows that nearly one-half of the local trade union branches is found in 22 cities, and these branches comprise over 40 per cent of the entire trade union membership in the Dominion. Montreal, as in 1914, stands in first place as to the number of local branches, but the proportion of branches reporting was not as good as in some other localities. Toronto with a reduction of 13 branches, still retains second position.

A table is furnished showing the expenditure on account of benefits paid during the year 1915 by the various central labour organizations operating in Canada. Of the international bodies 81 have benefit features on a varying scale. The total disbursements for 1915 amounted to \$14,565,365, an increase of \$1,727,378, as compared with the amount paid in 1914.

A new feature of the report is a statement showing the amount paid in benefits for the year 1915 by local branch unions in Canada to their own members, the disbursements aggregating \$128,671.

* * *

During June quite a number of cities and towns throughout the Dominion took up the question of what has come to be known as "Daylight Saving," namely, advancing the clocks forward one hour

during summer in order to economize in the use of light and to afford better opportunities for work and recreation. Considerable attention was given to the question by Boards of Trade, Trades and Labour Councils and other public bodies, and in a number of places the scheme was adopted. Some localities, however, which had decided to put the scheme into effect, later took no action, and others which had given the system a trial returned to standard time. A few localities, however, continued under the new system, claiming that it worked well.

Many public bodies, while in favour of the principle, were against the putting of the scheme into force by purely municipal regulations, it being felt that its adoption by some localities and its rejection by others would lead to confusion and would interfere with business arrangements.

Perhaps the most important pronouncement in regard to the scheme was that of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which at its annual convention, held in Hamilton during June, adopted a resolution pointing out that daylight saving legislation was now in operation in various parts of the world with acknowledged benefit in the saving of light and fuel, affording increased opportunities for recreation and improvement of health, but recommending that on account of any independent action by municipalities being likely to lead to confusion and business disorganization, the adoption of the principle should take the form of a national measure and that the Dominion Government be memorialized at the next session of Parliament to introduce legislation that would bring the reform into effect with the least possible delay.

**Daylight
Saving**

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 1916

I. — GENERAL REVIEW

Employment during June continued at a high level with the demand rising and in many instances in excess of the supply.

The Labour Market

There was a shortage of coal miners in the Syd-

ney fields and of haulage hands at Fernie. In some localities where a shortage of labour existed locally, working men were brought in from outside points. A noticeable feature of the month was the scarcity of unskilled labour and the extent to which female workers were in demand. Civic works in a number of instances had to be discontinued or delayed through an insufficient supply of unskilled labour and there was a heavy demand for female help, even inexperienced girls in some factory districts. Part of this demand was being met by the hiring of girls who had just finished their course at school. Business colleges reported that many of their students left to take office and clerical positions without waiting to finish their courses. The employment of women as clerks and stenographers in banks was also becoming pronounced. Reports of employment bureaus showed an increase in the number of vacancies notified and the positions filled. The daily average of vacancies notified to all bureaus reporting to the Department was 1,363.33 as compared with 1,043.29 in April. The number of persons placed showed a daily average of 760.81 as compared with 607.42 in April. The demand for women workers was also higher than in the previous month, the number of vacancies notified through all bureaus showed a daily average of 345.83, as compared with 344.17 in April, the number of women placed showed a daily average of 131.49, as compared with 115.54 in the preceding month. In most of the principal centres of labour distribution such

as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, there was an increased demand for workers. Halifax, Ottawa and New Westminster were the only points where a decline in the number of vacancies notified was reported.

While only four strikes originated in June as compared with thirteen in the

Trade Disputes

previous month, the number of firms and employees affected was large, 46 firms and over 1,500 employees being involved. Most of the strikes occurred in the metal industry at Hamilton. Numerous employers of this city were concerned in a strike of munition workers involving about 1,100 machinists. The strike began on June 12 and remained unsettled at the close of the month, although no inconsiderable number of men had returned to work. A strike of electrical workers at Hamilton involved fourteen firms, although only about 40 employees were affected. The other two strikes beginning in the month, which affected the building and clothing trades, were comparatively unimportant. In all there were nine strikes in existence in June, involving 68 firms and over 1,900 employees. The strike at Hamilton of shop employees of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, which commenced during May, was unsettled at the close of June. Amicable adjustments were reported in the case of one old dispute and one new dispute. In another old dispute the places of strikers were filled, leaving six disputes unsettled at the close of the month. In addition to the above mentioned disputes there was a number of industrial differences which did not develop into strikes. Some of these were dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (see page 1359), and in other cases offi-

cers of the Department brought about direct negotiations between the parties which resulted in adjustment of the differences.

The Department's index number of wholesale prices was practically unchanged for June from the level of the previous month, standing at 180.6

as compared with 180.9 in May, considerable declines in grains and fodder, textiles and metals being offset by important advances in animals and meats, fruits and vegetables, and in hides, leathers, boots and shoes. There were slight recessions in building materials, drugs and chemicals, raw furs and also in raw rubber among sundries. As compared with the same month a year ago, when the index number stood at 149.4, prices were higher in all the groups except grains and fodder and breadstuffs. All groups were higher than in 1914 and 1913 except raw furs. In retail prices the cost of a budget of staple foods averaged \$8.51 in 60 cities of the Dominion as compared with \$8.37 in May, the increases being in meats, eggs, sugar and beans. The same budget cost \$7.77 in June, 1915, and \$7.35 in June, 1914. Anthracite coal was higher than in June during the past two years, but wood, soft coal and coal oil were slightly lower.

Wages continued to show an upward tendency during June, increases being chiefly in the coal mining and transportation

Changes in Wages and Hours industries, the printing trade, and among civic employees. The Acadia Coal Company of Nova Scotia, in accordance with the report of a Conciliation Board, granted an increase in wages of ten, twenty, and in some cases twenty-five per cent. The Intercolonial Coal Company of Nova Scotia voluntarily advanced wages to a similar extent. Employees of the Hull Electric Company to the number of 115 were granted an increase of 2 cents per hour. Employees of the Brantford Municipal Railway received an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$

cents per hour, an agreement being arranged through a Conciliation Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. About 300 printers employed in the newspaper offices at Toronto were granted an advance of \$1 per week. At Calgary the wages of street cleaners were advanced from 28 to 30 cents an hour. At Windsor, Ont., policemen in classes A and B and probationary officers received an increase of \$8 per month. At Guelph, Ont., civic firemen were granted an increase of \$50 per year.

Six fair wage contracts given out by the Department of Railways and Canals and the Department of Public Works were received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette*. One

Fair Wage Contracts

of these—a contract for lock gates at East River, N.S.—contained a fair wage schedule, the other contracts being for freighting of supplies for the Yukon telegraph line and dredging at various points, contained the usual fair wage clause providing for the payment of rates generally accepted as current in the localities where the work is to be performed. Contracts were also let by the Post Office Department for supplies subject to regulations for the suppression of the sweating system.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for May, 1916,

Trade and Finance amounted to \$70,330,181, compared with \$35,046,944 in May, 1915, an increase of \$35,293,237. Domestic exports of merchandise for May, 1916, amounted to \$94,654,295, as compared with \$42,080,486 in May, 1915, an increase of \$52,573,809. Increases in the products of the mine, fisheries, forest, animals and their produce, agriculture, manufactures and miscellaneous merchandise were shown.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian foreign trade:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, MAY, 1916.

Imports entered for consumption.	May.		Exports. (Domestic.)	May.	
	1915	1916		1915	1916
Dutiable goods.....	\$19,851,612	\$39,840,167	Mines.....	\$5,057,175	\$6,299,546
Free goods.....	14,539,196	29,857,645	The Fisheries.....	872,314	1,478,734
			The Forest.....	3,487,103	4,174,038
			Animals and their products...	3,487,231	6,287,620
			Agriculture.....	12,746,727	47,433,750
			Manufactures.....	16,121,149	27,734,477
			Miscellaneous.....	308,787	1,244,973
Total.....	\$34,390,808	\$69,697,812	Total Merchandise.....	\$42,080,486	\$94,653,138
Coin and bullion.....	\$ 656,136	632,369	Coin and bullion.....		1,157
Grand total.....	\$35,046,944	\$70,330,181	Grand Total Exports....	\$42,080,486	\$94,654,295
Duty collected.....	\$7,258,412	\$13,089,872			

The following are the bank clearing returns for the month of June as compared with those for a similar period last year:

Locality.	June, 1916.	June, 1915.	Changes.
Montreal.....	\$ 320,737,140	\$ 196,646,272	+ \$ 124,090,868
Toronto.....	234,373,961	161,404,956	+ 72,969,005
Winnipeg.....	150,375,516	77,738,643	+ 72,636,873
Vancouver.....	27,127,873	22,500,450	+ 4,627,423
Ottawa.....	22,621,590	17,197,520	+ 5,424,070
Calgary.....	17,167,065	12,090,461	+ 5,076,604
Quebec.....	15,973,856	13,188,189	+ 2,785,667
Hamilton.....	16,443,307	12,864,156	+ 3,579,151
Edmonton.....	8,525,573	9,243,638	- 718,065
Halifax.....	10,527,852	9,915,556	+ 612,296
London.....	8,028,975	7,721,083	+ 307,892
Regina.....	8,930,033	5,575,660	+ 3,354,373
St. John.....	7,975,302	6,322,920	+ 1,652,382
Victoria.....	6,919,085	5,857,043	+ 1,062,042
Saskatoon.....	4,542,312	2,901,624	+ 1,640,688
Moose Jaw.....	3,542,445	2,773,580	+ 768,865
Brandon.....	2,128,412	1,765,924	+ 362,488
Brantford.....	2,509,636	2,169,052	+ 340,584
Fort William.....	2,376,941	1,739,719	+ 637,222
Lethbridge.....	1,840,719	1,192,738	+ 647,981
Medicine Hat.....	1,396,051	835,429	+ 560,622
New Westminster.....	1,386,665	1,084,430	+ 302,235
Peterborough.....	2,340,661	1,716,871	+ 623,790
Totals.....	\$882,361,452	\$574,445,914	+ \$307,915,538
Sherbrooke.....	2,226,335		
Berlin.....	2,364,147		

Canadian revenue for the month of May, 1916, amounted to \$18,497,707.49, as compared with \$12,131,508.75 for May, 1915, an increase of \$6,366,198.74. The expenditure on capital account for May, 1916, amounted to \$11,929,157.39, which comprised \$9,309,474.26 for war purposes, and \$2,619,683.13 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for May, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$112,832,-

765, as compared with \$112,823,898 for the month of April, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for May amounted to \$412,301,481, as compared with \$402,060,955 for April, 1916. Notes in circulation for May, 1916, amounted to \$114,847,323, as compared with \$119,233,330 in April. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during May amounted to \$43,924,036, as compared with \$44,371,050 during April, 1916.

II. THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Manufacturing showed no abatement from the active conditions of the previous month except in a few localities where there was an inadequate supply of labour. Many establishments were making additions to their plants, and in a number of localities new factories were being established. There was an active demand for woman workers in many factories, not only for experienced hands, but for inexperienced girls as well. Some of this demand was being met by the taking on of girls who had just left school.

Very active conditions prevailed in most lines of metal manufacturing. The large steel plants at Sydney and Sydney Mines were very busy and the big works at Sault Ste. Marie also operated to full capacity. Iron and steel industries at Montreal were running as fully as the supply of labour would permit. At Woodstock a shortage of labour was reported in stove and furnace factories. Machine shops and foundries in practically all districts were either operating overtime or to ordinary daily capacity. Motor car manufacturers at Windsor were active, but in some instances were obliged to lay off a few hands for a time on account of car shortage and the difficulty of making shipments.

Woodworking and furniture factories also were busy. Toronto reported woodworking and piano factories active, and

at Woodstock the furniture trade was very good, factories utilizing all men available and seeking additional hands. Wagon factories at the same place reported business good with a demand for unskilled labour and skilled woodworkers and blacksmiths. The piano trade here also was active, with a demand for cabinet and action makers. At Berlin furniture factories were busy. Box factories at New Westminster were working overtime.

Clothing factories and boot and shoe factories were busy. Montreal reported shoe factories operating to the full extent of labour available. Toronto reported clothing and shoe factories active. At Berlin robe and clothing factories and boot and shoe factories were also busy, and in shirt and collar factories very active conditions prevailed with a considerable shortage of woman labour, for which there was a great demand.

Textile factories in all districts where these plants are located were reported busy. Montreal reported textile factories very active, and at Peterborough mills were working day and night. Cotton and woollen mills at Galt were extremely busy and working overtime. Pulp and paper manufacturers were active, and also factories engaged on food stuff. Other miscellaneous manufacturing establishments were also reported active in most localities.

Conditions were active both in rail and water transportation. Railway statements showed a continuance of the high earnings of the previous month. Gross earnings

Transportation

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for May were \$12,472,167.46, as compared with \$7,261,495.63 for the same month in 1915, an increase of \$5,210,671.83. Earnings for the Canadian Northern were \$3,088,900 compared with \$2,824,300 the previous month. Grand Trunk gross revenues for May, 1916, were \$3,548,430, as against \$3,234,883 in May, 1915, a difference of \$313,547.

Westville reported activity in railway traffic and better facilities for moving of freight which had become congested. At Moncton there was exceptional activity, particularly in the operating branches of the Intercolonial Railway and in the shops, where a large amount of extra time was made by employees. St. Thomas also reported shop employees busy. At Brantford passenger and freight traffic kept up well and the Lake Erie and Northern Railway, a new road recently opened, was running on a steady schedule. Peterborough reported railways very active with some shortage of cars. At Toronto railway men were well employed and labour in demand. Western points such as Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat reported activity in hauling the 1915 grain crop, of which there was still a considerable amount to be carried to the head of the lakes. Lines running through the mountains experienced some trouble with floods and washouts. Street and electric railway traffic was also active in most places. The staff of the Toronto street railway was reported under strength and men from outside points were taken on.

Water traffic continued to show activity. Sydney reported conditions busy and at Halifax the situation along the water-front was reported fair, long-shoremen, freight handlers and others having steady employment.

General transportation workers such

as teamsters, drivers and others were active, and in a number of places the shortage of labour caused delays in delivery of coal and other commodities.

Mining throughout the Dominion, both in metallic and non-metallic mines, was very busy, particularly in metallic mines, which displayed greater

Mining

activity than in the previous month. The antimony mines at Lake George, N.B., which had employed a large number of men, were closed on account of financial difficulties. It was expected, however, that the mines would be re-opened with new capital. In the Sherbrooke district mining in asbestos, chrome iron and copper was very active and labour scarce. Peterborough reported that the Cordova gold mines, which had been closed for some time, were expected to be re-opened with a pay-roll of \$6,000 per month at the start. At Cobalt greater activity prevailed than in the previous month; extra men were taken on at a number of mines and operations were proceeding on the greatest possible scale. All of the mills both at Cobalt and Porcupine were running at full capacity. There was also marked activity in the newer camps on the National Transcontinental Railway. In British Columbia activity was increased. Nelson reported all the large properties and many additional smaller properties operating. The Slocan mines at Sandon were making extensive improvements to add to the daily capacity and efficiency of their mill and similar undertakings were also under way at the Noble Five mines. Activity continued at Trail, both in connection with the smelter and the construction of additions to the plant. In mining districts north of Prince Rupert activity was increasing; shipments to Trail and outside points became greater and an effort was under way to have a smelter located at Prince Rupert.

Coal mining was hindered to some extent in Nova Scotia by a lack of men. In the Sydney district collieries were working every day. The output of some

of these continued low because of the scarcity of miners. Mines in the Amherst district also reported active conditions with a shortage of men. Westville reported coal mines operating full time and unable to fill the demand. By the award of a Conciliation Board appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, employees of the Acadia Coal Company were given an increase, and the Intercolonial Coal Company voluntarily granted its employees a similar advance.

At Lethbridge coal mines were working steadily with a reduced force and no great demand for miners. Edmonton also reported coal mining quiet. In the Fernie district floods had the effect of hampering mining operations, some properties having to shut down for a short time on account of car shortage caused by interruption to railway traffic. The Crow's Nest Pass Company announced that 300 more men could be employed if sufficient haulage hands could be obtained, which would result in an increased output. Representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America conferred at Calgary on June 23, with regard to a wage increase in the nature of a war bonus. Certain proposed arrangements were submitted to a referendum vote of the miners. At a meeting held at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island Miners' Safety Association was formed, delegates being in attendance from the different mining districts of Vancouver Island.

Conditions in building and construction showed an improvement over those of the previous month.

Building and Construction In Eastern Canada building was fairly active, and in the West also was improved. Points in the Maritime Provinces reported building trades actively engaged, and in some cases contractors complained of a shortage of help. Quebec districts also reported building either busy or fairly so, and in Ontario increased activity with

the advance of the season was noticeable. In addition to the usual repairs and construction of dwellings quite a number of places reported building considerably augmented by additions to existing manufacturing plants or the construction of new ones. Toronto reported a shortage of painters, decorators and sheet metal workers. At Port Arthur and Fort William elevator construction gave employment to many men. On the re-construction of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, some 1,200 men were engaged and there was a demand for carpenters and stonemasons. Windsor reported a shortage in the building trades and a scarcity of dwellings, for the construction of which a large number of permits were issued.

Some points in Saskatchewan reported an improvement in building operations. At Regina building trades, with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters, were very active, and bricklayers had to be brought in from outside. Carpenters were in great demand for country work. At Saskatoon also there was an improvement in building in the city, though the greater part of the demand for workmen was also in rural districts. Moose Jaw reported little work for building labourers on construction.

At Edmonton the general re-adjustment in labour conditions since the war affected the building trades most and conditions in the city remained quiet. Many members of these trades, however, found employment either at their trade in the country or in other industries. Considerable building was being done along the railway lines recently put into operation north of Edmonton.

In British Columbia building on the whole was dull. At Nelson bricklayers and plasterers found steady employment, but at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster the building trades were dull.

Railway construction showed more active conditions during June, especially in British Columbia, where with the re-opening of the season railway contractors were finding it difficult to make

up their contract gangs. Work which had been suspended for some years on the Pacific Great Eastern was again commenced and the demand for men was reported greater than the supply. To meet the deficiency there was a suggestion in some quarters that the order-in-council preventing workmen from foreign countries entering British Columbia be suspended in order to permit the bringing in of men from Washington State. It was considered, however, that the possible cessation of logging operations for a time would release a number of men who would be available for railway work.

A contract was let for the construction of 50 miles of new line by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway called for tenders for the completion of the line from Vantage to Assiniboia, which when finished will give a direct line from Moose Jaw to Assiniboia.

In Eastern Canada maintenance work and repairs constituted the bulk of activity in railway construction. In New Brunswick 100 men were employed putting in the sub-structure of a new steel bridge over the Petitcodiac river, a work which was expected to keep a considerable number of men employed during the season. At St. Thomas track work gave employment to a large number of native Indians. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway line to Port Maitland was making rapid progress. This line will be one mile in length and is being built in anticipation of the inauguration of a car ferry service across Lake Erie. Work on the Welland canal was reported greatly hampered owing to a scarcity of labour.

Lumbering continued active, though in some parts of British Columbia operations were hindered by floods. There was a possibility also that logging operations in that province would be discontinued for a time owing, it was reported, to an over-production of logs.

At Newcastle, N.B., there was great

activity in sawmills and in loading lumber for the United Kingdom. Some Quebec districts reported mill operations hindered somewhat by high waters. At Three Rivers all sawmills were running full time. Sherbrooke reported lumbering active, and at Montreal the market was reported good, both in Europe and the United States. At Peterborough lumbering was very active. At Prince Albert the mills continued busy replenishing their stock in the yards, besides making regular shipments.

In British Columbia, while floods interfered with operations in some parts, conditions in other localities were good and with a fair demand for lumber and evidences of a satisfactory crop in the Prairie Provinces there was the prospect of a brisk season. In the Fernie district the lumbering industry suffered considerably from floods. Numerous bridges were swept out and interfered with the shipment of posts and poles. High water in the rivers caused considerable damage to sawmills, and in many of these operations were temporarily suspended. At Nelson also some mills were compelled to shut down on account of high water. At New Westminster lumber and shingle mills were running full time with a good demand for all products. Vancouver reported much activity in logging which had absorbed a great deal of labour. It was stated, however, that there were more logs available than the market could take up and that it was possible logging might be discontinued for a month. Prince Rupert district reported lumbering active. The industry at all points on Vancouver Island continued to show increased activity, and shipments to the Prairie Provinces, which consume about 60 per cent of the province's output, were steadily increased.

Prospects for good crops appeared on the whole excellent. Reports from the Maritime Provinces indicated that the agricultural season was several weeks ahead of last year. The hay crop in practically all parts of the coun-

Lumbering

Agriculture

try was excellent, and fruit prospects were good. Even in districts where there was an excessive rainfall the indications were fair. In the West an abundance of moisture and absence of excessive heat gave promise of an excellent grain crop.

The demand for farm help continued, with shortages reported in some parts. Sherbrooke, Que., reported farmers finding difficulty in securing help. At Hamilton, Ont., farm and domestic help was greatly in demand, with farmers offering as high as \$50 and \$60 a month for July and August. London and Guelph reported farm help very scarce. Berlin, Peterborough and Galt also reported a shortage of farm hands. At Lethbridge there was a little demand for farm help which was easily supplied. A better demand was expected by July 1 for help in the hay field and steady employment from then on through the harvest. The demand for female help on farms and ranches could not be met. Saskatoon reported a steady demand for farm labour.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor-General in Council calling for the taking of the census of the popula-

tion and agriculture of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as of June 1, 1916. An extra of the Canada Gazette, dated May 31, sets out the procedure to be followed, the forms to be used and the instruction issued to the enumerators.

Fishing was fairly active during June. At Canso fishermen in all branches, with the possible exception of lobster men, had the best fishing experienced

at this season for many years. Lunenburg also reported good catches. Newcastle reported lobsters plentiful and large numbers of salmon, bass and shad being taken. At Sydney lobster, haddock and cod fishing was fair, but mackerel were scarce.

At Prince Rupert the fishing industry continued active. The demand for halibut was greater than the supply and salmon were being taken in increased quantities. During the month fire destroyed the plant of the New England Fishing Company and the Canadian Fishing Company at Victoria, entailing a loss of half a million dollars.

III—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES AS INDICATED IN REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHER SOURCES

INDUSTRIAL conditions throughout the different provinces were on the whole satisfactory, though activity in some instances was lessened owing to a shortage of labour. Manufacturing was active in practically all the industrial centres of the various provinces; transportation, both by rail and water, kept up well; coal mines in Nova Scotia operated to full capacity of the labour available and increased activity was noticeable in some western mines. All metal mines maintained a heavy production. Building and construction was active in

the Maritime Provinces, fair in the middle provinces and improved in many parts of the West. Sawmills and shingle mills continued busy. Crop prospects throughout the Dominion were on the whole satisfactory, an improvement being noticeable in districts where rain had retarded operations, and western prospects were excellent. The fishing industry was busy on the Atlantic coast and on the lakes, and with the beginning of salmon fishing and canning season, became more active in British Columbia.

Nova Scotia

The labour market during June was very good, although no exceptional industrial activity was apparent. Very few buildings were being erected, but quite a lot of repair work was being done. Fishermen reported a very poor season all along the Northumberland Straits. Coal mines were very busy, with a large shortage of miners and help.

At Halifax the building trades were actively engaged, and in some cases contractors reported a shortage of help. Conditions were very fair along the waterfront, longshoremen, freight handlers and transport workers having very steady employment. The demand for unskilled labour was greater than the supply. Work on the Halifax ocean terminals showed good progress, both the day and night forces having been increased. While no track extensions were planned during the summer by the Halifax Electric Tramway Company, a large force were at work repairing the road-bed. Shore fishermen landed some very good catches of mackerel, the fish selling from 2 for 25 cents up to 25 cents each.

At Sydney there was no cessation in the activity which prevailed over the entire district during May, and prospects pointed to a continuation of busy times. There was abundance of employment, and some of the larger industries made very earnest efforts to secure more men. The building trades were still quiet, but none of the men of these trades were idle. The weather was fine and outside work plentiful. All departments of the steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines were busy, and all collieries worked every day. The output of some of these continued low, because of a scarcity of men.

At Westville the procuring of sufficient labour to carry on the usual necessary work, municipal and otherwise, was becoming a serious problem, and a great deal of proposed building and improve-

ments was held up owing to the scarcity of labour, especially in the unskilled class. Railway traffic continued active. Better facilities for the moving of freight, in the shape of larger engines, etc., have overcome the congestion of the past couple of months, and traffic was about normal. Wholesale and retail trades reported a very large month's business. The lumbering industry continued busy, and some heavy export shipments of deals and timbers were made. Coal mines all operated full time, and then were unable to fill the demand, all mines being away behind in their orders for coal. In connection with the difference between the employees and the Acadia Coal Company, the decision of the Conciliation Board, advancing the employees, in some cases, ten, others twenty, and still others twenty-five per cent, was accepted by both company and men. The Intercolonial Coal Company have also, voluntarily, awarded their employees a similar advance.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown labour conditions showed little change. A shortage of carpenters was reported by the larger contractors. Railway traffic was brisk. Trackmen and some other trades on the Prince Edward Island Railway received various increases in wages. Meat and other commodities of every-day consumption have increased in price. Fishing was busy and large hauls of cod, haddock and mackerel were being brought in. The local market was well supplied, and prices the highest in the history of this industry. All other local enterprises were fairly active.

New Brunswick

The industrial situation at Fredericton was generally good during June, and quite equal to conditions of the preceding month. Building trades were well employed, and machine shops and manufacturing plants busy. Sawmills were working full time and gave employment to a large number of men.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, was reported active in all branches. Steamboat traffic was also quite brisk.

At Moncton labour was very actively employed, all the available local supply being required to meet the demands, and in some instances workmen from outside were brought in. Exceptional activity existed in railway circles, particularly in the operating branches and in railway shops, where a large amount of extra time was made by employees. Building operations also continued satisfactory, though not on nearly as large a scale as last season. Local manufacturers were exceptionally active, and in several instances were operating night shifts. About 100 men were employed in putting in the substructure of the new steel bridge over the Petitecodiac river and will be employed all the season.

Customs returns for May showed an increase over collections in the same month last year. Retail trade has also been exceptionally active in all lines. The management of the Canadian Government railways have granted an increase in wages commencing June 1 to all employees of the maintenance of way department.

At Newcastle labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed. In fact a scarcity of some branches of skilled work existed. There was special activity in lumber mills and in loading lumber for the United Kingdom. Wholesale and retail trade showed marked improvement, and all local industries were working full time.

At St. John business generally continued to improve, and quite an impetus was given to the building trades by the erection of several new dwellings. The Canadian Pacific Railway intends to make extensive additions to its facilities. Customs and inland revenue receipts showed an increase. On June 1 the biscuit manufacturers advanced the price of all sweet goods a half cent per pound; also a slight advance in price of package sodas. Reports from outlying

districts were to the effect that the hay and potato crops would be abundant this season. Harbour fishermen have been securing large catches of salmon.

Quebec

Hull reported labour well employed, and business in general showed some improvement.

At Montreal, textile, iron and steel, boot and shoe, packing and other industries were operating as fully as the supply of labour would permit. The Canadian Car and Foundry Company had large orders ahead and was employing 3,000 men. This will be doubled when active operations commence in the car building department. In other companies equal prosperity was evidenced. All manufacturers of domestic textiles were busily employed, cotton mills having sufficient orders to keep them running for half a year. Throughout the manufacturing district the machinery was running day and night in most cases to turn out the overflow of orders on hand. The only complaint came from some manufacturers that there was a growing scarcity of male labour.

There was a marked scarcity of yarns, and some spinners have given notice that they have all the business they can look after for half a year, while some manufacturers of knitted underwear say they cannot accept any repeat orders for some time to come. Wholesale hat and fur houses have booked as many orders already as they did during the entire year of 1915. Boot and shoe manufacturers have rarely been so busy.

The Armstrong Whitworth of Canada, Limited, have given out contracts for the doubling of their already extensive plant at Longueuil by the expenditure of \$750,000. At present the 50,000 square feet of floor space at the disposal of the company is entirely utilized, 250 men being employed in the different departments. When the new buildings are completed in September there will be 100,000 square feet of floor space, and when the new machinery is install-

ed several months later the number of employees will be increased to 500.

General foundrymen were only moderately employed. The lumber trade was very active, there being a big demand both from Europe and the United States.

The secretary of the Builders' Exchange reported that many construction firms were feeling acutely the shortage of unskilled labour. One employment agency had received requests for 500 labourers, but had only been able to get 50. One quarrying company offering a high average wage and free transportation could not get 25 men to go a short distance from the city. Another large corporation needing 200 men had only secured two in five or six days.

Annual reports made during the month almost universally showed a good state of affairs. Railroads and steamship companies reported a continuance of the record business of previous months, and the local bank clearings for June were, with the exception of May, the largest ever reported.

As far as female labour was concerned conditions were more favourable than a year ago during June. Banks, offices and stores were calling on women help. Stenographers, in particular, were much in demand. Besides the many positions temporarily opened during the holiday season a number of male clerks and stenographers were replaced by female workers.

On June 6 a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club in connection with the organization of a Women's War Register. Since the inauguration of this movement many women have registered as applicants for employment to take the place of male workers in case of necessity.

Various phases of social service, such as child welfare, milk stations, summer classes for school children, technical classes, etc., received considerable attention by organizations and societies interested in this work. About 200 women workers were involved in a strike among

employees of the J. W. Peck Company, Limited, for increased wages. No settlement was reported at the end of the month.

At Quebec general activity prevailed in all branches of trade. Building trades were fairly busy, those engaged in outside work losing several days by rain. Crops, despite the plentiful rains, promised well, particularly hay. The lumbering industry was retarded on account of high water.

At Sherbrooke labour was active and factories found some difficulty in getting enough men, as business in all lines was good. There was also a lot of building being done. Considerable civic work such as the laying of new gas pipes and sewers, road work, etc., was also carried on. Farmers found considerable difficulty in getting help. Lumbering was good and better prices were being paid. Mining in asbestos, chrome iron and copper was very active and labour scarce.

Sorel reported the month an active one for labour, both skilled and unskilled. Manufacturing and industrial establishments were busy, some of them running overtime with increased staffs. Trade was fair.

The general condition of the labour market at St. Hyacinthe was very good. Workmen were scarce and the demand by far exceeded the supply. The building trades were busy. Local industries were all active. Unskilled labour was in good demand. Business, wholesale and retail, was quite satisfactory.

At St. John's and Iberville all classes of labour, with the exception of the building trades, were well employed. Manufacturing concerns worked full time, and some increased their staff. Customs receipts for the month of May were the highest in the history of the harbour.

At Three Rivers, with the exception of the building trades and unskilled workmen, labour was well employed, and conditions compared favourably with those of a year ago. Several men were

employed paving some streets and fixing up others. All sawmills were running full time. Some manufacturers were working overtime.

Ontario

Labour conditions at Belleville were fair in all branches. Whilst there were no extensive building operations going on in the city a few new dwellings were being erected and quite extensive improvements made to a number of business places. The various manufacturing concerns reported a good month. Farming operations were retarded to some extent owing to continued rains. There was a heavy cut of June hay. In the northern part of Hastings county, and especially at Deloro, mining operations were quite brisk.

Labour conditions in Berlin, Waterloo and Elmira were reported never better. Practically every factory in these centres could put on more help if they could get it. This was especially true at Berlin of button, felt, boot and shoe and furniture factories (finishers, upholsterers and machine hands). Foundries, robe and clothing, twine factory, biscuit and confectionery, breweries and glove factories were all busy. Shirt and collar factories were very busy, one company being 25 girls short and others were in a similar predicament. One factory, on the completion of an order, laid off 17 men, every one of whom was immediately hired by other manufacturers. Female labour was also very scarce and wages for the latter were reported never equalled in this section.

Outside labour was well employed, with quite a shortage in some places. Painters were very busy. There was a shortage of delivery men and farm hands. Although there was not nearly as much building going on as in former years, bricklayers and masons were well employed. Wholesale and retail trade was good.

Brantford reported labour in general employed about the same as in May with a good demand especially for un-

skilled labour. Railway traffic and freight shipments kept up well; wholesale and retail trades were steady. Local industries were busy, and preparing to take stock. The American Radiation Company, which has been closed down for some time, was expected to resume operations in July. The Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway was running on a steady schedule.

Brockville reported labour conditions active in all lines; no unemployed, and the supply not equal to the demand in several lines. Building was fairly active. The brass, steel and iron trades were unusually active, also the motor car and carriage industry. Manufacturing was generally good, some factories running double shifts.

At Chatham labour conditions showed a great change over the preceding month, all manufacturing plants being particularly active. Construction work on the new sugar plant was resumed and all available mechanics and labourers were taken on. Many constructional iron workers were brought in from outside. Owing to the large amount of city construction work under way the city was compelled to advertise for labourers to carry on the work. Brick manufacturing plants were taxed to their full capacity. The Hay Auto Wheel Company commenced manufacturing during the latter part of the month and many men were given employment. Railway passenger business was reported light and freight traffic heavier than in the corresponding month of 1915. Customs receipts for the month were the highest on record.

At Cobalt even greater activity has characterized the conditions prevailing within the month in so far as the mines were concerned. At both the Hudson Bay mine and the Trethewey, as well as at some of the smaller mines and prospects, extra men were taken on and mining operations were proceeding on the greatest possible scale. All of the mills both in the Cobalt and Porcupine camps were running full capacity. There appeared to be even a more

marked activity in the newer camps, such as Tashota and Kowkash, on the National Transcontinental railroad. A large number of prospectors left for these districts during the month. The McKinley Darragh Mining Company's new oil flotation plant was put in operation and was showing a marked saving in the milling of the ore treated.

Galt labour conditions were fair. Building trades improved and machinists and helpers were generally in demand. Plumbers, gas fitters and stone cutters were not so busy. Cotton and woollen mills were working overtime. Agricultural conditions were good in spite of the wet spring and the comparative scarcity of labour. The shortage of farm labour, however, was not considered serious and was likely to be met. Building permits issued thus far this year exceeded the record of 1915. The construction of a new factory for the making of tools was under way.

At Guelph labour generally was well employed, unskilled workers being still very much in demand as well as machinists of all kinds. Whilst building operations were by no means extensive a number of contracts for factory additions and residences were given out, which will provide steady employment for the building trades. A new industry for the manufacture of rubber goods is about to be established in the city and will give employment to about 75 hands. Manufacturing industries were active, with a shortage of skilled men in many lines. Owing to a lack of co-operation by all citizens the daylight saving scheme proved a failure in Guelph and had to be abandoned after a three weeks' trial. Farmers reported a scarcity of help.

Labour conditions in Hamilton were very good, with a steady demand for all kinds of skilled and unskilled labour. The daylight saving scheme was put into effect at 9 o'clock p.m. June 4 and was being observed by banking houses, theatres, merchants, manufacturers, and also the electric railways running in and

out of the city, with fair results. Farm and domestic help was greatly in demand, farmers offering from \$50 to \$60 per month for July and August as the hay and fall crop was expected to be good. There was a big increase in the consumption of water over the corresponding month of last year, due to factories running night and day.

Kingston reported labour conditions much the same as in the previous month. Work in general was much delayed on account of the impossibility of getting men, more especially in regard to municipal work, which was being held up. The daylight saving scheme which was passed in May was rescinded by the Council at the following meeting.

In London labour generally was employed to its utmost limit, a shortage in some lines necessitating overtime. The city is carrying on a very extensive programme of new asphalt roads, storm sewers, sidewalks, etc., and employed a large force of men and teams.

At Niagara Falls June was a month of great industrial activity. Manufacturing, transportation and the building trades were all in the "very busy" class. Among the principal building undertakings in progress were the new factory of the Axolite Company; the doubling of the liquid air plant of the American Cyanamid Company; the extension of the Pollard Manufacturing Company's machine shops; an extension of the Clarke-McGlashan Company's silverware factory; improvements to the Bank of Hamilton building; and many new dwellings. The Canadian Niagara Power Company is enlarging its intake and discharge works in connection with the installation of three new generating units and is also enlarging its transformer building by a new wing. Commercial conditions were good. Nineteen leading manufacturing concerns were reported to be "busy" or "very busy."

The Standard Steel Construction Company at Port Robinson secured another building as an annex to its plant and will employ 200 more men.

The Motor Machine Company at Welland commenced business. Operatives were wanted in canning, clothing and cordage factories.

At Orillia the demand for nearly all kinds of labour continued to exceed the supply and was restricting building and other work. Preparations were under way for the erection of a large woollen factory. Business was brisk in nearly every line. Wages showed a strong tendency to advance, due to the competition for what labour was available.

At Ottawa continued improvement was marked in the June labour situation. Building trades, with the exception of plasterers, were busy. Carpenters and stonemasons, in particular, were in demand. The same situation prevailed in most of the other trades, a scarcity of machinists being reported. Pulp and papermakers were also busy. The wood-working trades, while as yet fully employed, were granted the Saturday half-holiday during the summer months at their own expense, the change practically constituting a slight reduction in working hours and wages.

The re-building of the Parliament Buildings, upon which some 1,200 men were engaged, placed much work in prospect for the building trades, including structural iron workers. A big new Collegiate Institute building, already begun, was another substantial prospect.

Negotiations for a wage agreement were under way at the close of the month concerning the Ottawa Electric Street Railway employees. A Board of Conciliation had been requested.

Owing to a scarcity of labour, the city will suspend construction work as much as possible this summer.

Following several differences of opinion regarding "handymen" on civic work, the local carpenters' union will request the city to include a definition of a carpenter in all civic contracts in future in which carpenters are required.

Owen Sound reported the demand for labour equal to the supply. Building was quiet, but there was considerable

repair work being done. Factories were active. Retail trade was generally good.

Peterborough reported little change in labour conditions. The shortage of unskilled labour and female help was seriously felt in most of the factories. The building trades were actively employed, with some cessations on account of wet weather. Contractors found it difficult to obtain skilled help. Some factories were making additions to their plants. Textile mills were very busy, working night and day. Lumber mills showed great activity. Railroads were very busy. The traffic has been the heaviest in many years, but a shortage of cars delayed the work. Farm help was hard to get. The Cordova gold mines, which have been closed for some time, were expected to be re-opened at once with a pay-roll of about \$6,000 per month at the start.

At Fort William and Fort Arthur there was very little change in labour conditions. Keels for two new freight boats for ocean traffic were laid at the dry docks, Port Arthur, at the latter end of the month.

Piles were being driven on the Port Arthur water front for the new elevators to be erected. The new sawmill at the south end of Port Arthur was in operation and employing some twelve to twenty men. Farmers and fishermen were busy.

At Sault Ste. Marie the large industries such as the steel and paper mills worked to full capacity and foundry and machine shops were active. Work on the new power canal and projected civic undertakings were expected to render conditions active within the next few months.

At Stratford labour conditions were about the same as last month and considerably better than for the same month of 1915. There were practically no idle men, and machine shops, foundries, woollen and knitting factories were very busy.

Wholesale and retail grocers and provision stores did a good trade.

A clothing manufacturing company at Seaforth opened its new branch factory and will give employment to a number of men and girls.

At St. Catharines the general condition of the labour market continued about the same as during the previous month. There was some activity in paving and similar work. At Thorold, Pt. Dalhousie and Merriton labour conditions continued fair.

St. Thomas reported labour, especially unskilled, in good demand throughout June. There was also a steady demand for machinists, a large number being employed in factories in addition to those in the railway shops. The building trades were fairly well employed. Very little new work has been done. Opportunities for employment were good in almost every line. Railway men were busy. Wholesale and retail trade was fair. Local industries were fairly well employed. There was a good demand for women workers. Railway shop employees were busy. Railway construction gave employment to a large number of native Indians.

At Toronto all classes of labour were well employed, with a considerable shortage in many lines, more especially in the metal trades. The building trade showed increased activity with the advance of the season. Good modern dwelling houses were in demand and rents showed an upward tendency. While there were some houses vacant they were generally of an undesirable class, and many former tenants were buying houses, so that building promised to be fairly active during the remainder of the season. There was a considerable shortage of men in some of the building trades, especially painters, decorators and sheet metal workers. Many employers were advertising in American newspapers for workers in different lines.

Railway men were well employed and labour in demand. The staff of the Toronto Street Railway was considerably under strength and men from the

United States have been taken on. Teamsters and drivers were much in demand, the shortage causing many delays in the delivery of coal and other goods. The supply of unskilled labour was far short of the demand. Work on the new crib and concrete headwall in connection with the harbour improvements was started on June 24.

Woman workers were for the most part actively engaged. Manufacturers reported a demand for more operators than were available, and there was great need of inexperienced girls. These latter vacancies will be filled by girls, who have just reached working age and have left school at the beginning of the holidays to go to work. All factories were busy, more so than is usual in the summer season. Some firms are unable to give the customary holiday of a week or fortnight to their employees.

All typists and stenographers were busy. The commercial employment bureaux found it impossible to fill the vacancies reported to them. The attendance at the business colleges has been smaller than last year, and numbers of students have left before finishing their course to take positions. The general employment of women in banks has made a new opening for first class stenographers, and many of the second and third class stenographers have left the profession for work in factories. The month was quiet for trained nurses. The Saturday half-holiday given the employees of departmental stores for the summer began June 1.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association a deputation from the Women's Emergency Corps, representing 3,000 women of Toronto, offered their services to the manufacturers as employees. The aim of the corps is to release men for military service.

At Windsor there was a good demand for all classes of labour with a shortage in some particular classes, such as building mechanics. Numerous pavements and sewers were started and tenders

have been called for other work. A house shortage was being felt. One building firm took out permits for 200 houses during the past four months. Manufacturers were active. Some factories, among them the Ford Motor Company, laid off hands owing to inability to ship their products. Work on the new steel plant at Ojibway has been progressing fast, although no buildings were under construction.

At Woodstock all the local supply of labour was employed, and there was a general demand for men, both skilled and unskilled. The furniture trade was fairly good and the factories were utilizing all the labour available and looking for more. Wagon factories reported business good. They needed unskilled labour, also skilled woodworkers and blacksmiths. The piano trade was active, and there was a demand for cabinet makers and action makers. This is the slack season in stoves and furnaces, but there was a shortage of men, both skilled and unskilled,—moulders, stove mounters, nickel platers, etc. Farmers continued to complain of lack of help. Domestic help, also, was very scarce. Shopkeepers reported business of all kinds very good. Everybody was employed and money was comparatively plentiful.

Manitoba

At Brandon labour conditions were very satisfactory. The demand for labour in all outdoor occupations was good and yet no real shortage was noticed. Wages of farm help ruled higher than for the past three years. The building trade was brisk, though no boom condition prevailed. Wholesale business was heavy and retail business fair. Bank clearings showed a steady increase over last year.

Weather conditions have been excellent for grain growing and stock raising. There has been an abundance of moisture and no excessive heat. The wheat crop never looked better and indications pointed to a very heavy yield. It is many years since there has been

such rich pasture, and the hay crop will be very heavy. Conditions have been excellent for market gardening. A heavy crop of all garden truck was expected. garden truck was expected.

At Winnipeg industrial conditions continued to be very satisfactory throughout the month. The supply of rain in the agricultural districts was abundant, and the prospects were for a heavy crop generally.

Employment in the building trades was satisfactory. Engineering trades were actively engaged. Printing, miscellaneous and leather trades showed no slackness. The teamsters' strike which occurred on May 10 was settled, also that of machinists at the Transcona shops. A rise in the price of sugar was very noticeable during the month.

Conditions for woman workers were very satisfactory. Many families having left the city, the demand for domestic servants was not so much in excess of the supply as was reported for April and May. The demand was brisk for temporary housekeepers in the city and for housekeepers and generals for the country. Generals, kitchen girls and domestics are also in demand for hotel help, which was somewhat affected by the closing of some hotels since the Manitoba Temperance Act went into force June 1.

Garment workers were working full staff and full time. Factory girls were in demand. Bookbinders, also. At the city free employment bureau there has not been a great demand for clerks in stores, but they reported excellent conditions otherwise. For the month of May they exceeded all previous records, having placed 1,700 men and women in positions. They state that the June report will be almost as good.

This is the commencement of the slack season for milliners, and the staffs in the big stores were commencing to take holidays which usually extend for three weeks to a month. Dressmakers were busy. Saleswomen with good experience were scarce and found immediate employment. Many school girls were ap-

plying at the stores for work during the holiday period. Stenographers were busy, many positions for temporary work were open and it was difficult to secure experienced help in this line. Sixty extra telephone operators were put on recently to permit of the regular staff taking holidays. About 25 to 35 employees are taken on each month.

Saskatchewan

There was a splendid demand for labour at Moose Jaw, particularly on farms. There was very little work for labourers on buildings in course of construction. Railroads were still busy hauling grain and a considerable amount of 1915 crop remained to be carried to the head of the lakes. Machine shops, bake shops and restaurants were in need of men.

Spring breaking was about completed and work was well under way with the summer fallow. Crops were growing well. There has been plenty of moisture and the weather has been cool, so the crop is well rooted. It is shorter than last year, but strong, and the prospects are very promising. The acreage is a little less than last year.

The Canadian Pacific Railway were calling for tenders for the completion of their line from Vantage to Assiniboia. There are about eight miles to grade and when this is completed it will give a direct line from Moose Jaw to Assiniboia with connections east and west with the Weyburn-Shaunavon line.

Prince Albert reported conditions much the same as in the previous month with the labour demand and supply about equal. Local merchants complained of trade falling off. Should even a slight improvement in business conditions take place there would undoubtedly be a shortage of help all round. Contractors scraping and painting the traffic bridge over the North Saskatchewan river had to advertise for men at outside points, there being only a few local painters left. Lumber mills continued busy and were replenishing their yards

besides shipping out considerable quantities of lumber regularly. The daylight saving scheme was recently adopted by a small majority. The local lumber mills, who employ the majority of the labour, were working on standard time; railway employees, also. Reports from surrounding districts indicated that the crops were never in better condition, notwithstanding the lateness of the season. Owing to frequent showers of rain the hay harvest is now practically assured.

An extension to the railway yards in the west end of the city was practically completed and will greatly facilitate the making up of trains for the south.

Regina reported labour fully employed, particularly the building trades, with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters. Bricklayers had to be brought in from outside places. Carpenters were in demand, especially for country work. Freight receipts for the past five months were better than for any previous period. The printing pressmen and assistants' union have entered into a new agreement with their employers, to take effect July 1, 1916, and to remain in force until August 31, 1918. Painters and paperhangers who went on strike during May for increased wages, returned to work June 13, employers granting a partial increase. The price of meat rose 2 and 3 cents per pound. The city bread by-law has been amended, and in future the weight of a loaf will have to be one and a half pounds. Wholesale and retail trade was very good. Farm machinery distributors reported a fair amount of trade. Crop prospects were very good, plenty of rain during the month having brought the grain on very fast.

At Saskatoon the demand for labour in some lines was quite active. There was nothing like the activity of former years, but in proportion to the number of mechanics and labourers available the demand was good. There was a steady demand for men on the farms and the greater part of the building activity was also in the rural districts, though the city was putting a small addition to

the power house and several stores and buildings were being erected in the business district of the city. The Exhibition buildings, recently burned, were being rebuilt. The Canadian Northern Railway was also extending the station at Saskatoon. Railway traffic in general was heavier than a year ago. The chances of a good crop were excellent.

The prospects of a good crop were excellent.

Alberta

At Calgary there was an increased demand for labour in the building trades. All other trades showed a slight improvement, and there appeared to be but few unemployed in the city. Enquiries were made from several places where buildings were contemplated as to the number of available mechanics. There was also a fair demand for farm labour. In the oil fields one company was building a refinery, of a capacity of 85-90 barrels a day, and the Prudential well was producing commercial oil. The Sheep Breeders' Association reported a large increase in the sale of wool for the district. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a steady improvement in trade.

Representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers conferred at Calgary on June 23, the miners asking for an immediate increase of 10 per cent owing to the increased cost of living. A counter proposition submitted by the operators was submitted to the referendum vote of the miners. The Associated Charities report giving relief to 62 British families and 7 foreign families.

At Edmonton labour conditions showed an improvement. The surplus on the market during the previous months gradually decreased, and compared with the same time a year ago conditions were much better. The general readjustment that has taken place in the ranks of labour in this district since the commencement of the war has affected the building trades more than any other industry. With building practically at a

standstill in the city many skilled mechanics have found employment in the country at their respective trades. A very large number have joined the army and many who were medically unfit for active service have found positions in other industries left vacant by men who have volunteered. The changed conditions mean a lower wage for a great majority of those affected, while the cost of living has increased. The erection of a number of cottages by the Dominion Government on a nearby Indian reserve furnished employment for a number of local mechanics during the month.

According to the statements of local wholesalers, trade was fair the first half of the month, but fell off at the close, although it was much better than that of the corresponding month of last year. Country business was exceptionally good. The demand from the Peace River country for builders' material and supplies was quite heavy. Considerable building was being done along the railway lines recently put in operation. Retail trade in the city was quiet.

The hotel and restaurant employees who went on strike in May came to an agreement with the management of one cafe; the dispute with the balance of the employers was still on at the close of the month.

City officials were making arrangements to commence considerable work about July 1, such as paving, sidewalks, and a small amount of sewer construction. To curtail expenses the free employment bureau was closed at the end of the month.

While crops were about two weeks later than last year, warm weather the latter part of the month caused a very rapid growth and the prospects for a good yield were much better than a month ago. Coal mining was quiet. Railway lines running through the mountains experienced considerable trouble with floods and washouts and a large number of men were shipped out to repair the damage. The contract has been let for 50 miles of new line by the

Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway.

At Lethbridge there was little change in labour conditions since last month. There was a little demand for farm help, which was easily supplied, but this demand has been more in anticipation of future rather than of present needs. A few men could be placed with farmers at once and by July there will be quite a demand for help on the hay fields. After the haying commences there will be steady employment on to harvest. Coal mines were working steadily with a reduced force, and no great demand for in the building trades. The demand for female help on the farms and ranches could not be met.

There has been an abundance of rain and all crops were looking well. Hay, with a period of clear weather, was expected to be a great crop. Farmers were still marketing last year's crop of wheat. Sheep men were busy shearing and handling the crop of wool for which there is a good market.

Medicine Hat reported that industrial conditions during May showed little change. Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was well employed. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good. Building trades showed improvement. Several additions to manufacturing plants were being constructed and a number of smaller buildings were in course of erection. Indications pointed to another large grain crop this year owing to the large amount of moisture that has fallen during the past month in Southern Alberta. At Redcliff there was an improvement in industrial conditions, more men being given employment each month.

British Columbia

At Fernie during the latter part of June there was more or less temporary interruption of operations in several of the industries. These were caused by the warm spring weather setting in for the first time this season and thereby releasing the vast quantities of snow

in the mountains resulting in unprecedented high water, which has done extensive damage and limited operations in some industries, and completely suspending them in others.

Civic street improvements, which were commenced during May, here, have been temporarily, at least, suspended as the men employed on this work have been required by the city for more urgent work in the nature of preservation of civic property during the flood season, as well as the reconstruction of important civic improvements destroyed at the same time. In connection with the recent floods in this district a vast amount of damage has resulted, and it will take several months of incessant effort to restore matters to normal conditions.

The question of a war bonus of 10 per cent. demanded by the Fernie and Michel coal miners last month developed into a district affair instead of being confined to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and its employees. It has been recognized as such by the Operators Association, and negotiations between that association and the officials of District 18, United Mine Workers of America have been in progress. Two meetings were held in Calgary during June, the first when the miners' representatives presented the demand for the 10 per cent increase, and subsequently on June 23 when the operators replied to this demand by submitting a counter proposal. In this counter proposal the operators signified their willingness to give the men an advance on the scale of wages paid under the present working agreement between these parties, but not to the extent asked by the men. This counter proposal is to be submitted to the men in the near future for ratification by referendum.

The damage inflicted by the recent floods possibly affects the lumber industry to the greatest extent, but railway companies, the Government, municipalities and private parties are also heavy losers. One feature in this connection is that in order to make these repairs employment will be given to a

larger number of workers. Numerous bridges used for conveying posts and poles to the points of shipment have been swept out and consequently caused these operations to cease.

The high water in the rivers has resulted disastrously to the sawmills located thereon as well. The Ross Saskatoon Lumber Company at Waldo, B.C., to the south in the valley of the Kootenay river is reported to have suffered damage to the extent of over \$30,000, from the loss of sawn lumber and logs in stock and to their sawmill as well. Several others have suffered considerable loss and have been rendered inoperative for some time.

The local mills had not commenced operations and it was considered doubtful if they would this season, the floods having created so much additional work that it would be extremely late before they could start.

While this condition prevailed locally and conditions throughout the district were somewhat similar, as there is already a fair demand for lumber, and the indications favourable for another satisfactory crop in the Prairie Provinces, this demand was expected to materially increase, and the lumber companies which have been more fortunately situated and not affected to the same extent were pushing operations forward in anticipation of the better market so that the industry as a whole will recover and the prospects were still indicative of a brisk season.

The floods also had an effect on the coal mining industry and activities have been hampered to a noticeable extent. Despite this, however, there existed a shortage of labour in the coal mines, and while the mines the last week in June were forced to shut down this was on account of car shortage caused by the interruption of railway traffic, and were expected to be resumed shortly.

The local company, however, announced that some 300 more men could be employed if a sufficient number of haulage hands could be procured. This

would accordingly increase the output of the local mines approximately 1,000 tons daily. Orders for this additional amount were being held in hand.

Nanaimo reported very little change in the labour situation. Wholesale and retail trade was very quiet. The fishing industry was very quiet. Sawmills worked steadily, and logging camps were active. Coal mines in Nanaimo worked steadily, but other mines in the district had more or less off time.

At Nelson labour conditions were improved, especially in the building trades. Bricklayers and plasterers were finding steady employment. On account of the exceedingly high water, some few of the mills were compelled to shut down. The Slocan Star mine at Sandon was making extensive improvements which were expected to add greatly to the daily capacity and general efficiency of the mill. Many improvements also were being made at the Noble Five mine at Sandon. The Granite Poorman mine, near Nelson, B.C., was employing about 40 men, and the twenty stamp mill was running steadily. The smelter at Trail was still running to its full capacity and employing more men than ever before since commencing operations. Building operations and additions to plant were still in progress. A large number of small mines all through the district were working, and altogether mining in British Columbia was very active.

At New Westminster the number of unemployed steadily decreased. During June there were very few who were not working at least part of the time. Very little new work was begun, although a number of building permits were issued. The proprietors of the local shipyards were negotiating for the construction of two ocean going vessels, which will necessitate increasing the capacity of the yards and also a large increase in number of employees. Fishing was not very brisk in the river, although prices were fair.

Lumbering was going on as usual, although it was reported that the loggers

were going to close down during July, it being claimed that the market was becoming glutted with logs. Lumber and shingle mills were running full time with a good demand for all products. Factories were also running full time; box factories working overtime.

At Prince Rupert labour, both skilled and unskilled, was fairly well employed. The fishing industry continued good. The demand for halibut has been greater than the supply, thereby again increasing the price paid to fishermen. Salmon was appearing on the market in increased quantities, and canneries were expected to be in full operation shortly.

Mining in the district contiguous to Prince Rupert was increasing with the result that shipments of ore to smelters at Trail and outside points were becoming greater. An effort was under way to have a smelter located at Prince Rupert, which it was thought would benefit not only nearby shippers but also those from Alaskan points. The lumbering industry was still very active. A new mill at Sewall on the Queen Charlotte was started during the past week. Fifteen men will be employed to start with.

At Vancouver there was an improvement in the labour market over last month, and a distinct improvement as compared with June last year. This was due not so much to demands for labour within the city, but from up-country and interior points. With the opening of the season a good deal of railway construction which had been suspended for practically two years has been started up again on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, as the result of a Provincial Government guarantee of \$6,000,000 loan to this concern. The demand for men for this work is said to have been greater than the supply which offered. To meet the deficiency there has been a demand from certain quarters that the Order-in-Council preventing workmen from foreign countries entering British Columbia be suspended to permit the entrance of men from Washington State.

This demand for men for certain kinds of work was reflected by full "Men Wanted" boards at the employment agencies, and calls made on the city relief and employment office. There has also been much activity in the logging industry this spring, and this has absorbed a good deal of labour. It was, however, stated in logging circles that there were many more logs available than the market could take up, and there was talk of a general cessation of logging for one month.

This situation was partly due to lack of ships, and mill owners generally stated that if they could charter bottoms to transport manufactured lumber in large volume they could supply many heavy demands which they could not at present entertain. The necessity for building lumber-carrying vessels with Vancouver as their home port has, in consequence, become a question of first importance. A measure brought down at the recent session of the Provincial Parliament has for its object the assisting and stimulation of this industry, and at North Vancouver yards bottoms have already been laid down and building was in active progress.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act has also been passed into law, and will become operative January 1, 1917.

During the month a vote of the rate-payers of the city was taken on the question of the most suitable day as a compulsory weekly half-holiday for retail stores. The choice was between Wednesday and Saturday. By a large majority Saturday was chosen, the new law to become operative Saturday, July 1. The legislation covering this is provincial, and was introduced at the recent session of parliament, leaving the choice of day to the voters in the various municipalities and country districts.

Building during May was slack. The outlook was dull. Relief was given by the city during the month to 175 families and 65 physically unfit single men at an approximate cost of \$2,000. A

very disastrous fire completely destroyed the plant of the New England Fish Company, and it was understood that the industry would not be re-established at Vancouver, but would be transferred to Prince Rupert.

Coal, which during the past winter was raised from \$6.50 to \$7.50 and \$8 per ton, was being offered at \$7 per ton. The high price of fuel oil was causing a reversion to the use of coal for heating purposes in many large buildings.

The demand for female labour continued fair and general conditions for women compared more than favourably with June of last year. In two occupations the demand was greater than the supply, namely, domestic help and operators for garment making.

Among measures passed by the Provincial Legislature of interest to women was one conferring the parliamentary franchise on women, also the right to sit in parliament on the same qualifications as men. This bill is to be submitted to a referendum of the male electorate at the time of the provincial elections in the fall, and if passed by the electors will become operative January 1, 1917.

The question of the employment of white help in hotels being made a condition of the granting of a license was again raised at the annual meeting of the Board of License Commissioners by representatives of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, and a resolution was passed by the Board to the effect that after January 1, 1917, hotelkeepers must employ only such as were British subjects or eligible to become so. This was changed to a resolution to postpone action until such time as the city solicitor could give a ruling as to the legality of excluding Orientals from particular employments.

With the closing of the schools for the summer vacation a number of resignations have been handed in by teachers. These vacancies, however, will not be filled, the School Board having decided to enlarge classes and cut down expenses on teachers' salaries.

The supply of domestic help continued to decrease, some difficulty being experienced in obtaining either competent domestics or young untrained girls. The latter prefer work in stores or as telephone operators, and will only take domestic work when any other kind is not obtainable.

The demand for general domestic help at an average wage of \$20 per month was difficult to supply. Secretaries of employment agencies, both commercial and free, reported business poor through lack of domestics.

Factory help was well employed and some difficulty was experienced by employers in obtaining operators to work on Government orders. Conditions were so bad for skilled operators during the year 1915 that a great many left the city going to Eastern Canada or to the United States, which accounts for the lack of supply to meet the increased demand along these lines.

Whilst telephone operators were fairly employed, no pupils were taken on at the school where the company trains its operators.

Stenographers were finding employment more easily than for many months past, also bookkeepers and office help. Department stores were not quite so busy as in spring months, more activity being looked for during the July sales.

Fruit canning starting during the past month has provided employment to a number of women. The supply was away below the demand, the growers, especially of strawberries, offering an increase of nearly 30 per cent on the crate for picking.

The Free Women's Employment Bureau placed 81 women in positions during the month.

The British Columbia Telephone Company received 24 applications and placed half of these in positions. Two typewriter companies had applications from 168 persons and placed 107 of these.

Labour conditions at Victoria during June were somewhat better than for

several months previous, the logging, lumbering and salmon canning industries having absorbed a considerable number of men. The building trades continued dull, while work in nearly all the iron trades was fairly brisk.

Commencing with the first Saturday in July all stores, both wholesale and retail, will close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays throughout the year. Fruit, candy, tobacco and florists' stores are exempt from the law.

At the recent session of the Legislature an Act was passed to assist the ship-building industry in British Columbia. As a result of this legislation a new shipyard has been opened and in a few weeks construction will be commenced on three wooden ships, to cost \$125,000 each, which will give work to a considerable number of skilled mechanics and labourers.

Work was progressing rapidly paving the roads and installing a water system in the adjoining municipality of Saanich. A force of about 250 men were employed.

The City Council has refused to accede to the request of the Trades and

Labour Council to restore the minimum wage of \$3.00, which was reduced to \$2.50 per day shortly after the outbreak of the war.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the strawberry crop in this district has averaged only half a crop. Consequently the fruit is higher than last year, retailing at \$2.25 per 18 lb. crate, or 10 cents per box. The wages paid to pickers (Chinese) was \$1.50 per day, without board.

The hay crop, owing to lack of rain, was much below the average.

The lumber industry at all points on Vancouver Island continued to show increased activity. Shipments to the Prairie Provinces, which consume about 60 per cent of the province's output, were increasing steadily, due to some extent to the work carried on by the Forest Branch of the Lands Department in developing there a market for British Columbia lumber products.

A special effort is being made to increase the membership and develop a keener interest in the work of the Victoria Board of Trade, which is meeting with considerable success.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING JUNE, 1916

DURING the month of June two reports were received in the Department from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N.S., and employees, and the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and street railway workers. Both reports were unanimous, and in the latter case a memorandum of the terms of settlement was attached to the report.

Seven applications for Boards received attention during the month. Pending the establishments of Boards, nego-

tiations resulted in a successful termination of two disputes and the applications were accordingly withdrawn. In three cases, proceedings looking to the establishment of Boards were held in abeyance to permit of conferences between the parties concerned, with a view to settlements being arrived at. In one case a Board was duly established, and early in the month of July entered upon its work of conciliation and investigation. The remaining application was under consideration by the Minister at the close of the month.

Particulars of these applications and of the reports above referred to are given hereunder.

Applications Received.

On June 2 an application was received from the maintenance-of-way men in the employ of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company and the Central Canada Railway Company, to the number of 300 directly and 600 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was given as the demand of the employees for the adoption of a schedule of rules and rates of pay governing their employment, copy of which was appended to the application. The good offices of the Department were utilized through the services of one of its officers in an effort to have negotiations resumed between the parties concerned with a view to an amicable adjustment of the dispute. With the assistance of the departmental officer conferences were arranged between the manager of the companies concerned and a committee representing the employees. These conferences resulted in an adjustment of the dispute and the application was accordingly withdrawn.

On June 6 an application was received in the Department from the electrical workers (outside men) in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, members of Local Union No. 492, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The number affected by the dispute was given as 250 directly and 1,000 indirectly. The cause of the dispute related principally to the question of wages, but included also hours and conditions of employment as set forth in a proposed agreement which the employees had submitted to the company. In this case direct negotiations for settlement have been resumed and procedure has been stayed.

On June 8 an application was received from the employees of the Halifax and South Western Railway Company, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to the number of 175. The dispute grew out of a demand for increased rates of pay,

shorter hours, and improved working conditions. In this case also direct negotiations have been resumed and procedure has been stayed.

Reference was made in the June issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Trail, B.C., members of Trail Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 105, Western Federation of Miners, to the number of 1,200 directly and 50 indirectly. The principal cause of the dispute was the employees' demand for increased wages. A proposed schedule of agreement was appended to the application. On June 9 the Minister established a Board, Messrs. A. C. Flumerfelt, Victoria, B.C., and David Rees, Fernie, B. C., being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. On June 12 an application was received from the employees of this same company at Rossland, B.C., members of Rossland Miners' Union, No. 38, Western Federation of Miners. In this case the dispute related to the question of wages and affected 800 employees. As there appeared to be a prospect of settlement by direct negotiation the Departmental Fair Wages Officer, resident at Vancouver, was instructed to visit Trail and Rossland to assist in promoting an adjustment of the dispute by conciliatory means, or, failing that, to have both disputes referred to one Board. Proceedings were accordingly stayed to this end, and before the close of the month word had been received that the dispute affecting the smelter's employees had been amicably arranged with prospects of a similar arrangement in the second case.

On June 24 an application was received from the employees of the mine operators in Cobalt camp and vicinity, members of Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, Western Federation of Miners. The dispute affected approximately 2,200 employees and grew out of the latter's demand for increased wage rates and improved working conditions. At the

close of the month the application was under consideration by the Minister.

On June 27 an application was received from the street railway workers employed by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, members of Division No. 279 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 500. The working agreement expired on June 30 and a new agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions was drawn up by the employees and submitted to the company for adoption. The application also alleged discrimination against union members. A Board was established by the Minister on June 30, Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., and Mr. A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., both of Ottawa, were appointed members on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively, and on the joint recom-

mendation of the foregoing members, Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, also of Ottawa, was appointed chairman of the Board.

On June 28 an application was received from certain workmen at Esquimalt and Victoria, B.C., in the employ of Yarrows, Limited, being members of Victoria Lodge, No. 191, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. The trouble arose in connection with repairs to be made to H.M.S. *Newcastle*, the men demanding an increase in wages and shorter hours. The dispute affected 90 employees directly and 120 indirectly. Through the efforts of the departmental officer resident on the Pacific coast, conferences were arranged which resulted in the men applying for a Board. The application was later withdrawn by the employees, a settlement having been reached by the parties concerned.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ACADIA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, STELLARTON, N.S., AND EMPLOYEES

ON June 5 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board which was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, Stellarton, N.S., and its employees to the number of 1,000. The dispute related to wages, hours and conditions of employment. The employees concerned had declared a strike on April 18, which continued for three weeks, being terminated as a result of the men's decision to refer their differences under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A Board was established by the Minister on May 15 and was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge E. Coatsworth, Toronto, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Messrs. Wm. H. Chase, Wolfville, N.S., and R. H. Murray, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively.

The report of the Board dealt with each of the employees' demands as set forth in their application and stated that on each side there was a spirit of good feeling and every desire to arrive at a reasonable settlement. The Board recommended certain wages increases to go into effect on May 15, 1916, and in the case of tonnage, yardage or consideration rates for miners an eight per cent increase, to take effect on the last mentioned date, with a further increase of two per cent after January 1, 1917. As respects the employees' demand for double time rates on Sundays and holidays and time and one-half for overtime, the Board recommended instead the payment of time and one-half for Sundays, holidays and overtime. The Department was informed on behalf of the employees that they had agreed to be bound by the decision of the Board and would, therefore, regard it as the settlement of the dispute.

Report of Board

The text of the unanimous report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the

Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, on the one hand, called the employer, and its employees, on the other hand, hereinafter called the employees.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the difficulties between the employer and the employees in this case met in the Town Hall, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on May 27, 1916, and from day to day since said date with the exception of Sunday, May 28, down to the present time.

All the members of the Board were present at each of the sittings thereof, together with representatives of the employer and the employees. Such representation being Mr. Clifford C. Dane for the employees, and Messrs. H. Prudhomme, George Gray and F. Notebaert for the employer.

There were 47 witnesses called, 44 by the employees and three by the employer. The views of both parties were duly presented. All the witnesses were duly sworn and statements were made, and full opportunity was given to both sides to discuss the case in all its branches, which was very fully done. On each side there was a spirit of good feeling and every desire to arrive at a reasonable settlement. The employees submitted a statement showing the wages and conditions under which they desired to work, and the same together with the reply of the employer thereto was the basis for our consideration of the matters referred to us.

After full consideration of all the evidence, arguments, statements and exhibits presented, the Board desires to make the following report, and in doing so it will be convenient to take up the items contained in the claims made by the men on the application for Board of Conciliation in the order as they appear in that statement.

1. All employees ask for an increase of 25 per cent in pay on the rates prevailing on April 1, 1916. This applies to all existing rates, whether time or tonnage, or yardage rates.

The Board reports the following:

(a) An increase of 25 cents per day to all men paid by daily rates of \$1.55 or less.

(b) An increase of 20 cents per day to all men paid by daily rates of over \$1.55.

(c) An increase of 20 cents per day to all boys under 18 on common labour.

(d) Ten per cent to be added to all tonnage, or yardage or consideration rates for miners, of which 8 per cent is to go into operation on May 15, 1916, the same to be increased to 10 per cent after January 1, 1917.

(e) The above rates go into operation from May 15, 1916, with the exception of the 2 per cent part of the 10 per cent, which is to go into operation on January 1, 1917.

2. The docking system be abolished. Employees are not to be required to sign the identification cards at present in use.

We report the following:

Referring to the present docking system, it has been mutually agreed between the management of Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and their employees, that the present system as it now exists shall continue during the term of this agreement, but that the company will submit a list of not less than six names to the workmen, out of whom they will select one to be known as a dock inspector and whose services shall be paid

for by the Acadia Coal Company. This officer shall have his duties clearly defined to him by the management and a committee of the men before he assumes charge. If, on any occasion, he considers that the fines by the company's dock man are in excess of what he considers fair and he is unable to adjust matters with the dock boss, he shall have the authority to call the attention of the check weightman, and where no check weightman is employed the attention shall be called of the man appointed by the employees.

All the terms on identification card are to be printed on one side with room for signature. Cards to be read over to men before signing, and copy to be given to each man who signs. Cards to contain no reference to beneficial orders.

3. In cases where men have enlisted for overseas service previously to February 28, 1916, the families of such men are not to be ejected from the houses which they occupy.

The Board recommends this:

4. In cases where the company takes a man out of his place to do other work in the mine, such miners shall be paid the same amount per day for such work as is earned in his place during the same fortnight.

The company agrees to this and the Board reports in favour of this clause.

5. The rates now in force for house rent and coal supplied to employees shall be continued.

The company agrees to this and the Board reports in favour of this clause.

6. There is a complaint from the boys employed by the company that there are frequent shortages in their pay. They ask that a better system of time-keeping be installed and that instructions be given to officials at each colliery to rectify errors when they occur without unnecessary delay.

The company has agreed and the Board reports that such a system shall be employed in the time-keeping as shall rectify the errors when they occur without unnecessary delay.

7. The road distance for putting coal shall be reduced to 300 feet, over this distance this work to be paid extra 5 cents per ton, or 5 cents per cubic yard.

The company agrees and the Board reports as follows:

The distance for putting coal in pillar work and in bords shall be 350 feet and in levels 400 feet. Over and above these distances, up to 500 feet, an extra 4 cents per ton shall be paid. After driving in 350 feet in bords and levels and over these distances up to 500 feet, 4 cents extra per ton will be paid, and when driving is paid on yardage 28 cents per lineal yard will be paid over and above 350 feet. Covering any of the above cases where the distance exceeds 500 feet, special arrangement will be made by the mine manager and the workmen.

8. Where coal is shovelled down more than 40 feet, the men shall be paid 10 cents per ton extra.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, reports that in balances and chutes an extra 5 cents will be paid for shovelling from 45 feet to 65 feet. Over 65 feet and up to 80 feet, 75 cents per lineal yard will be paid plus 5 cents per ton. In shovelling in pillars special arrangements will be made for any distances in excess of 50 feet, providing, however, that 50 feet of the pillar is worked. In chutes and balances the measurements will either be taken between high side and high side or low side and low side, and in measurements in pillars the measurement will be taken on high side.

9. All men are to be hoisted at 3.30 p.m.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, reports that all men are to be hoisted between 3.30 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

10. Boys shall be paid for all time which they work after cars.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, reports in favour of this clause.

11. The men shall be paid for all timber, every set.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, report in favour of the following:

That the rate of cutting in any place is to include the timbering, all sets placed 4 feet apart; extra timbering is to be paid as follows:

40 cents per complete set, plus 8 per cent until January 1, 1917, and 10 per cent thereafter.

10 cents plus 8 per cent for centre prop until January 1, 1917, and 10 per cent thereafter.

20 cents plus 8 per cent for booms until January 1, 1917, and 10 per cent thereafter.

Any necessary repairs the company agrees to pay for at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

12. All rails, timber and other material shall be placed at the mouth of a man's bord upon request.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, report in favour of this request.

13. The men shall be paid for all dead work.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, report that the following was arranged with the employees; rates to be arranged for all dead work before doing the work. Such arrangement is not to operate to compel the employee to work on such dead work at less than 25 cents per hour.

14. All men working in double shifted places shall be paid 5 cents per ton extra, all men working in triple shifted places shall be paid 10 cents per ton extra.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, recommend that this be adopted.

15. Carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists and all outside labourers shall be allowed to stop work on Saturdays at the same hour as other employees.

The Board, with the agreement of the

company, recommend that this be adopted.

16. The men shall be paid double time for Sundays and holidays and time and a half for overtime.

The Board report that the men regularly employed on Sundays and holidays shall receive time and a half for Sundays and holidays, otherwise the clause is adopted.

17. In case the selling price of coal is further advanced, a reasonable proportionate advance shall be made in wages.

The Board reports that this was not pressed by the employees.

18. All cars or cages used for hoisting men shall be equipped with the best possible safety appliances.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, report that this be adopted.

19. There shall be no discrimination against any of the employees who have taken an active part in the settlement of the present dispute between the company and its employees.

The Board, with the agreement of the company, report in favour of the adoption of this clause.

The Board recommends that the terms herein set out shall be in full force and effect until May 15, 1917.

The Board desires to place on record its thanks for the courtesy of the Town Council of New Glasgow in permitting the sittings of the Board to be held in the Council Chamber.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at New Glasgow, this second day of June, A.D. 1916.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. H. CHASE,
For the Employer.

(Sgd.) R. H. MURRAY,
For the Employees.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE BRANTFORD MUNICIPAL RAILWAY COMMISSION AND STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

ON June 6 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board which was established on May 17 to deal with certain differences between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission and its street railway employees, members of Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute affected 27 employees directly and five indirectly, and grew out of the employees' demand for a written agreement with the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, for increased wages, and for certain changes in the working conditions. The personnel of the Board in this matter was as follows: His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, Hamilton, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister owing to the failure of the other members to make a joint recommendation; Mr. F. W. Frank, Brantford, Ont., the Commission's nominee; and Mr. Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, Ont., the employees' nominee.

The Board, in its report stated that "the members of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission showed a sincere desire not only to advance the good condition of the railway, but to consider the welfare of the employees, and the employees manifested a pride in discharging their duties well as public servants of this municipal railway." The Board further reported that an understanding had been arrived at. A memorandum of the terms of settlement formed part of the report, being duly signed by the chairman of the Board, the chairman of the Commission, and a representative of the employees, the same to take effect on June 1, 1916, and to remain in effect until June, 1917.

Report of Board.

The text of the unanimous report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, employer, and its employees, being members of Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.

To the Honourable,
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this matter met with the parties to the dispute pursuant to appointment on Wednesday, May 31, 1916, at the Court House in the City of Brantford, and proceeded to hear witnesses and representatives of both parties, continuing in session for that purpose on the first and second days of June, with the result that after repeated efforts a settlement between the parties was finally come to.

It is a pleasure to the members of the Board to be able to say that good sense and good feeling and courtesy prevailed on both sides throughout. The members of the Brantford Railway Commission showed a sincere desire, not only to advance the good condition of the railway, but to consider the welfare of the employees, and the employees manifested a pride in discharging their duties well as public servants of this municipal railway.

The present condition of the railway and equipment and the service rendered is a credit to the city.

The memorandum of settlement finally made is attached to this report as part thereof, and is duly signed in presence of the Board by the chairman of the Brantford Municipal Railway Commission, and by the representative of the employees before the Board, also being

the President of Division No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Brantford, the second day of June, 1916.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRED. W. FRANK,
For the Employer.

(Sgd.) JOS. GIBBONS,
For the Employees.

*Memorandum of Terms of Settlement
Made Between the Parties.*

Brantford, June 1, 1916.

Messrs. Parmenter and Clemenhausen,
City.

Gentlemen,—

The following resolution regarding adjustment of wages, etc., of motormen and conductors of the Municipal Street Railway, same to take effect June 1, 1916, and to remain in effect until June, 1917. Following schedule:

First month	16c
Following 11 months	19½c
Second year	21½c
Third year	22½c

“Stools to be provided for use of motormen in defined limits. Rigid inspection of cars to be constantly made. With regard to change to be carried by conductors, same to be amply provided by the company. Boxes for coats and caps provided in each car, to be used by motormen and conductors. Open cars to be improved as to storm conditions. Charges against employees to be always open to appeal before the Commission. That one-half cost of uniforms to be borne by the company. Seniority as to duties of employees to be left to the management. All rights and privileges now enjoyed by employees to be continued. No discrimination to be made against any employee on account of his belonging to a labour union.”

This to be placed on the minute book of the company on immediate acceptance by you.

Now agreed to by both sides, after full discussion.

June 2, 1916.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) C. H. HARTMAN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) ALFRED JOHN PARMENTER,
Representative of Employees.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JUNE, 1916.

THE number of trade disputes beginning in June was four, as compared with thirteen in May and three in June, 1915. The disputes affected directly 46 firms and 1,682 employees. The month opened with five disputes carried over from May, in which were involved 22 firms and 364 employees. In all nine disputes, old and new, were in existence during June, involving 68 firms and 2,046 employees. The time losses occasioned by the four new disputes of June amounted to approximately 27,654 work-

ing days, while the estimated time losses resulting from the five disputes beginning prior to June were 7,094 working days, or an approximate total of 34,748 working days lost by the employees affected through the nine existing disputes of June. The minimum and maximum duration of the new disputes of June was from 5 to 26 days. Amicable settlements were reported in the case of one old and one new dispute, while in the case of another old dispute the places of the strikers were filled. Six disputes were unsettled at the end of June.

New disputes in June, 1916.—The following table indicates the trades affected by the disputes commencing during June:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Building	1	14	41
Metal	2	31	1,271
Clothing	1	1	370
Total	4	46	1,682

Disputes beginning before June.

Two of the disputes carried over from the May record terminated during June; a settlement being effected in the case of one and in the case of another the strike was ineffective owing to the places of the strikers being filled. The disputes referred to are:

Carpenters, Quebec, Que.—Twenty-five carpenters in the employ of the Deakin Construction Company, Limited, working on an extension to the Ross rifle factory at Quebec, Que., ceased work on May 12 owing to their demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents per hour being refused. The places of the strikers were filled and work on the contract affected proceeded with.

Teamsters, Winnipeg, Man.—About 200 teamsters employed by the Manitoba Cartage Company, the Canadian Northern Transfer Company and the Canadian Express Company went on strike on May 10 owing to their demand for an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day being refused. Negotiations between the parties resulted in a compromise rate of \$2.35, acceptable to the men, being agreed upon. The teamsters employed by the Canadian

Northern Transfer Company and the Canadian Express Company returned to work on June 19, while those employed by the Manitoba Cartage Company resumed work on June 24.

Disputes beginning during June.

Electrical Workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On June 1, 41 electrical workers (electricians and wiremen), members of Local No. 105 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, employed by 14 firms at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike demanding increased wages and other conditions affecting their employment. The strike was still in progress at the end of June.

Machinists, Transcona, Man.—On June 1, 171 machinists employed in the railway shops of the National Transcontinental Railway at Transcona, Man., ceased work owing to their objection to improvers employed in the shops doing machinists' work. Negotiations between the general superintendent of the railway and a committee representing the machinists resulted in the demands of the machinists being acceded to and work was resumed on June 8.

Machinists and tool makers, Hamilton, Ont.—Eleven hundred machinists employed by 30 firms at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike on June 12 for the purpose of enforcing their demand for a nine-hour day. The strike was still in existence at the end of June.

Clothing workers, Montreal, Que.—On June 8, 370 clothing workers employed by the John W. Peck & Company, Limited, clothing manufacturers, Montreal, Que., went on strike, the alleged cause being a change in piece-work arrangements involving a reduction in earnings and a demand for increased rates. The strike was in existence at the end of June.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JUNE, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Firms	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JUNE, 1916.								
<i>Building—</i> Carpenters	St. Catharines, Ont	Increased wages	14	20	May 2		Unsettled	In favour of employers.
“	Quebec, Que	“ “	1	25	“ 12		Places of strikers filled:	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont . . .	“ “	1	100	“ 20		Unsettled	
<i>General Transport—</i> Teamsters	Winnipeg, Man . . .	“ “	3	200	“ 10	June 24	Negotiations	Compromise
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i> Restaurant Em- ployees	Edmonton, Alta . .	“ “	3	19	“ 16		Unsettled	

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING JUNE.

<i>Building—</i> Electrical work- ers (elec- tricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	14	41	June 1...		Unsettled	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists....	Transcona, Man.	Objection to improvers doing machinists' work	1	171	" 1...	June 8...	Negotiations	In favour of employees
Machinists and toolmakers	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a nine-hour day	30	1100	" 12...		Unsettled	
<i>Clothing—</i> Clothing work- ers	Montreal, Que....	Changes in piece-work arrangements involv- ing a reduction in earnings	1	415	" 8...		Unsettled.	

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 34 cities showed a decrease in June as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$4,757,088 in May to \$4,252,964 in June, a decrease of \$504,124 or 10.59 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, increases are shown in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. As compared with the corresponding month of last year building permits showed an increase amounting to \$2,162 or .05 per cent, the total for June, 1915,

being \$4,250,802. As compared with June of last year there were gains in all provinces except in Quebec and Alberta, where there was a falling off of 22 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. Of the larger cities Montreal showed a slight decrease in June as compared with May, but a marked decrease as compared with June, 1915. Toronto showed a decrease both as compared with May and with June of last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases over last month. Winnipeg also indicated an increase, but Vancouver a decrease, as compared with June of last year.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FOUR CITIES.

CITIES	May 1916	June 1916	June 1915	June 1916, compared with May 1916		June 1916, compared with June 1915	
				Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)	Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)
	\$	\$	\$	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
Nova Scotia	149,696	168,803	120,048	+	19,107	+	12.69
Halifax.....	144,141	245,078	102,128	+	937	+	.65
Sydney.....	5,555	23,725	17,920	+	18,170	+	327.09
New Brunswick	192,695	98,650	81,810	+	94,045	+	48.80
Moncton.....	28,595	42,400	54,610	+	13,805	+	48.28
St. John.....	164,100	56,250	27,200	+	107,350	+	65.72
Quebec	1,638,171	1,331,710	1,714,679	-	306,461	-	18.71
Maisonneuve.....	101,775	12,050	8,000	-	89,725	-	88.16
Montreal.....	767,069	748,050	1,024,115	-	19,019	-	2.48
Quebec.....	574,532	375,270	230,069	-	199,262	-	34.68
Sherbrooke.....	19,000	32,000	7,750	+	13,100	+	68.95
Three Rivers.....	24,675	30,050	158,745	+	5,375	+	21.78
Westmount.....	151,120	134,290	286,000	-	16,830	-	11.14
Ontario	2,164,601	1,879,369	1,690,960	-	285,232	+	13.13
Berlin.....	8,836	40,700	52,805	+	31,864	+	361.74
Brantford.....	39,032	21,735	75,555	+	17,297	+	44.31
Fort William.....	11,875	1,515	17,350	-	10,360	-	87.24
Guelph.....	30,345	16,303	14,200	-	14,040	-	46.27
Hamilton.....	310,210	475,261	102,180	+	165,051	+	53.20
Kingston.....	44,742	24,396	39,470	-	20,346	-	45.47
London.....	111,840	98,105	200,110	-	13,735	-	12.28
Ottawa.....	193,625	280,150	152,350	+	86,525	+	44.68
Peterborough.....	5,750	29,935	16,070	+	24,185	+	420.61
Port Arthur.....	182,170	34,560	8,005	+	147,610	+	81.02
Stratford.....	36,614	29,593	26,270	-	7,021	-	19.18
St. Catharines.....	96,767	53,700	60,552	-	43,097	-	55.47
St. Thomas.....	15,075	6,982	25,955	-	8,093	-	53.68
Toronto.....	988,985	569,889	836,938	-	419,096	-	42.37
Windsor.....	88,705	196,545	63,150	+	107,840	+	121.56
Manitoba	395,700	570,900	450,150	+	175,200	+	44.28
Winnipeg.....	395,700	570,900	450,150	+	175,200	+	44.28
Saskatchewan	100,105	50,325	39,450	-	49,780	+	49.73
Moose Jaw.....	26,085	6,725	24,350	-	19,360	-	74.22
Regina.....	39,900	7,200	12,150	-	32,700	-	81.95
Saskatoon.....	34,120	36,400	2,950	+	2,250	+	6.67
Alberta	50,100	64,650	85,450	+	14,550	+	29.04
Calgary.....	38,000	56,000	15,000	+	18,000	+	47.37
Edmonton.....	12,100	8,650	70,450	-	3,450	-	28.51
British Columbia	66,020	88,557	68,255	+	22,537	+	34.13
New Westminster.....	17,100	19,637	8,710	+	2,537	+	14.83
Vancouver.....	32,900	42,720	44,895	+	9,820	+	29.84
Victoria.....	16,020	26,200	14,650	+	10,180	+	63.54
Total 34 Cities	4,757,083	4,252,964	4,250,802	-	504,124	-	10.59
						+	2,162
						+	0.5

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns	May 1916	June 1916	June 1915	Cities and Towns	May 1916	June 1916	June 1915
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Belleville, Ont.....	5,100	9,145	.....	Outremont, Que.....	63,200	52,200	18,180
Chatham, Ont.....	28,250	87,800	4,865	Owen Sound, Ont.....	3,000	5,255	5,000
Cobalt, Ont.....	41,300	300	1,200	Paris, Ont.....	11,000	1,200	5,125
Estevan, Sask.....	3,350	6,800	7,500	Point Grey, B.C.....	.....	27,980	8,955
Galt, Ont.....	40,991	40,749	11,600	Preston, Ont.....	10,000	3,750	.....
Haileybury, Ont.....	.....	.....	100	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	5,500	1,900	4,600
Kamloops, B.C.....	500	3,300	.....	Red Deer, Alta.....	.....	75	.....
Lachine, Que.....	31,905	25,135	13,200	Smith's Falls, Ont.....	.....	.....	.....
Lethbridge, Alta.....	7,545	2,700	3,270	South Vancouver, B.C.....	7,000	40,403	6,796
Medicine Hat, Alta.....	24,570	250,250	5,080	St. Boniface, Man.....	47,110	7,250	.....
Nanaimo, B.C.....	2,025	11,925	18,480	Sudbury, Ont.....	10,900	3,925	2,975
Niagara Falls, Ont.....	44,006	29,620	35,850	Welland, Ont.....	69,072	13,185	10,124
North Bay, Ont.....	320	1,975	35,550	Weyburn, Sask.....	11,215	4,635	1,080
North Vancouver, B.C.....	4,100	2,500	675	Woodstock, Ont.....	12,297	.....	11,776
Oak Bay, B.C.....	11,000	350	2,750	Yorkton, Sask.....	5,905	6,300	225
Oshawa, Ont.....	25,000	58,750				

Table Showing State of Employment in

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City and district of Correspondent	Miners		Building		Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.			
	Coal	Metal	Outside	Inside	Metal workers	Stationary Engineers	Electrical Workers & Linemen	Ship builders
<i>Nova Scotia—</i>								
1—Amherst.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
2—Halifax.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
3—Sydney.....	Active		Fair	Active	V active	V active	Active	
4—Truro.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
5—Westville.....	Active							
<i>Prince Edward Island—</i>								
6—Charlottetown.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>New Brunswick—</i>								
7—Fredericton.....			Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	
8—Moncton.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
9—Newcastle.....			V active	V active	Active			
10—St. John.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	
<i>Quebec—</i>								
11—Hull.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
12—Montreal.....			Fair	Fair	V active	Active	V active	
13—Quebec.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
14—Sherbrooke.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	V active
15—Sorel.....			V active	V active	Active	Fair	Active	V active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....			Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Fair	
17—St. Johns & Iberville.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
18—Three Rivers.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Ontario—</i>								
19—Belleville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
20—Berlin.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
21—Brantford.....			Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	
22—Brockville.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
23—Chatham.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	
24—Cobalt.....			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
25—Galt.....			Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	
26—Guelph.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
27—Hamilton.....			Active	Active	Active			
28—Kingston.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
29—London.....			Active	Active	V active			Active
30—Niagara Falls.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
31—Orillia.....			V active	V active	V active		Active	
32—Ottawa.....			Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	
33—Owen Sound.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	
34—Peterborough.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....			Quiet	Active	V active	V active	V active	
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....			Fair	Fair	V active			
37—Stratford.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
38—St. Catharines.....			Active	Active	Active		Active	
39—St. Thomas.....			Fair	Fair	V active			
40—Toronto.....			V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	
41—Windsor.....			V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	
42—Woodstock.....			Active	Active	Active			
<i>Manitoba—</i>								
43—Brandon.....			V active	V active	V active		V active	
44—Winnipeg.....			Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	
<i>Saskatchewan—</i>								
45—Moosejaw.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Quiet	
46—Prince Albert.....			Quiet	Quiet	Active	Quiet	Quiet	
47—Regina.....			Active	Active	Fair	Active	Fair	
48—Saskatoon.....			Fair	Active	Active		Fair	
<i>Alberta—</i>								
49—Calgary.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
50—Edmonton.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	
51—Lethbridge.....	Active		V quiet	V quiet				
52—Medicine Hat.....			Quiet	Fair	Quiet	Fair	V quiet	
<i>British Columbia—</i>								
53—Ferne.....	Active		V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
54—Nanaimo.....	Fair		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			
55—Nelson.....		active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	
56—New Westminster.....			Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	
57—Prince Rupert.....			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	
58—Vancouver.....		V active	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	
59—Victoria.....			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet

Canada During the Month of June, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condition.

Wood working and Furnishing.			Printing and Allied Trades.			Textile.			Clothing.	
Wood-workers	Upholsterers	Coopers	News	Job	Book-binding	Cotton	Woollen	Carpet workers	Tailors	Garment
1— Active	Fair	Active	Fair	Fair	V active	Fair	Active		Fair	
2— Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active				Active	Active
3— Active	Active	Quiet	V active	Active	Active				Active	Active
4— V active	V active		V active	V active	Fair	V active	V active		V active	V active
5— Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Quiet
6— Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
7— Active	Active		Active	Active	Fair	V active			V active	V active
8— Active	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active		V active		Active	V active
9— V active	V active		V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	Active
10— Active			V active	V active	V active	V active			Active	
11—			V active	V active		V active	V active		Active	V active
12— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	V active	Active		Active	Active
13— V active			V active	V active	V active	V active			V active	V active
14—			Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active		Active	Active
15— Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active				Active	Active
16— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
17— Active			Active	Active		V active	V active		Active	Active
18— V active	V active		Active	Active	Active	V active			Active	Active
19— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active		V active		V active	V active
20— V active	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active			Fair	V active
21— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	V active
22— Active	V active		Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair
23— V active	V active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active		V active		V active	V active
24— Quiet										
25— V active	Fair		Active	Active		V active	V active		V active	V active
26— Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
27— Fair	Fair	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
28— Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Fair
29— V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active				V active	V active
30—									V active	V active
31— Active	Active		Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
32— Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair				Fair	Fair
33— Active	Active	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
34— Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair
35—			Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
36—			V active	V active						
37— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active		Active	Active
38—	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Fair		Fair		Fair	Fair
39—	V active		Active	Quiet			V active		V active	V active
40— Active	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
41—			Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
42— Active	Active		V active	V active	V active		V active		Active	Active
43—			Fair						Fair	Fair
44— Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active				Fair	Fair
45— Quiet	Quiet		Active	Active					Active	Active
46—			Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
47—			V active	V active	V active				Active	Active
48—			Active	Active						
49— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active				Quiet	Quiet
50— V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet				Quiet	Active
51—			Active	Active	Active					
52— Fair	V quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Active	
53—										
54— Quiet			Fair	Fair	Active				Quiet	
55—			Quiet	Quiet						
56— Active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair				V quiet	
57— Quiet	Quiet		Fair	Quiet	Quiet				Fair	
58—			V quiet	V quiet					V quiet	V quiet
59— Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Fair				Quiet	Fair

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN

This table is based largely on the reports of the correspondents of *The Gazette* as published in the of employment in the several trade and industries throughout the Dominion. This table has reference only to phenomena treated under separate headings in *The Gazette*. In tabulating the information in question, the tions were favorable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) fair, active and very active; (2) quiet and very

City and District of Correspondent	Clothing	Food Preparation		Tobacco Preparation		Leather Trades		TRANSPORT	
		Bakers & Confectioners	Butchers	Cigar Makers	Tobacco Workers	Tanners and Curriers	Leather Workers	Steam Ry. Service	
								Operating	Mechanical
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —									
1—Amherst.....	Active	Fair	Fair			Fair	Fair	Active	Active
2—Halifax.....	Active	Active	Active					Active	Active
3—Sydney.....		Active	Active					Active	Active
4—Truro.....	Fair	V active	V active				V active	V active	V active
5—Westville.....	Quiet	V active	V active			Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> —									
6—Charlottetown.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>New Brunswick</i> —									
7—Fredericton.....	Active	Active	Active			Active	Fair	Active	Active
8—Moncton.....		Active	V active				V active	V active	V active
9—Newcastle.....		Active	Active				V active	V active	V active
10—St. John.....		Active	Active	Active				Active	Active
<i>Quebec</i> —									
11—Hull.....	Active	V active	V active		Fair	Active	V active	V active	V active
12—Montreal.....	V active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—Quebec.....	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
14—Sherbrooke.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	Active	Active
15—Sorel.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	Active	Active
17—St. Johns and Ibergville.....	Active	Active	Active				Active	Active	Active
18—Three Rivers.....	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
<i>Ontario</i> —									
19—Belleville.....		V active	V active	Active	Active			V active	V active
20—Berlin.....	V active	V active	Active	Fair		V active	V active	Fair	Fair
21—Brantford.....	V active	Active	Active	V active	V active			V active	V active
22—Brockville.....	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	Fair	Active	Active
23—Chatham.....	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair			V active	V active
24—Cobalt.....									
25—Galt.....	V active	V active	V active	Quiet	Quiet		Active	V active	V active
26—Guelph.....		Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active	Active
27—Hamilton.....	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Active	V active	V active
28—Kingston.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Fair	Active	Active
29—London.....	V active	V active		Fair	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active
30—Niagara Falls.....								V active	V active
31—Orillia.....		Active	Active			Active	Active		
32—Ottawa.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
33—Owen Sound.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
34—Peterborough.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active	V active
35—Port Arthur & Fort William.....		Fair	Fair					Active	Active
36—Sault Ste. Marie.....								Quiet	Quiet
37—Stratford.....		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
38—St. Catharines.....		Active	Active	Fair	Fair				
39—St. Thomas.....	V active	V active	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	V active	V active
40—Toronto.....	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
41—Windsor.....	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
42—Woodstock.....		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		
<i>Manitoba</i> —									
43—Brandon.....				V quiet	V quiet		V active	V active	V active
44—Winnipeg.....	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Active	Active
<i>Saskatchewan</i> —									
45—Moosejaw.....	Active	V active	Active					Active	Active
46—Prince Albert.....		Fair	Fair					Fair	Fair
47—Regina.....		Active	Fair					Fair	Fair
48—Saskatoon.....								Active	Active
<i>Alberta</i> —									
49—Calgary.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active	Active	Active
50—Edmonton.....	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Active	Active
51—Lethbridge.....								Active	Active
52—Medicine Hat.....	Fair	Fair	Fair				V active	Active	Active
<i>British Columbia</i> —									
53—Fernie.....		Fair	Fair	V quiet	V quiet			Active	Active
54—Nanaimo.....									
55—Nelson.....		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet
56—New Westminster.....	Quiet	Active	Active	V quiet	V quiet	V active		Active	Active
57—Prince Rupert.....		Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet			Fair	Fair
58—Vancouver.....	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet			V quiet	V quiet
59—Victoria.....	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair

CANADA DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916.

present issue and is intended to present, in brief and accessible form, a generalized statement as to the state the amount of employment prevailing, no account being taken as to wage changes, trade disputes and kindred terms employed are divided into two groups, the order indicating in each the degree to which general condi-

TRANSPORT

	Electric Railway Service	Marine transport	Long- shore- men	Express- men, cabmen, etc.	Barbers	Hotel and restaurant employees	Miscellaneous			Un- skilled labour
							Laundry workers	Pulp and paper makers	Retail Clerks	
1—				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
2—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
3—	Active		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
4—				V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	V active
5—				Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active
6—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
7—		Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
8—	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		Active	V active
9—	V active	V active	Quiet	V active	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active
10—								V active	Active	V active
11—	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	Active	V active
12—	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active
13—	V active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Quiet	Active	V active	Active	Active
14—	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
15—				Active	Active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active
16—				Active	Active	Active	Active	V active	Active	V active
17—				Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
18—				Active	Fair	V active	V active	V active	V active	Active
19—		V active	V active	V active	V active	V active	V active		V active	Active
20—	V active			Fair	Fair	Fair	V active		V active	V active
21—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Active	Active
22—	V active		V active	Fair	Active	Fair	Active		Active	Active
23—				Active	Active	V active	V active		Active	Active
24—	V active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
25—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Fair	Active	V active		Fair	V active
26—	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	V active		Active	V active
27—	V active			V active	Active	V active	V active		V active	V active
28—	Active								Active	Active
29—	V active								Active	V active
30—	V active								Active	V active
31—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	V active	Active	V active
32—									Active	Active
33—	Fair	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
34—	V active			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
35—		Active	Active	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V active
36—				Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
37—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
38—	Fair			Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Active	Active	Active
39—	Active	Active		V active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	V active
40—	Active			Active	Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
41—	Active				Active	Active	Active		Active	V active
42—									Active	Active
43—	V active			Active	Fair	Active	Active		V active	V active
44—	Active				Active	Active	Active		Active	Active
45—	Active			Active	Quiet	Active	Active		Active	Active
46—				V quiet	Fair	Active	Active		Fair	Active
47—	Fair			Fair	Active	Active	Active		Active	Fair
48—	Active								Active	Active
49—	Active			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
50—	Quiet			Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet
51—									Quiet	Quiet
52—				Active	Fair	Fair	Fair		Active	V quiet
53—				Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair		Fair	Active
54—	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	V quiet
55—	Quiet	Active	Active	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Fair		Quiet	Quiet
56—	Quiet	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet		Quiet	Active
57—		V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet	V quiet		V quiet	V quiet
58—	Fair	Fair	Fair	Quiet	Quiet	Fair	Fair		Fair	Quiet

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EMPLOYMENT continued at a high level during May. Reports from 100 employment bureaus,—71 commercial, 11 public and 18 philanthropic,—show that the demand is still rising. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 35,941, a daily average of 1363.33 as compared with 1043.29* in April. The number of persons placed was 20,041, a daily average of 760.81 as compared with 607.42* in April. As to employment for woman workers, the number of vacancies notified to all bureaus was 8,933, a daily average of 345.83 as compared with 344.17* in April. The number of woman workers placed was 3,439, a daily average of 131.49 as compared with 115.54* in the preceding month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 55.7 per cent, as compared with 57.6 per cent in April. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 61.5 per cent for men and 38.5 per cent for women, as compared with 69.8 per cent and 30.2 per cent respectively for April.

In the five principal centres of labour distribution,—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver,—there was an increased demand for workers except in Edmonton. The increases at Montreal and Winnipeg were especially noticeable. The demand was higher at Quebec, Sherbrooke, Fort William, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Victoria. Halifax, St. John, Ottawa and New Westminster were the only points where a decline in the number of vacancies notified was indicated.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salva-

tion Army and other agencies was 1,449, a daily average of 52.59 as compared with 56.07* in April. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,586, a daily average of 134.51 as compared with 127.76* during April.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED MAY 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	43	.....	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	43
St. John.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Quebec.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Montreal.....	564	.....	.....	.....	564	564	.....	.....	.....	564
Ottawa.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	135	.....	.....	.....	135
Toronto.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	853	.....	.....	.....	853
Hamilton.....	15	2	.....	.....	17	40	6	.....	.....	46
London.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	76	.....	.....	.....	76
Winnipeg.....	59	26	.....	.....	85	106	50	.....	.....	156
Calgary.....	39	3	.....	.....	42	65	9	.....	.....	74
Edmonton.....	10	2	.....	.....	12	100	2	.....	.....	102
Vancouver.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15	100	.....	.....	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	10	64	.....	.....	74	14	72	.....	.....	86
Montreal Municipal Bureau.....	150	1	.....	.....	151	547	1	.....	.....	548
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	93	.....	.....	.....	93	380	.....	.....	.....	380
Hamilton Y.W.C.A.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Winnipeg Y.W.C.A.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	29	.....	.....	.....	29
Brandon Y.W.C.A.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Saskatoon Y.W.C.A.....	31	.....	.....	.....	31	97	.....	.....	.....	97
Edmonton Y.W.C.A.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	17	.....	.....	.....	17
Calgary Y.W.C.A.....	58	.....	4	62	.....	58	.....	4	62	.....
Vancouver City Relief.....	98	.....	4	.....	102	143	.....	4	.....	147
Vancouver Y.W.C.A.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Victoria Y.W.C.A.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Total-24 agencies	1123	318	4	4	1449	2821	757	4	4	3586

*Revised figures.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED MAY 31, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						April.	May.						April.	May.
Halifax.....						7.71	7.64						2.06	2.64
Women's Hostel.....		60			60	3.20	2.22		10			10	.20	.37
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	44	82	15		141	4.51	5.42	17	36	6		59	1.86	2.27
St. John—Commercial Bureau (2).....	105	6	2		113	4.08	3.83	95	2			97	1.04	3.23
Quebec—Provincial Free.....	302				302	3.52	11.61	115				115	2.61	4.42
Sherbrooke.....						5.35	11.62						4.04	5.80
Provincial Free.....	237			42	279	4.20	11.16	105			40	145	3.23	5.80
Y. W. C. A.....				12	12	1.15	.46						.76	
Montreal.....						132.84	204.73						51.44	87.43
Provincial Free.....	1,068			143	1,211	31.22	46.58	428		30		458	14.39	17.61
Municipal.....	19	24	4	3	50	2.61	1.92	10	2	3	3	18	.78	.69
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	6	72	1	10	89	2.54	3.56	6	26		1	33	.54	1.32
Directorate Female Immigration.....		150			150	4.84	5.77		16			16	1.00	.61
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	3,413	206	1	200	3,820	91.63	146.90	1,666	56	1	25	1,748	34.73	67.20
Ottawa.....						5.08	4.25						.82	1.06
Women's Hostel.....		52			52	2.13	1.68		12			12	.30	.39
Y. W. C. A.....		67			67	2.92	2.57		16			16	.52	.61
Toronto.....						105.12	138.18						45.20	48.73
Civic.....	625				625	25.21	24.04	462				462	18.41	17.77
Women's Patriotic League.....		185			185	11.53	7.71		40			40	1.44	1.75
Women's Welcome Hostel.....	4	167			171	6.43	6.58		9		2	9	.39	.34
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	2,149	387	33	35	2,604	61.95	99.85	608	111	18	15	752	24.96	28.87
Hamilton—Y.W.C.A.....				26	26	1.25	1.00				5	5	.04	.19
Fort William & Port Arthur.....														
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	2,409	17		17	2,443	42.35	92.13	1,034	7	3	4	1,048	21.69	39.72
Winnipeg.....						319.40	417.35						193.94	267.95
Municipal.....	317	265	13		595	35.87	22.88	284	132	15		431	22.21	16.58
Girls Home of Welcome.....		174			174	7.15	6.44		30			30	1.07	1.11
Y. W. C. A.....		289			289	14.40	10.70		41			41	1.20	1.52
Commercial Bureaus (10).....	6,315	3,268	54	196	9,833	261.98	377.33	4,843	1,557	8	76	6,484	169.46	248.74
Brandon.....						20.38	21.73						9.19	13.45
Y. W. C. A.....		2		18	20	8.83	.77		2		5	7	.12	.27
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	481	46	7	15	549	19.55	20.96	321	14	4	2	341	9.07	13.18
Regina.....						21.52	45.06						18.64	29.80
Y. W. C. A.....		3		5	8	12.29	.29		3		2	5	.12	.18
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	981	228			1,209	21.40	44.77	711	89			800	18.52	29.62
Saskatoon.....						29.33	22.92						22.96	18.34
Provincial.....	157	10			167	10.54	6.42	140	10			150	10.16	5.77
Y. W. C. A.....		102			102	5.38	8.92		6		11	17	.53	.65
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	329	11			340	13.39	12.58	314	8			322	12.27	11.92
Calgary.....						62.64	84.30						43.00	49.01
Y. W. C. A.....		113		28	141	8.32	5.42		15			15	.68	.57
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	1,953	177			2,130	56.82	78.88	1,241	67			1,308	42.32	48.44
Edmonton.....						89.53	83.64						66.58	65.64
Municipal.....	431	171			602	28.45	22.29	438	143			581	21.42	21.50
Y. W. C. A.....		50			50	1.94	1.92		7			7	.16	.27
Commercial Bureaus (6).....	1,468	237			1,705	60.04	59.43	1,084	101			1,185	45.00	43.87
New Westminster.....						3.06	2.87						2.57	1.83
Municipal.....	57	14			71	2.77	2.73	37	7			44	2.45	1.69
Y. W. C. A.....				4	4	.29	.14				4	4	.12	.14
Vancouver.....						186.44	175.55						95.49	97.09
City for Women.....		98			98	3.86	3.78		81			81	3.09	3.11
Y. W. C. A.....		138			138	4.69	5.31		17			17	.61	.65
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	3,488	290	26	622	4,426	147.89	166.43	2,217	121	6	163	2,507	91.88	93.33
Victoria.....						33.73	34.92						26.11	24.54
Municipal.....	352	189			541	22.87	20.81	344	176			520	21.39	20.00
Y. W. C. A.....		100			100	.37	4.00		11			11	.37	.44
Commercial (5).....	42	174		33	249	10.48	10.11	18	87		13	88	4.35	4.10
Total—18 centres.....	26752	7624	156	1409	35941	1043.29	1363.33	16538	3038	64	401	20041	607.42	760.8

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the May bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour alien residents of the United States to the number of 1,532 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America as compared with 934 in April, 1916, and 1,748 in May, 1915.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—During May, 1916, 9,394 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States

as compared with 10,520 in April and 7,238 in May, 1915.

Balance.—It appears from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America the latter had the outward balance of 7,862 in May, 1916, as compared with 9,586 in April, 1916, and 5,490 in May, 1915.

(3) Homestead Entries and Land Patents.

Homestead Entries.—During the month of May, 1916, there were 365 homestead entries in Manitoba; 508 in Saskatchewan; 581 in Alberta, and 20 in British Columbia, a total of 1,474 as compared with a total of 1,018 in April, 1916, and 1,553 in May, 1915.

Letters Patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of May, 1916, the number of patents was 1,302 and the number of acres 206,155.01, as compared with 1,555 patents and 259,848.07 acres during April, 1916, and 1,755 patents and 262,046.27 acres for May, 1915.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

PRICES were higher in livestock, meats, fruits and vegetables, hides, while eggs began to rise. Important declines, however, occurred in grains, fodder, flour, jute, metals, and some building materials and chemicals.

In retail prices the cost of a budget of staple foods averaged \$8.51 as compared with \$8.37 for the previous month

in the sixty cities. Meats, eggs, sugar and beans were upward. Anthracite coal was higher than in the same month in previous years, but soft wood, bituminous coal and coal oil were lower.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number was slightly lower than in May standing at 180.6 as compared with 180.9 in that month, 149.4 in June, 1915,

and 135.3 in June 1914. Important decreases appeared for the month in Grains and Fodder, Textiles, and Metals, but these were partially offset by increases in Building Materials, Drugs and Chemicals, Raw Furs and in Raw Rubber among Sundries. As compared with the same month a year ago all groups were higher except Grains and Fodder and Breadstuffs, while all groups were higher than in 1914 and 1913 except Raw Furs.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada, having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workmen.

Retail Prices

Meat prices were upward in many cities throughout the Dominion owing to the high prices of livestock, which had passed all previous records on the principal markets. Fish prices were also higher in some cities but were lower in others when the summer lake fish became plentiful. Lard was also higher in sympathy with meat markets.

Eggs advanced in a number of cities but were lower in Ottawa, where the supply was reported large, at Three Rivers, Que., and at Prince Rupert, B. C. At Charlottetown, P.E.I., a considerable export trade was reported and at Moncton, N.B., packers were buying. Milk was lower at Westville, N.S., Three Rivers, Que., St. John's, Que., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Brandon, Man. Butter, however, was lower in many cities throughout the Dominion as a result of the favourable weather for pasture. Old cheese was still advancing and new cheese rose in some cities. A scarcity of rennet was reported as a factor

in the rise at Peterborough, Ont. On the other hand old cheese was lower at Ottawa and London, Ont., while new cheese was lower at a number of points as the season advanced.

Bread advanced at Stratford, Ont., and at Regina, Sask. Flour was upward in some cities but downward in others, there having been a slight decline in some grades from the high levels which had prevailed since the winter. Rolled oats advanced at Victoria, B.C., in sympathy with the oat market. Rice was higher in some cities but lower in others. Tapioca, however, advanced in a number of cities and the rise was reported due to higher ocean freights, which raised the wholesale price some time ago.

Canned tomatoes, corn and peas were higher in several cities as a result of successive advances in wholesale prices, due to the smaller pack last season and unfavourable weather for this year's crop. Beans were also higher, supplies being scarce and wholesale prices high. Evaporated apples and prunes were also slightly upward.

Sugar was higher in many cities in sympathy with the high level of wholesale prices. Tea was reported higher at St. John, N.B., and Windsor, Ont.

Potatoes were higher at several cities, most of them in Ontario or Quebec, but were lower in some localities in the Maritime provinces and the western provinces, where new potatoes affected the market.

Coal, anthracite, was higher at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., at St. Hyacinthe and St. John's, Que., at Brockville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Guelph, and Cobalt, Ont. At Halifax dealers desired customers to put in the winter's supply immediately, owing to low supplies, and at Brockville and Cobalt the advance was due to higher prices at the mines. The price was lower at Berlin, Ont. Bituminous coal was higher at Belleville, and Brantford, Ont., but lower at Vancouver, B.C. Wood was higher at Prince Albert, Sask., owing to great distances for supplies. Coal oil was higher at St.

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	June 1914	June 1915	May 1916	June 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	48.8	48.8	50.2	52.0
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	33.2	33.6	34.0	35.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.5	16.4	18.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.5	23.3	24.2
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.1	19.3	21.8	22.2
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	36.4	35.8	36.8	40.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.0	25.6	25.6	25.3	28.4	28.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.2	35.8	39.0	40.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	25.8	24.6	26.2	28.6
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	25.0	24.3	24.4	26.2
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	53.8	52.9	51.6	52.8	51.0	51.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	52.4	57.8	64.2	61.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	31.2	33.8	36.8	35.1
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.4	24.6	25.1	25.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.4	22.8	23.8	23.8
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	65.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.5	73.5	70.5	70.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	33.0	42.0	37.0	37.0
Roll'd oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.5	26.5	23.5	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.8	13.0	13.0
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.0	12.4	12.4	14.5	11.8	14.4	19.2	19.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.1	11.9	14.3	13.5
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.3	13.1	12.9	13.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.0	31.6	37.2	38.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.2	14.6	17.0	17.6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.9	9.4	9.8	9.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.7
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	40.2	30.0	60.5	60.5
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.349	\$7.776	\$8.373	\$8.513
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	1½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.2	51.6	53.9	54.4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	39.4	37.1	37.9	37.8
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	41.8	34.3	*41.6	41.8
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.1	31.3	*39.1	30.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	24.1	23.5	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.908	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.896	\$1.778	*\$1.865	\$1.872
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.858	\$4.107	\$4.030	\$4.040
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.135	\$13.693	*\$14.301	\$14.458

*Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	June 1914	June 1915	May 1916	June 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.285	7.739	8.478	8.533
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.636	6.542	7.505	7.426
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.082	6.995	7.447	8.199	8.429
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	6.830	7.222	8.038	8.103
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.103	7.520	8.367	8.489
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.661	8.058	8.468	8.076
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	7.875	8.221	8.381	8.624
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.145	8.260	8.257	8.478
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.235	9.175	8.947	9.018

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.543	1.531	1.595	1.585
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.486	1.564	1.564
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.764	1.723	†1.881	1.873
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.767	1.766	1.760	1.762
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.796	1.769	1.790	1.790
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.432	2.326	2.312	2.312
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.625	2.399	2.423	2.460
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.660	1.723	†1.717	1.706
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.473	2.302	2.221	2.223

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.640	3.550	3.810	3.816
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.150	3.855	3.870	3.890
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	8.280	5.470	5.000	5.000
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.970	5.408	5.130	5.125
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.582	4.590	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces. †Revised.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	25	26	24	23.7	28	28	25	20	28	30-32	28-30	28	28	28	28	23	30-32	23	
20	25	24	23	22.8	23	25	20-22	18	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	25	25	20	25-27	22	
16	18	19-22	21	21.9	22	20-25	20	18	20	24	22-24	22	22	22	22	18	25	20	
15	16	15-18	18	16.9	18	18-20	18	15	18	18-20	18-19	18	17	20	18	15	19-20	18	
15	13	15	20	16.6	19	12-14	12-15	15	18	18-20	22-24	23	19-20	22	18	15	22-24	18-20	
18	20	.....	20	19.5	23	25	23-25	20	25	20	27-28	28	20	30	25	22	22-25	.....
19	22	22	22	20.5	21	25	25	20	25	22	22-24	28	25	25	18	27	23	7	
19	20	27	20	21	23	25	20-25	20	25	25-28	24-27	28	27	27	28	20	27	23-24	
18	20	20-22	20	19.5	21	18	20	.....	20	.....	18-19	20	18	16-17	25	18	22	.....
25	25	28	27	26.2	27	28-32	22-25	34	29	30	28-32	30	28	28-30	28	23	27	28	
6-15	8-12	7	10-20	.....	8	12-20	12.5	13	15	12	12-14	18	15-20	18	16-17	15	17	15-16
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
20	20	15	22	20.3	25	15-25	15-25	15	20	25	12	20	18-20	15	25	25	18	25	
18	18	20	20-22	19.9	21	20	18	20	22	22	20	22	20	20	22	20-22	20	20	
25	28	30	28	28.4	27	28	25-30	25	25	23	32	33	30	30	30	26-28	27	26	
.....	.....	26	25	24.6	.....	30	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
7	7	9	7-8	7.9	8	7	8	7	7	8	9-10	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	
.....	30	30	32	30.4	28	32	25-30	32	30	23	27-30	35	28	30	33	28	c 26	c 28	
33	32	35	34	33.8	35	34-36	30-35	32	35	28	32	36	33	32	34	31	32	33	
20	25	25	22	24.3	25	24	24	21	25	25	25	30	28	25	25	25	27	25	
.....	20	22	18	21	22	.....	22	.....	22	22	20	25	22	23	.....	20	25	25
3.3	3.3	4.6-6	4	4.1	4.5	3.3-4	4	3.3	4	4.6	4.4-7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4	4	4.7	4.7	
3.6	3.4	4.4	4.4	4	4.2	4	3.4-4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	4	4	5	5	3.6	3.6	5	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.2	5	5	
8	6	7	6	6.3	6	5	5	6	5	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	8	6	7	7	
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	
10	12	8.3-10	10-12	9.6	10	10	9	15	12.5	12.5	11	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	10	13	12	
10	12	10	12	11	12.5	10-13	10	10	12.5	12.5	10	12.5	12	12	12.5	8.3-10	13	12.5	
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3-9	10	8.3-10	10	10	
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	8.3-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3-9	10	8.3-10	10	10	
9	8	9	8	8.6	9	10	8	10	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	8.3-10	10	10	
15	15	15	10	13.1	12.5	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	15	12.5	10	12.8	12.5	15	10-12	12.5	15	12.5	12-14	12.5	12	11	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5	
8	8.3	9	8.3	8.5	9.5	10	8.3	9	10	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	
7	7.7	9	7.7	7.9	9	9.1	7.1	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	45	35	40	40	
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-45	40	40	
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	45	40	30	
\$2.10	\$1.80	\$2.10	\$2.10	1.97	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.15	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.15	
.10	.10	.15	.20	13.5	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	
.10	.07	.08	.08	8.4	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	7-10	.08	.10	.083	.08	.10	
7.75	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.97	7.75	8.00	8.50	8.00	7.60	7.50	8.00	6.75	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	
5.50	.....	6.50	5.25	5.657	5.00	.....	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	.....	5.00	.....
7.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50
6.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	6.00	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
.20	.20	.20	.20	19.7	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	13.00	14.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.93	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	12.00	
b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints.																			

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	28	28	28	28	25	28	25	31	26	28	28	27.2	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	25	25	25	23	25	22	27	22	20	20	23.5	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	20	18	20	22	22	23	18-20	25	18	20	20	21.1	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	14-16	17	18	20	18-20	20	15-17	22	18	17.5	17.5	18.0	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	17-18	18	20	20	22	20	18	20	20	25	25	19.0	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	25	25	25	.....	25	20	18	25	20	25	25	23.7	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	28	25	25	24	25	30	20	25	20	22	20	23.8	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27-28	22	27	28	28	28	22	28	24	25	22	25.2	20	20	20.
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	18	27	23-30	20	18	16-17	18	22	18	18	20.1	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	35	25	30	30	29.0	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-18	15	18	18	12-15	20	12	15	10	12.5	12.5	.....	12.5	15	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	25	30	30	25	35	20	40	30	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	20	25	17	20	20	23	25	19	20	15-25	15-25	20.6	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	20	20	20	22	20	22	18	20	18	20	20	20.3	18	22	20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	24	25	27	27	24	23	24	30	30	30	30	27.6	30	25	27.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	.....	.....	24.6	25	.....	25.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	9	10	10	8.0	10	8.5	9.3
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	32	28	29	30	30	32	25	35	30	35	35	30.0	30	30	30.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	35	32	33	35	32	35	32	35	32	35	35	33.3	40	35	37.5
20-Cheese, old....."	25	25	26	27	24	28	23	.....	28	25	25	25.3	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	25	22	23	25	24	26	23	25	22	25	25	23.3	22	.....	22.
22-Bread, plain white....."	4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4	3.3	5.3	5	5	4.4	5	4	4.5
23-Flour, family....."	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	5	5	6	5	5	4.2	4.2	4.6	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	7	5	7	8	6	7	6	6	6	10	8	6.6	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	7	9	10-13	10	10	10	8	8	10	10	9.1	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	10	13	10	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	15	12.0	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's.....can	13	12	13	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	15	15	12.2	12.5	10	11.3
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	8½-10	10	10	8½-10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	8½-10	10	10	8½-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.8	10	10	10.
31-Beans, common.....lb.	8½-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	10.1	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	14	10	15	15	13.5	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	10	9.5	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	10	9.6	9.5	10	9.8
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.5	35	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	40-50	35-65	38.7	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.0	35	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	2.11	\$1.90	\$1.20	1.55
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	10.4	.10	.13	11.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	08-10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.092	.08	.125	10.3
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	8.00	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.50	8.00	7.75	10.50	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.85	11.00	11.50	11.25
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.65	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00	.....	8.00	7.00	5.00	4.50	5.50	5.50	7.147	67.00	67.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	4.25	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.932	6.00	6.00	6.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.13	.15	.23	.18	.25	.25	.191	.25	.25	25.
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.55	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.03	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load. e. Jackpine, poplar, tamarac, etc.

CANADA, DURING JUNE, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	Average (all cities)		
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
22	25	28	25	25.	30	22	25	25-28	25.9	26	25-28	28	25	25	28	32	27.2	26.0		
25	20	22	20	21.8	25	19	22	24	22.5	22	22	25	22-25	22	25	28	23.9	23.0		
25	20	20	20	21.3	25	20	22	20	21.8	25	18-20	23	19-25	20	22	28	22.7	21.1		
18	18	17	20	18.3	18	16	15	18-20	17.	20	17-20	18-20	15-18	15	20	20	18.4	17.5		
25	20	16-20	20	20.8	25	20	22	20	21.8	22	16-18	22-25	24	25	25	30	23.8	18.8		
32	25	28	20	26.3	28	22	28	28	26.5	30	25	35	30	30	32	35	31.0	24.2		
25	18	22	22	21.8	23	18	22	24	21.8	25	20	25	20	22	25	25	23.1	22.2		
25	20	23	22	22.5	25	22	25	24	24.	25	18-22	22-25	20-27	25	25	30	24.6	23.3		
17	18	20	18	18.3	18	18	20	.....	18.7	20	18-20	18	18	18	20	20	19.0	20.1	
35	30	25-35	30	31.3	28	28	28	32	29.	30	28-35	25	35	30	32	28	30.2	28.9		
12½-18	10-18	17.5	8-15	.....	15	15	12.5	15-20	.....	12.5	15	12½-15	15	12½-18	10	12.5	.....	.....
25	20	20-25	25	21.9	15	25	25	.....	21.7	25	15	12.5	9	13	15	10	14.2	19.8	
23	20	20	20	20.8	15	20	20	20	18.8	20-25	20	18	19	19	20	18	19.5	20.1		
30	25	27.5	20	25.6	30	25	35	30	30.	40	35	35	40	33	35	40	36.9	28.6		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25.	28	30	.....	32	.....	30	30.	26.2	26.2
10	8.3-10	10	10	9.8	10	8.3	10	10	9.6	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.5		
30	30	25-30	30	29.4	30	30	.....	35	31.6	30	35-40	33.3	30	38	33	30	33.1	30.6	
35	35	35	35	35.	40	35	30-35	40	36.9	40	40	37½-45	33	40	45	40	40.0	35.1		
25	25	.....	25	25.	25	25	30	30	27.5	.....	30	30	27	25	30	25	27.8	25.5
.....	25	.....	25	25.	25	25	25	30	26.3	25	30	25	25	22	30	.....	26.1	23.8
5	4.2	4.2	5	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	6.3	6.3	5	5.5-5.7	5.7	5.5	5	5.6	4.7		
3.8	3.2	3.4	4	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7		
8.4	4.3	5	4.2	5.5	5	3.8	4.5	5	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	3.5	5	5	5.1	4.8			
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	6	6	6.3	8	6.6	6	8.3	5	5	7	6	6.2	6.2	6.5		
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	.....	6.3	10	9	.....	8.3	8.4	8.9
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	7	12.5	12.5	10.5	8	8.3	7	10	10	10	10	9.0	10.7		
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	12-15	15	15	14.7	15	16.7	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	14.5	12.8		
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.1	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	12	12.5	12.1	10.8		
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.1	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	12.4	10.7		
10	10	10	10	10.	10	8	10	10	9.5	10	8.3	9	10	9	9	8.3	9.1	9.8		
12.5	15	15	10	13.1	17.5	12.5	15	15	15.	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15.	13.5		
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12	12.5	15	15	13.6	15	12.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	15	13.1	13.2		
10	10.5	11.1	10	10.4	10	9.5	11.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	9.7	10	10	10.5	9.1	10.0	9.5		
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.1	11.1	10	9.6	10	9.5	9.1	9.1	10	10	8.3	9.4	8.8		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.5		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	42.9		
40	40	40-50	40	40.6	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.7		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1.75	1.50	1.15	1.25	1.41	1.15	.95	1.20	1.125	1.138	1.135	1.125	1.125	1.85	1.115	1.135	1.145	1.1221	1.815		
15	15	20	15	.163	.20	.15	.15	.20	17.5	.25	.25	.15	.09	.15	.20	.25	.177	.127		
.15	12.5	.15	.15	.144	.12	.10	.10	.15	11.8	.10	.125	.083	.07	.10	.10	.10	.097	.099		
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.706
7.90	9.50	9.00	7.75	8.475	f	g	3.75	6.75	5.00	4.25	8.75	7.50	7.50	7.25	6.00	10.00	7.035	6.074		
e8.00	e6.00	e7.50	.....	7.166	f	e	4.00	5.50	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.690
5.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	6.25	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.06	4.830
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.36	.30	.30	.30	.35	.37	.230		
25.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.16		
6.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.87	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.172	

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. i. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. j. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Hyacinthe, Que., but lower at Montreal, Que.

Rent for houses with sanitary conveniences advanced at Brantford and London, Ont.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba Northern wheat, No. 1, declined to \$1.09¾ per bushel, but rose later to \$1.10⅞. Ontario wheat declined to 97-99c per bushel. Barley, Western, rose from 65c per bush. to 68½c, but Ontario barley eased off to 65-66c. Oats rose to 45-47c at Winnipeg and Ontario oats rose from 48-49c to 49-50c. Corn was up from 76c to 91c per bushel. Flaxseed declined from \$1.66 to \$1.57. Hay was still high at Toronto and Montreal, No. 1 about \$22.00 per ton. Bran declined to \$20.00-21.00 per ton and shorts to \$24.00-25.00.

Animals and meats.—Prime butcher cattle at Winnipeg rose to \$9.35-9.60 per cwt. but eased off slightly. At Toronto choice butchers rose from \$9.00-9.75 to \$9.75-11.10 per cwt. Beef, hind-quarters, rose 50c per cwt, to \$17.00-18.00 and forequarters to \$11.50-12.50. Veal was also up at \$8.50-17.00. Hogs declined to \$9.90-10.00 f.o.b. Ontario points but rose later to \$10.75-11.35. Bacon was up one cent per lb. to 23-24c and ham rose two cents to 21-22c. Lard was easier but firmed again. Sheep declined from \$9.00-11.00 to \$7.50-8.50 per cwt. Fowl were upward about two cents per lb.

Dairy products.—Butter, finest, was down one cent per lb. at Montreal to 29½-30c. Dairy butter at Toronto rose 1c per lb. to 28c but declined later to 27c. Cheese declined from 17¼c-17½c per lb. to 16¾-17c. Eggs fresh were up to 30-32c per dozen at Montreal and Toronto.

Fish.—Fresh whitefish were down to 14c per lb. at Toronto again. The catch of the Lunenburg fleet was reported larger than expected, but the fish were small in size, and as the Cuban and Porto Rican markets, where such grades are marketed, were dull and

well supplied, lower prices than were paid for the earlier catch were predicted. Salt herrings were off the market. The lobster catch was reported good west of Halifax and around Cape Breton Island but poor on the coast east of Halifax. Canned salmon were nearly sold out by the packers on the Pacific Coast and the new pack was expected to be dearer.

Fruits and vegetables.—Canadian strawberries were on the market much later than usual owing to the backward weather, and the first arrivals at Toronto were reported to be damaged by wet. In the last week in June the price was 14-18c per box at Toronto as compared with 7-11c a year before when the season was at its height. Bananas were easier at \$1.75 per bunch but lemons were up to \$4.50 per box and oranges up to \$4.25-4.50. Evaporated apples declined to 8½c per lb. at Toronto. Currants rose from 14-15c to 16-17c. Potatoes were up to \$1.95-2.00 at Montreal and at Toronto to \$1.90 for Ontario stock. Beans rose to \$4.75 per bushel and red onions to \$5.00 per cwt. Canned vegetables were reported firmer and upward by 2½c per dozen in some lines.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour, spring wheat, declined 20c per barrel and some winter and blended grades were also lower. Sugar was steady and firm after a slight weakness and a temporary decline made by one company. Glucose was 10c per cwt. lower.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was firmer and two cents to three cents upward. Woollen goods were also upward. Raw cotton was slightly lower than in May. Coloured cottons were upward. Raw silk, Japan, was lower. Jute and hesians were down, the market being affected by labour disputes at Dundee and buyers were not active. Flax sewing twine rose 1c per lb. to 31-33c.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Beef hides rose to 20c at Toronto and calf-skins to 30c. Tallow rose ½c to 9½c per lb. Boots and shoes were higher at the ten per cent advance announced.

Metal and implements.—Owing to greater production iron and steel were

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JUNE, 1916, MAY, 1916,
JUNE, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average prices 1890-1899=100)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		June, 1916	May, 1916	June, 1915	June, 1914	June, 1913
I. GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	187.5	186.5	198.0	150.3	155.4
Grains, Western.....	4	163.0	168.2	177.8	135.8	124.3
Fodder.....	5	183.9	191.7	185.0	164.9	134.9
All.....	15	179.7	183.3	188.3	151.3	132.2
II. ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	244.2	228.4	208.1	225.6	194.8
Hogs and hog products.....	6	211.2	206.0	174.0	165.4	186.2
Sheep and mutton.....	3	215.8	223.8	186.9	184.8	185.4
Poultry.....	2	282.2	271.5	218.6	221.8	184.7
All.....	17	231.9	224.8	193.6	196.6	188.8
III. DAIRY PRODUCTS:.....	9	154.7	154.1	142.2	129.6	137.0
IV. FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	154.8	154.8	144.6	143.4	154.8
Fresh fish.....	3	156.8	156.8	141.3	155.9	169.9
All.....	9	155.5	155.5	143.3	151.4	160.8
V. OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	165.9a	183.8b	127.5a	112.9a	124.4a
Fresh fruits, foreign.....	3	120.3	104.2	97.5	99.7	122.8
Dried fruits.....	4	163.2	157.9	125.5	121.7	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	5	303.0	265.7	138.5	200.1	166.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	109.7	109.7	101.2	97.7	125.2
All.....	16	188.6	174.1	118.6	131.6	128.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	153.4	154.7	165.7	125.4	123.4
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.1
Sugar, etc.....	6	169.2	168.3	142.0	103.4	114.7
Condiments.....	5	145.9	145.9	121.7	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	151.4	151.7	144.1	112.7	115.2
VI. TEXTILES:						
Woolens.....	5	217.3	211.3	159.5	144.0	134.0
Cottons.....	4	155.9	155.1	128.5	146.8	143.0
Silks.....	3	108.8	108.0	79.7	93.8	87.4
Jutes.....	2	299.7	312.4	224.0	226.1	210.3
Flax products.....	4	213.1	211.8	163.5	114.7	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	132.5	132.5	107.0	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	174.4	186.9	143.3	135.4	129.5
VII. HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:						
Hides and tallow.....	4	313.7	295.2	192.1	207.1	180.5
Leather.....	4	192.4	192.4	173.5	151.4	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	198.3	180.6	158.3	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	238.1	226.5	176.1	172.8	163.2
VIII. METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:						
Iron and steel.....	11	142.8	142.8	105.2	102.0	104.5
Other metals.....	12	251.4	270.6	231.6	116.7	131.8
Implements.....	10	138.9	137.2	111.3	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	181.1	187.6	153.0	108.8	115.3
IX. FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	146.3	145.6	116.0	122.3	131.3
Lighting.....	4	94.7	94.7	90.0	92.2	92.2
All.....	10	125.4	125.0	105.8	110.2	115.6
X. BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	168.1	169.7	175.2	183.4	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	154.6	150.6	114.8	111.3	112.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	186.6	189.7	158.1	140.1	144.7
All.....	48	171.5	171.9	145.0	140.7	142.4
XI. HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	145.9	145.9	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crocery and glassware.....	4	189.2	172.3	155.1	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	87.2	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	145.1	141.8	134.9	128.8	126.2
XII. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS:.....	16	261.1	262.5	170.6	111.6	112.8
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	310.3	317.3	142.0	230.9	325.1
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	140.5	134.7	138.4	134.7
Sundries.....	7	141.6	141.8	116.0	106.8	113.4
All.....	17	180.9	182.6	128.7	147.1	170.7
<i>All commodities.....</i>	282*	180.6	180.9	149.4	135.3	136.4

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc., one line of spelter was dropped in 1915. a. Strawberries. b. Apples.

not so firm but iron products were advancing on account of the high prices at which the raw material had been bought. Among metals several were weak but aluminum advanced and copper was firmer. Antimony declined 1c. to 43c per lb. and lead was down 1c to 9c per lb. Quicksilver was down to \$68.00 per flask, and spelter from 22c per lb. to 15c. Silver had risen to 76c per oz. in May, but returned to the former level at 63c. Tin was down from 54c per lb. to 46-47c.

Fuel and lighting. — Connellsville foundry coke was somewhat lower, but furnace coke was firmer.

Building materials. — Spruce deals, New Brunswick, declined \$1.00 per M to \$19.00. British Columbia shingles were 10c higher at Winnipeg. Common building bricks have been advanced as demand recovered. Fire bricks rose \$2.00 per M. Wire nails advanced 5c per keg. Sash cord was up 1½c per lb. Copper wire was easier. Wire cloth rose 25c per roll. Linseed oil declined to 76-78 per gallon and turpentine to 63c per gallon.

House Furnishings. — Crockery and glassware advanced ten per cent and table knives and silver-plated ware were also upward.

Drugs and chemicals. — Bleaching powder declined 1c per lb. to 7½c, but copperas continued upward reaching \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

Miscellaneous. — Raw furs eased off, muskrat and mink being slightly lower. Malt rose to \$1.00 per bushel. Paper, newsprint, rose to \$2.40 per cwt. Sulphite pulp rose to \$75.00 per ton for news grade. Raw rubber declined to 58-59c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

Retail food prices in the United Kingdom were reported 2½ per cent higher on June 1st than a month before, in the Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, increases having occurred in meat, eggs, potatoes, butter, while fish declined from

a temporary high level about May 1st. The rise in eggs and potatoes was due to seasonal changes. Bread prices averaged practically the same but reductions occurred in several cities.

On wholesale prices in the United Kingdom at the end of May the *Statist*, continuing Sauerbeck's index number, reported a slight rise but the rate of increase had diminished. In animal food and in tea, coffee and sugar there were further increases, but vegetable foods were cheaper.

In Germany, prices at Berlin were nearly ten per cent higher in April as compared with March, the chief increases appearing in meats, potatoes and lard. The only decrease was in split peas. As compared with prices before the war, prices were five times as high in rice, over three times as high in meats (except pork which was over twice as high) and eggs and lard. The calculations, published in the British Board of Trade *Labour Gazette*, are based upon quotations in the official Prussian journal, *Statistische Korrespondenz* and many of the prices given are maxima, while in many cases only limited quantities of the articles quoted can be obtained at the figures given and in some markets none at all.

In Austria, prices at Vienna were five per cent higher in April than in March, the chief increases being in meats, eggs and onions. In many cases prices showed still greater increases since the beginning of the war than in Germany.

In the Netherlands food prices were slightly higher in April than in March, the chief increases being in beans, rice, butter, soda, starch, syrup and soap.

In the United States wholesale prices declined during June as shown by Dun's index number for July 1st. Breadstuffs were higher though wheat declined and beef lowered the level for meats and provisions. Metals were also lower and decreases in drugs and chemicals lowered the Miscellaneous group. The Dairy and Garden group and the Clothing group were, however, higher.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA ^b	GERMANY ^b	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	43 foods and groceries 30 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.954						113	991		91
1911.....	7.138						115	983		90
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	119	1017	100	96
1913.....	7.337		928				114	1037	114	98
1914.....	7.731		942				116	1098	115	101
1915.....	7.865		1129				142		135	100
January, 1914.....	7.729		916a			95.7			112	101
April.....	7.505					96.2	113c		111	95
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103
1915.....										
January.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	101
February.....	7.960	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147	1817	140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1176	140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148	1234	143	105
December.....	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150	1213	152	106
1916.....										
January.....	8.232	145	1319		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	106
February.....	8.404	147	1383		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162	104
March.....	8.360	148	1374	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168	105
April.....	8.342	149		221.5	219.8		161	1258	175	
May.....	8.373	155							185	
June.....	8.513	159								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b	92	12
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3		1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1205	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1194	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1327	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1367	1146
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0	1303	1604
Jan. 1914.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2		1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1337	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1389	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1378	1225
Jan. 1915.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1303	
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6521	125.662	68.0	1382	1162
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1392	1190
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1484	1280
May.....	147.4	151.2	107.2	152.65	9.7978	126.649	68.3	1487	1362
June.....	149.4	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1484	1453
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.988	64.4	1473	1660
August.....	151.5	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1624	1534
September.....	150.3	151.6	107.8	136.64	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1573	1640
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1648	1625
November.....	158.7	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3768	130.467	60.6	1602	1514
December.....	161.1	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1	1696	1494
Jan. 1916.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1605	1544
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	153.12	11.1415	142.250	68.2	1773	1299
March.....	178.4	182.4	130.0	153.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1667	1294
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1706	1316
May.....	180.9	199.0	135.4	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3		
June.....				165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8		
July.....						145.142			

a. July of each year. b. Foods.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1916

THE Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* six fair wage contracts, five of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. One of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained a fair wage schedule. All the other contracts contained the fair wage clauses providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Lock gates, etc., East River, N.S.
Name of contractor, Roger Miller and Sons, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 14, 1916. Schedule of prices.

3. No workmen employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following:

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following:	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$3.00	per day of 9 hours.
Carpenters	2.50	" 9 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50	" 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	2.00	" 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	1.80	" 9 "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	2.50	" 9 "
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	4.00	" 9 "

Fair Wages Clauses

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time

payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Freighting of supply for Yukon telegraph line, Hazelton, B.C. Name of contractor, G. M. Beirnes, Hazelton, B.C. Date of contract, May 12, 1916. Contract price, 17 cents per pound.

Dredging, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, The Randolph MacDonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 29, 1916. Contract price, 18 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

Freighting of supply for Yukon telegraph line, Telegraph Creek, B.C. Name of contractor, J. F. Callbreath, Telegraph Creek, B.C. Date of contract, June 10, 1916. Contract price, 11 58/100 cents per pound.

Dredging, Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractor, Confederation Construction Company, Limited, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, June 10, 1916. Contract price, 12 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Supply, delivery and installation, complete, of one 500 K.V.A. synchronous

motor-condenser with switch board and control apparatus for the power house of the Intercolonial Railway shops at Moncton, New Brunswick. Name of contractors, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 31, 1916. Amount, \$5,-883.00.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of May, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making rubber stamps	\$ 101.65
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads	894.07
Supplying new mail bags	5,333.05
Repairing mail bags	3,097.04
Supplying mail bag fittings	7,886.05
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores	15.50
Repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	7.50
Making and supplying letter boxes and parcel receptacles	737.85
Lettering and numbering parcel post hampers	32.95
Supplying cloth for letter carriers uniform ..	8,956.53
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	2,456.96

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

TWO agreements, one relating to web printing and the other to job printing, were made by the master printers and publishers of Regina, Sask., and the Regina Printing Pressmen, Assistants' and Feeders' Union, No. 75, to be in force from July 1, 1916, to August 31, 1918. The terms of these agreements are as follows:

Web Agreement.

The agreement with regard to web printing contains the following provisions:

1. Minimum scale of prices.

Pressmen in charge	\$25.00
Journeymen	12.00
Apprentices—1st year	14.00
“ 2nd year	17.00
“ 3rd year	20.00
“ 4th year	

2. Six days of eight consecutive hours each, or six nights of seven consecutive hours each, shall constitute a week's work.

3. On presses over eight (8) pages, not less than two (2) journeymen shall be employed, one of them to be foreman.

4. The (employer) agrees to employ none but members of the Regina Printing Pressmen, Assistants' and Feeders' Union, No. 75, to do any work that comes under the jurisdiction of said union, provided that Regina Printing Pressmen, Assistants' and Feeders' Union, No. 75, can and will at all times furnish upon

requirement by a member or members of the said firm sufficient competent men for the needs of such members.

It is also understood and agreed that in case of the failure of the Regina P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, to furnish such number of competent workmen as may be required, then the (company) shall have the privilege of securing and retaining such other help as it may need. The Regina P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, shall be privileged to unionize these men, and the company agrees that any men engaged by it under these conditions shall be paid the minimum scale of wages set forth in this agreement.

5. The company further agrees that in no event shall the foreman of the press-room be other than a card man, and it further agrees that if it be necessary in order that the union may fulfil its obligations to supply competent help, an apprentice may be temporarily advanced for that purpose, if in the judgment of the foreman the apprentice should be advanced.

6. It is further agreed by the said firm that it will do no work that comes under the jurisdiction of the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, for any firm that do not employ members of the said union, provided R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, do not allow its members to do the same class of work in non-union shops, unless by mutual consent.

7. The (company) shall be protected under this contract by the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, against walkouts,

strikes, boycotts or any other form of concerted interference with the peaceful operation of all departments coming under the jurisdiction of said union, and it is further provided that all differences arising in the life of this contract over provisions relating to wages, hours or working conditions and shop practices shall be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of the employer, one representative of the union, and a third person mutually agreed on by the two; provided it cannot be settled by conciliation.

A time limit of two weeks shall be allowed for settling of such dispute and, pending final settlement, work shall be continued without interference and under conditions existing before the initiation of the dispute. Should the arbitration committee render a decision which is unsatisfactory to either side or be unable to reach a decision inside of the two weeks, or such further period as may be mutually agreed upon, the whole dispute shall be submitted to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada for settlement, which shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy.

Pending this final decision, work shall be continued without interference and all conditions obtaining before the initiation of the dispute shall remain in effect.

No new scale or readjustment of hours shall become effective until one month after notice of desired change is first given.

8. The (employer)) further agrees that the attached laws and regulations of the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, governing the employing of its members and their working conditions shall be attached to this agreement, and the (employer) shall not be subject to any constitution and by-laws which are not expressed therein. No change shall be made in the constitution and by-laws hereto attached by the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75,

that will affect this agreement, unless assented to by both parties to the agreement.

9. The right of engaging and promoting men shall be at the discretion of the foreman. The foreman shall have full jurisdiction over the pressroom, subject to the management or its representative.

10. The relations of the (employer) with any other branch of organized labour shall not at any time affect the carrying out of this agreement with both parties.

Job Agreement.

1. The foreman pressman shall have full charge of the pressroom, shall hire and discharge employees according to their ability, and execute all work subject to approval of the management.

2. Minimum scale of prices.

Cylinder pressman in charge	
Journeymen, July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917..	\$22.00
Journeyman, July 1, 1917, to August 31, 1918	23.00
Cylinder feeders, five years and over	15.00
Feeders—First year, at discretion of foreman.	
“ Second year	11.00
“ Third year	12.00
“ Fourth year	13.00

PLATEN PRESSES.

Pressman in charge	
Pressman	17.00
Assistant pressman	15.00

PLATEN FEEDERS' SCALE.

Falcon Press	12.00
Copper Plate Press	12.00
Colts Press	12.00
Gordon Press	11.00
Embossing Press	12.00
Night shifts to be paid \$2.00 per week increase.	

PLATEN APPRENTICES.

Frist year at discretion of foreman.....	
Second year	\$ 8.00
Third year	10.00

Conditions.

1. One pressman shall be allowed to operate one cylinder and three platen presses.

2. Feeders working on both cylinder and platen presses shall be classed as "Cylinder Feeders."

3. It is understood that those now receiving higher wages shall not be reduced under this agreement.

4. Forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work, all work to be performed between the hours of 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m., with the Saturday half-holiday from 1 o'clock p.m. All time worked over these hours to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

5. Holidays.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day. All work performed on these days to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday work, double time.

6. The (company) agree to employ none but members of Regina Printing Pressmen, Assistants' and Feeders' Union, No. 75, to do any work that comes under the jurisdiction of the said union, provided that R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, can and will at all times furnish upon requirement by a member or members of said firm sufficient competent men for the needs of such members.

The firm also agrees that in no event shall the foreman of the pressroom be other than a card man, and it further agrees that if it be necessary in order that the union may fulfil its obligations to supply competent help, an apprentice may be temporarily advanced for that purpose, if in the judgment of the foreman the apprentice should be advanced.

It is also understood and agreed that in case of the failure of the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, to furnish such number of competent workmen as may be required, then and only until such time as the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, can furnish competent help, and providing the scale of wages is paid, (the

company) shall be privileged to secure the necessary help for the pressroom elsewhere; and it is further agreed by the said firm that it will do no work that comes under the jurisdiction of the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, for any firm that do not employ members of the said union, provided R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, do not allow its members to do the same class of work in non-union shops, unless by mutual consent.

7. The (company) shall be protected under this contract by the R. P. P. A. and F. U., No. 75, against walkouts, strikes, boycotts, or any other form of concerted interference with the peaceful operation of all departments coming under the jurisdiction of the said union, and it is further provided that all differences arising during the life of this contract over provisions relating to wages, hours or working conditions and shop practices shall be submitted to an arbitration committee consisting of one representative of the employer, one representative of the union, and a third person mutually agreed upon by the two; provided it cannot be settled by conciliation. A time limit of two weeks shall be allowed for settling such disputes, and, pending final settlement, work shall be continued without interference and under conditions existing before the initiation of the dispute.

No new scale or readjustment of hours shall become effective until one month after notice of desired change is first given.

8. The (company) further agree that the attached laws and regulations of the Regina Printing Pressmen, Assistants' and Feeders' Union, No. 75, governing the employment of its members, and their working conditions, shall be part of this agreement.

9. The relations of the (employer) with any other branch of organized labour shall not at any time affect the carrying out of this agreement with both parties.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Departments of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the factory inspectors of Ontario and Manitoba, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Building Inspector of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

DURING May 55 workpeople were killed or fatally injured and 357 seriously injured while engaged in their respective employments. The record for May, 1916, was 60 killed and 359 injured, while the record for June, 1915, was 91 killed and 379 injured. Comparing the record for June and May of this year it will be noted that there were five fewer fatal and two fewer non-fatal accidents in June than in May, while a comparison of the June record with that for June a year ago shows there to have been 36 less killed and 22 less injured in June this year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	5	8
Fishing and hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	5	5	10
Mining.....	9	11	20
Railway construction & canal.....	.....	1	1
Building Trades.....	2	17	19
Metal Trades.....	2	127	129
Woodworking Trades.....	1	9	10
Printing and allied trades.....	.....	7	7
Textile.....	2	8	10
Food, Tobacco and Liquor			
Preparation.....	2	6	8
Leather.....	.....	1	1
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service...	8	64	72
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	3	3
Navigation.....	.....	8	8
Miscellaneous.....	5	21	26
Public Employees.....	1	9	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	13	46	59
Unskilled Labour.....	1	9	10
Total.....	55	357	412

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JUNE, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Woodstock, N.B.....	June 10	1	Fell from and run over by loaded wagon.
Farmer.....	London, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from and run over by loaded wagon.
Farm hand.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 5	1	Run over by a seeding machine.
<i>Fishing and Hunting:—</i>				
Lobster fisherman.....	Georgetown, P.E.I.....	" 4	1	Drowned, dory capsized.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	(Factory inspector's report, Ontario).....	" 10	1	Crushed by a falling log.
Sawmill employee.....	St. George, N. B.....	" 22	1	Drowned, fell into slip at sawmill.
Sawmill employee.....	Breakeyville, Que.....	" 28	1	Struck by falling lumber.
Logger.....	Port Greville, N. S.....	" 10	1	Crushed by rolling logs.
Loader (lumber camp)....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 22	1	Crushed by falling log.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JUNE, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mining:—</i>				
Miner (Col. 14).....	New Waterford, N.S.....	June 28	1	Run over by mine car.
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 9	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Porcupine, Ont.....	" 20	1	Crushed by falling stone.
Miner.....	Nordeg, Alta.....	" 3	1	Fall of rock.
Miners.....	Anyox, B. C.....	" 7	2	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B. C.....	" 26	1	Fall of mine roof.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B. C.....	" 28	1	Fall of coal.
Employee (Ore reduction plant).....	Healey, B. C.....	" 16	1	Drowned, fell into river.
<i>Building Trades:—</i>				
Carpenter.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 5	1	Fell from roof of building.
Laborer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	1	Struck on head by falling crane.
<i>Metal Trades:—</i>				
Millwright.....	Fredericton, N. B.....	" 12	1	Struck by metal bar with which he was repairing.
Millwright.....	St. John, N. B.....	" 29	1	Mangled by sawdust conveyor.
<i>Woodworking Trades:—</i>				
Planing mill employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	1	Struck by falling lumber.
<i>Textile:—</i>				
Woolen mill operative.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 26	1	Mangled in shafting of machinery.
Knitting mill employee.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation:—</i>				
Cannery employee.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Ice manufacturing plant employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Steam Railway Service:—</i>				
Engineer.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 3	1	Collision of light engine and runaway cars.
Engineer.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 16	1	Deraiment of locomotive.
Fireman.....	Paris, Ont.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Deraiment of locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Veteran, Alta.....	" 9	1	Deraiment of locomotive.
Yard foreman.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Yardman.....	Westport, Ont.....	" 7	1	Run over by a car.
Lineman.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 10	1	Electrocuted.
<i>Miscellaneous Transport:—</i>				
Teamster.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 14	1	Fell from wagon.
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 15	1	Buried under slide of gravel in a gravel pit.
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	1	Crushed under overturned wagon.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell from and run over by loaded coal cart.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Drowned, jumping from barge to wharf.
<i>Public and Civic Employees:—</i>				
Captain (fire department).....	London, Ont.....	" 18	1	Motor fire truck struck by railway train.
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades:—</i>				
Explosive factory emp.....	Nobel, Ont.....	" 2	1	Inhalation of acid fumes.
Explosive factory emps.....	Nobel, Ont.....	" 21	6	Explosion of shell charge.
Factory employee.....	Erin, Ont.....	" 26	1	Caught in belt of machinery.
Pulp paper mill employee.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 8	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Well borer.....	Pipestone, Man.....	" 6	1	Overcome by gas and fell into well.
Stableman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Kicked by a horse.
Elevator operator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 22	1	Fell down cellar stairs.
<i>Unskilled Labour:—</i>				
Laborer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 1	1	Struck by falling piece of structural steel.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE 1916.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																														Total.					
	Mangled by machinery.	Falling and rolling material.	Fall.	Flying materials.	Falling from, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Handling material.	Explosion of shell charge.	Scalded and burned by steam, gasoline, chemicals and acids.	Burned by hot and molten metal.	Mangled by saw and planing mill machinery.	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.	Injured by switches and other railway track appliances.	Injured by mine cars and mine machinery.	Shocked and burned by electricity.	Injured by railway appliances other than locomotives and cars.	Injured getting on and off cars.	Crushed by doors and hatch covers.	Motor fire-truck struck by railway train.	Injured on jagged edge of metal and wood.	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses and other animals.	Struck by locomotives and cars.	Deraillment of locomotives and cars.	Explosion of gas.	Crushed by ore and coal buckets.	Sprain.	Cut by glass.	Crushed by elevators and hoists.	Struck by an electric car.	Stepped on and otherwise injured by nails.	Injured by appliances on railway cars.		Eyes injured by rock dust.	Injured by a turntable.	Struck by dredge "clamshell" digger.	Injured by a pile driver.	
Agriculture	1	1										2									1															5
Lumbering		1	1										5																							5
Mining	4																																			11
Railway and Canal Construction																																				1
Building Trades	5	10																																		17
Metal Trades	35	34	12	11	1	6		2	8		6				4	1		1		3			2												127	
Woodworking Trades		2		1							5																									9
Printing and Allied Trades	7																																			7
Textile	4	2	1																																	8
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	4							1			1																								1	
Leather	1																																			1
Steam Railway Service	4	8	4	5	18	4		2				4			4	3	1					2	2												64	
Electric Railway Service																						1													3	
Navigation	1	3						2					1																							8
Miscellaneous	8							2													2														21	
Public and Civic Employees								2																												9
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	18	2	5	2			3	1						1																					46	
Unskilled Labour		4	2				2																													9
Total	73	69	42	23	19	16	13	13	8	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	357

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

THE forty-fifth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Hamilton, June 13, 14 and 15. Nearly 500 delegates representing various manufacturing establishments throughout Canada were in attendance. Reports of different committees were presented and discussed and addresses delivered by officers of the Association. As was the case at last year's meeting a great part of the business of the convention was devoted to questions arising out of and affected by the war.

The President's Address

The President, in his address, dealt with some of the problems which manufacturers had to contend with in the production of munitions and with the improvement in business conditions which had resulted from the entry of hundreds of manufacturers into the making of new classes of products, including munitions. He suggested the advisability of national registration to enable Canada to prosecute the war more efficiently and the husbanding of all individual and national resources in order to strengthen Canada's position and that of the Empire. "The question of trade after the war," stated the President, "is occupying the best minds of the allied countries, too, and next to the prosecution of the war itself, this is perhaps the most important and urgent subject that they can study. We must mobilize our industrial forces to show what we produce and we must prosecute a vigorous trade campaign." The President advised co-operation both in manufacturing and in selling, and suggested the need of Government assistance in devising a scientific tariff that would enable

manufacturers to obtain their raw materials on a basis which would permit them to compete with the world. Greater control in regard to future immigration and the necessity of developing the shipbuilding industry in Canada were suggested. In concluding, the President referred to the problems of reorganization which would arise after the war and the part that Canada would play in Empire building.

Report of the Executive Committee

The report of the Executive Committee showed that the total revenue for 1915-16 was \$63,493.27, as compared with \$65,165.33 for the year previous, a shrinkage of \$948.88. The net earnings of "Industrial Canada" accounted for the great part of the decrease. Total expense account for the year was \$54,755.55, as compared with \$58,975.31 for the year previous, a saving of \$4,219.76, this saving resulting almost wholly from a discontinuance of the services of the legal department. The report also pointed out what had been done in increasing the strength and usefulness of the Winnipeg office and what should be done to strengthen the Association in British Columbia.

The report stated that the committee had given a good deal of time to the consideration of plans for providing Canada with facilities to engage in the work of industrial research and reference was made in this connection to the plan developed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce providing for the appointment of a committee of the Cabinet to take this work under its direction, utilizing as far as practicable the equipment possessed by university laboratories. Reference was also made to the work of the economic and development commission presided over by Senator Sir James Loughheed. The report also

dealt with the question of employment for returned soldiers and referred to the governmental machinery that has been provided for handling the returned soldier problem. In this connection the committee had suggested careful study of land settlement, preferably under community system, which would enable the cultivation of the soil to be carried out under supervision; the clearing of land preparatory to such settlement, road building, and other undertakings in which large numbers of men could be absorbed, would, the report suggested, all be fruitful fields for investigation. "For some time past," stated the report, "manufacturers have been assiduously canvassed in an effort to find openings into which returned soldiers can be placed. As a temporary expedient, or as affording an auxiliary channel of employment, this stock-taking of factory openings will unquestionably prove useful. It goes without saying, however, that the large majority of manufacturers will gladly provide employment for those of their men who return to them after having served in the trenches. Not only that, but the large majority of manufacturers will be disposed, in order to furnish work to a man who has done his duty, to make an opening for him by discharging an eligible man who has failed to respond to the call. Under these circumstances it is questionable whether the concentration of effort upon placing returned soldiers in our factories is not to some extent at least misdirected.

"If a record could be kept of the occupation of every soldier prior to his enlistment, and if manufacturers were to assume the responsibility of finding employment for all who had previously been engaged in manufacturing occupations, they would be doing all that should be expected of them, proportionate to other classes of employers.

"There seems to be a disposition on the part of the commissions that have been appointed to place too much reliance upon the absorbing power of our manufacturing establishments and to

pay too little heed to the broader plans which can only be successfully executed by the initiation of large public undertakings. If Canadians are to meet the difficult situation that will soon be upon them, it is of the utmost importance that the commissions referred to should lose no time in the preparation of plans. In this connection your committee have pledged the services of the Association in any capacity in which they can be utilized."

Shortage of Labour

It was stated that the steadily increasing shortage of labour had been the subject of many communications received by the Association, suggesting that steps of one kind or another be taken in an endeavour to alleviate the situation.

"One of the most obvious ways to overcome the difficulty," stated the report, "would naturally be to take full advantage of the offer of the Women's Emergency Corps, which has secured applications from hundreds of women who are ready to take the places of men who have enlisted, both in industrial and clerical occupations. The magnificent spirit that prompts women to make the sacrifices herein involved should be given every encouragement by employers, who in their turn should show a willingness to make sacrifices themselves in order that the women's offer of service may be utilized to the fullest extent. That such a substitution is largely practicable is amply demonstrated by the armies of women now engaged in factory work in England. Should the war be prolonged, it is inevitable that Canada must follow in England's lead, and it would seem to be no more than good business for our manufacturers to anticipate conditions that will sooner or later be forced upon them by beginning to make the change now.

"To some extent the situation might, of course, be relieved by working seven days a week instead of six. This would necessitate a suspension of the Lord's

Day Act. This matter was delegated to the Legislation Committee for handling, and will be dealt with in the report which they will present later.

"It was suggested to your committee that representations should be made to the Government looking to the suspension of the Alien Labour Act and to a relaxation of the Immigration Regulations. After careful investigation no good grounds could be discovered for approaching the Government in this connection. Owing to the brisk demand for labour of all kinds in the United States, it is doubtful if the removal of all immigration barriers would lead many workmen to seek employment on this side of the line. Highly skilled employees, required for new processes or to replace indispensable men who have enlisted, can usually be secured in the United States by an offer of high wages, and to such men the immigration regulations present no difficulty, so long as they are not alien enemies."

The question of forest preservation was also dealt with in the report, and it was pointed out that more than five thousand wood-using industries look to living forests for their sole stock of raw materials, and that in these industries \$40,000,000 a year was paid out to 110,000 employees, and that more than \$260,000,000 of capital is invested in these industries; that out of Canadian forests are derived \$182,000,000 worth of manufactures annually. Attention was drawn in this connection to what the committee considered the urgent duty of Provincial and Federal Governments, namely, to do their utmost to stop the heavy waste of valuable timber year after year from preventable fires. British Columbia was building up a forest-guarding system which assured a steady diminution of its annual losses. The Quebec Government had also shown a willingness to investigate improved plans of forest guarding and had steadily strengthened its forest laws. New Brunswick had entered upon a comprehensive forest survey, but Ontario's forest protective system had witnessed

little alteration in design during thirty years or more and few of the modern improvements which had given excellent results the world over had commended themselves to Ontario. What was needed was a thorough re-building of the Ontario forest protection system from the "head office" control outward to the field workers, a suggested re-organization which had been endorsed by over 22 of the leading Boards of Trade of Ontario.

Report of the Membership Committee

The report of the Membership Committee showed that for the first time since the re-organization of the Association in 1899 the committee had to report a loss. On May 1, 1915, the roll of members numbered 3,061; on May 1, 1916, it numbered only 2,983, a loss for the 12 months of 78 or a little less than three per cent. The resignations which it was found necessary to accept during the year totalled 168; of these 71 were due to discontinuance of business and nine to amalgamations. Hard times and the need for retrenchment accounted for 87 more. To offset these resignations applications were accepted from 90 new firms. The membership by provinces on May 1, 1916, is shown by the following table:

Maritime Provinces	147
Quebec	760
Ontario	1,722
Manitoba	250
Alberta and Saskatchewan	39
British Columbia	65
Total	2,983

Report of the Legislation Committee

The report of the Legislation Committee, after referring to the resignation of the legal secretary, Mr. Wegenast, and the difficulty of carrying on the legal department, reviewed the different legislation which had occupied the attention of the committee. What has come to be known as the "Companies Reference" involving questions touching the relative jurisdictions of the Dominion and the

Provinces over the incorporation of companies was dealt with, also the question whether the Dominion Insurance Act was within the power of the Dominion Parliament. The John Deere and the Bonanza cases, both questions involving the respective jurisdictions of the provinces and the Dominion in regard to the incorporation of companies, were also fully dealt with. The report also referred to the Business Profits Tax Act and to what had been done by the Association towards having this legislation put into the most satisfactory shape.

Reference was made to the report of the first year's operation of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and the committee was of the opinion that next year some provision would have to be made in the Act to take care of first aid, also that efforts should be made to secure legislative authority for the adoption of the current cost system instead of the capitalized plan. A brief reference was also made to the Nova Scotia Act and Manitoba Act. The report stated that application had been made to the Minister of Justice for an order-in-council to suspend the Lord's Day Act as applied to a limited number of industries during the period of the war, having regard for such restrictions in regard to employment of women and minors as are embodied in provincial statutes. In this connection, the report stated, "while not unmindful of the opposition which such a proposal would meet with in certain quarters, your committee felt that the weight of argument in favour of such suspension was practically unanswerable."

"Dealing first with those difficulties that find their origin in a shortage of labour, it will hardly be disputed that the demand for certain materials necessary to the conduct of the war has been such as would have taxed to their limit the resources of our producers, even had the supply of both skilled and unskilled labour been normal. For months past, however, all kinds of labour have been increasingly scarce. The enrolment of 300,000 for overseas service has not been

accomplished without making heavy drafts upon Canada's working forces, drafts that of themselves would have been sufficient to convert a surplus into a considerable shortage. That shortage has in no sense been relieved by immigration; on the contrary, it has been accentuated by the concomitant growth in the demand for labour needed in the production of war material.

"Side by side with this development there has come to Canada an exceptional opportunity to increase her production in certain lines, such as pulp and paper, for which there is a strong demand in neutral markets, due to the stoppage of imports from belligerents. Having in mind the general economic situation, it would seem desirable to afford Canadian industry every facility to supply the markets thus brought within reach.

"Meanwhile Canada is still committed to raise 200,000 men. The withdrawal of so large a number from a producing force that is already crippled would suggest the wisdom of securing, as far as possible, a larger individual production from those who remain. One of the most obvious means to this end would be the suspension of relaxation of the statute which provides for a cessation on the Lord's Day. However necessary or desirable such a restriction may be under normal conditions, it may easily become a burden to a nation that is at war. The struggle upon which we are engaged is one where economic resources are destined to play fully as important a part as military and naval resources. The Lord's Day cannot be a day of rest for our military and naval forces; your committee submit, therefore, that it should not be a compulsory day of rest for our producing forces.

"Up to the time when this report was prepared, no word had been received from Ottawa as to how your committee's application had been dealt with, though every encouragement was given to hope that the issue would be decided in the light of necessities imposed by the war rather than by considerations to which

heed would have to be given in times of peace."

Dealing with the question of daylight saving, the committee recommended that the Association join in a request to the Government for an Act that would give effect from coast to coast to the principle of daylight saving.

Recruiting and Production.

A report of a special committee on the co-ordination of recruiting and production dealt with the question of raising 500,000 men for the Canadian Expeditionary Force without disturbing manufacturing and production. It was pointed out that in preliminary stages of the war, when enlistments included a large number of unemployed men, the system of recruiting had proved satisfactory, but that as recruiting proceeded it was noticed that thousands of men were enlisting who were urgently needed in Canada, and that business concerns lost large numbers of highly skilled employees whose replacement was difficult. In dealing with the question the report of the committee went fully into an analysis of Canadian enlistments, by provinces, the number of men required from different military districts and the occupations of those who had enlisted. A statement given in the report showed the classes of recruits secured up to February 15, 1916. Of a total of 263,111 men secured up to that date, 170,369 or 64.75 of the whole consisted of persons engaged in manual labour. The classes "Business men," "Clerks" and "Manual labour" composed 85 per cent of the enlistments. While it is true that these broad classes include all kinds of business and industry," stated the report, "it is certain that manufacturing has contributed by far the greatest total."

A section of the report dealt with the efforts which had been made by the manufacturers in several localities to co-operate with the military authorities for the purpose of preventing the enlistment of indispensable men and of encouraging the enlistment of men who could be spared. At a number of places

plans were put into effect by which men who could be spared were enlisted. At Toronto it was felt that the plan should be enlarged to include the employees of establishments other than of manufacturers, such as builders, retailers and bankers, and it was pointed out that the principle to be fair and effective to the greatest extent should be applied to the country as a whole, and that the plan of registering all men available for military service should be made national. Indiscriminate recruiting methods, it was stated, were particularly vexatious and costly to munition factories. Some attention was given in the report to the methods used in other countries to raise armies, and a copy of the schedule used in New Zealand under the provisions of the National Registration Act was given. The report referred to the last census of wage earners taken by the Dominion Government and dealt with the possibility of men from some of these occupations being released for military service and replaced in civilian life by either returned soldiers, rejected men, women and girls and old men and boys. Summing up the question the committee recommended a plan of national registration of all men available for service to the State in connection with the war.

Trade Development

A special committee appointed by the Association on trade development presented a report which referred to the changes in the world's trade which would follow the war, all of which would have important effects on Canada. The reconstruction of Belgium, France and Poland, it was pointed out, would require immense quantities of materials, and orders would cover practically every kind of machinery made, from agricultural implements to the smallest kind of tool, hardware and spinning machinery, and in the supplying of much of this material there would be abundant opportunity for Canada to make her usefulness felt in peace as well as in war. The importance of the Russian market was also dealt with. Canada would have an opportunity never had

before of building up a sound, permanent export trade in manufactured products. Dealing further with the question the report pointed out what had been done to initiate special measures and to co-operate with the business interests of the country, referring to the appointment by the Dominion Government of the Economic and Development Commission, and the subjects to which the Commission was giving consideration. The Minister of Trade and Commerce had also inaugurated a number of new features in his Department in order to prepare for the new conditions. The manufacturers on their part had also taken means to extend trade and secure export orders. Following the annual meeting of the Association a year ago the Export Association of Canada had been organized and was already bringing export orders to Canada through its offices in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. This Association had also sent a representative to Siberia with a carload of Canadian samples and catalogues and had also taken other means to secure export orders.

Other Reports

Other reports presented to the meeting were those of the tariff committee, which dealt with tariff questions likely to arise out of the war, and of the transportation committee, dealing with such questions as ocean transportation, freight classification, express matters, etc.

Resolutions Passed

Among resolutions passed by the convention may be mentioned the following:

Resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, express to the Government of the Dominion of Canada its firm conviction that fighting for one's country is the supreme duty cast upon all men in time of war, and that furthermore the burden of such service should be borne equally by all properly qualified men of the nation. The Association also expresses its approval of any scheme, whether under the Militia Act or the Defence of the Realm Act, or otherwise, for the complete and effectual mobilization of the entire resources of Canada in men and material, which in the opinion of this Association should be placed unreservedly at the disposal of our country.

Whereas, daylight saving legislation is now in operation in various parts of the world, with acknowledged benefit to the nations that have adopted it; not alone in the saving of light and fuel which it has been the means of effecting, but in the increased opportunities for recreation it has provided and the improved conditions of health it has promoted;

And, whereas, certain municipalities in different parts of Canada have adopted daylight saving as a local measure, thereby giving evidence of a growing desire to share in the benefits of the reform;

And, whereas, independent action by municipalities that results in variation of time as between place and place can only lead to confusion and business disorganization;

And, whereas, we believe that the adoption of daylight saving as a national measure would be to the general advantage of Canada, and in harmony with the wishes of an increasing proportion of our population;

Therefore be it Resolved, that the Dominion Government be memorialized to introduce, at the next session of Parliament, legislation that will bring this reform into effect with the least possible delay.

Resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association place itself on record with the Federal Government as requesting the removal of the excise duty, or the Inland Revenue Department's profit on alcohol, always under suitable regulations and restrictions;

- (a) When employed for manufacturing processes in which the alcohol used would be lost or unrecoverable,
- (b) When used by hospitals, asylums and infirmaries for bathing purposes,
- (c) When used in laboratories of educational institutions for purposes of scientific research,
- (d) When used by hospitals and museums for the preservation of specimens.

Resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association testify its deep interest in and hearty appreciation of the efforts that are being made to bring about a closer economic union of the Allies for their mutual benefit in matters of trade;

That it views with favour an arrangement that will give first care to the development of inter-Imperial trade by means of preferential tariffs, that will next give practical encouragement to the trade of our Allies, that will thirdly give us the protection of our general tariff against neutral countries, and that will lastly place the products of enemy countries under such fiscal and other disabilities as will effectually restrict their sale in our markets.

Resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in annual meeting assembled, firm in the belief that this matter should receive immediate and serious consideration at the hands of our Government, places itself unanimously on record as favouring the policy of liberal encouragement, by subventions or otherwise, that will ensure the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in this country on a profitable and permanent basis;

Further Resolved, that it constitutes its general officers, together with all its Past Presidents, a special committee to wait upon the Prime Minister and his colleagues to press for action and to work out details.

Resolved, that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association records its firm belief that the development of Scientific and Industrial Research, on a scale commensurate with our resources and our manufacturing and commercial interests, is one of the most urgent needs of Canada at the present time;

Further Resolved, that it places on record with

pleasure its appreciation of the efforts that are being made in this direction by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Economic and Development Commission, the Royal Canadian Institute, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and by our various Technical Schools, and pledges its hearty support to these and any other movements calculated to hasten the attainment of the object so much to be desired.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected:

President, Thomas Cantley, New Glasgow, N.S.

First Vice-President, S. R. Parsons, Toronto.

Second Vice-President, W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg.

Treasurer, George Booth, Toronto.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON BREAD PRICES—REVIEW OF PRICES IN ONTARIO CITIES

THE marked increase in the price of bread since the outbreak of the war, concerning which there has been much comment in the press, has been the occasion of a departmental enquiry, undertaken with a view to ascertaining, so far as possible, the relation which has existed between the price of materials used in baking bread and the price of bread to the consumer. The study covers the period January 15, 1914, to June 15, 1916. It has been confined to Ontario as this is the only province in which the weight of the loaf is regulated by provincial statute. The Bread Sales Act (Ont. R. S. 1914 C. 224), generally known as the Nickle law, provides that all ordinary plain bread manufactured for sale must have either 24 ounces or 48 ounces in the loaf. Small bread may be sold in any weight not exceeding 24 ounces. The Council of every city, town and village is called upon to appoint an inspector to enforce the Act and the Council of every township may appoint an inspector. Certain cities in other provinces have by-laws on this matter, but in general the statement is true that except in Ontario no uniformity in the weight of the loaf is prescribed, and accordingly bakers in other provinces could meet increased cost by selling a smaller loaf rather than by advancing prices. In Ontario the baker has no alternative other than to lower quality.

Table I shows for 24 cities in Ontario the price of bread per pound in each city and the average price in all cities on the fifteenth of each month for the period January 15, 1914, to June 15,

1916. The prices, which are those for plain white bread, are on the double-loaf or ticket basis as householders usually buy on either of these plans. By the ticket plan the price per loaf is practically the same as in buying by the double loaf. For example, when 11 cents is the price for a double loaf of three pounds, the price for a dozen double-loaf tickets would be \$1.30 (\$1.32).

In sympathy with flour, which advanced from \$5.50 to \$6.60 per barrel (Manitoba first patents) despite the fact that many bakers had contracts for flour yet to run, bread advanced in Ottawa, Cobalt, Hamilton, Stratford, St. Thomas and Sault Ste. Marie soon after the outbreak of the war. Peterborough and Orillia followed somewhat later. In the remaining cities, including such important centres as Toronto, London, Brantford, Fort William and Port Arthur, prices were not advanced at the time. Flour advanced further early in 1915, reaching the record price of \$8.10 in February, but receded to \$8.00 and \$7.70 in March and April. Again in May and June \$8.10 was reached. Bread prices were advanced to meet the increased cost of flour in the following 16 of the 24 cities: Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Orillia, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Woodstock, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor. Prices were not raised at this time in the remaining eight of the 24 cities, assuming, of course, that bakers in these cities continued to give the same quality of bread.

TABLE I.—PRICES OF BREAD PER POUND ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH IN CERTAIN CITIES AND TOWNS OF ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1914, TO MAY, 1916.

	1914											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1—Ottawa.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
2—Brockville.....	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
3—Kingston.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
4—Belleville.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.
5—Peterborough.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2
6—Orillia.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
7—Toronto*.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3
8—Niagara Falls.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
9—St. Catharines.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
10—Hamilton.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
11—Brantford.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
12—Guelph.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
13—Berlin.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
14—Woodstock.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
15—Stratford.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.	4.	4.
16—London.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
17—St. Thomas.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.	4.	4.
18—Chatham.....	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
19—Windsor.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
20—Owen Sound.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
21—Cobalt.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
22—Sault Ste. Marie.....	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
23—Port Arthur.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
24—Fort William.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Average.....	3.85	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.87	3.90	3.87	3.91	4.02	4.05	4.04	4.08

	1915												1916					
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
1—Ottawa.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
2—Brockville.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
3—Kingston.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
4—Belleville.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
5—Peterborough.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
6—Orillia.....	4.2	4.5	4.	4.	4.	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.5
7—Toronto.....	3.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.3
8—Niagara Falls.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
9—St. Catharines.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.7
10—Hamilton.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6
11—Brantford.....	3.3	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.	4.	4.
12—Guelph.....	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6
13—Berlin.....	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6
14—Woodstock.....	4.	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
15—Stratford.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.7
16—London.....	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6
17—St. Thomas.....	4.	4.	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
18—Chatham.....	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6
19—Windsor.....	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.6	4.6	4.6
20—Owen Sound.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
21—Cobalt.....	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
22—Sault Ste. Marie.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
23—Port Arthur.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
24—Fort William.....	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
Average.....	4.13	4.45	4.51	4.53	4.53	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.28	3.96	3.91	4.02	4.03	4.01	4.03	4.15	4.32	4.37

*Average of two quotations.

†3.6 on 15th. Returned to higher level in few days.

From \$8.10 in June, 1915, flour declined almost to pre-war levels in anticipation of the record wheat crop of that year, reaching \$5.75 in October and November. Bread declined in all cities except Peterborough, Stratford, Owen Sound and Woodstock, and of these the three foremost were among those in which prices were not advanced in the early part of the year when flour rose to the record figure. There was also a decline at Sault Ste. Marie, but only for a few weeks. The average price for all cities fell from the record for the period of the war of 4.5 to 3.9 cents per pound in November. When flour advanced to \$7.00 in January, 1916, and \$7.20 in February, 1916, the price of bread was raised more or less promptly at Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Hamilton, Brantford, London, St. Thomas, Windsor, and more recently at Orillia, Guelph, Berlin and Chatham.

The following formula shows approximately the quantities of the different materials used in manufacturing a barrel of flour into bread:

1 barrel flour, first patents $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel.
second patents, $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel.

Sugar, 2 lbs.

Lard, 3 lbs.

Salt, 2.75 lbs.

Yeast, 1.5 lbs.

Malt extract, 1 lb.

The out-turn from a barrel of flour is about 180 loaves or 270 pounds of bread, sufficient water being added to the formula to produce this amount and cover shrinkage in baking and before sale, which may be placed at from 12 to 15 per cent. By adding more water to the dough bakers get more water back in the weight, but this, of course, gives a poorer quality of bread. Table II shows the cost of producing on the basis of the above formula a pound of bread at the prices shown in the records of the Department as prevailing on the fifteenth of each month. The prices quoted are those for the qualities used in plain white bread and the quantities which

are thought to be those usually purchased by bakers are as follows: Flour, in car lots, per bbl.; sugar, granulated, in bags at Toronto, per cwt.; lard, pure, in tubs at Toronto, per lb.; salt, fine, at Windsor, per bbl.; yeast, Fleischmann's, per lb.; malt extract, Canadian, in bbls., per lb.

In the accompanying chart these cost figures are related to the price of bread. The chart shows the cost of bakers' dough according to the above formula and the average price of bread in cents per pound in the 24 Ontario cities on the fifteenth of each month for the period January 15, 1914, to June 15, 1916, and also the average figures for each year. It will be observed that the cost of dough advanced to a greater degree than the price of bread in the last months of 1914, but to compensate for this, price was maintained at the higher level until August, 1915, while cost declined more or less steadily from February. Cost began to rise again in December, 1915, and during the first six months of the present year has been fluctuating on the higher level. Price reached a slightly higher level in December, where it remained until April. During the past three months, however, it has advanced steadily; nevertheless, the average price per pound for the first six months of 1916 is lower than for the corresponding period of last year. The average price for the first six months of each of the three years is as follows: 1914, 3.87 cents; 1915, 4.44 cents, an advance of 14.7 per cent as compared with 1914; 1916, 4.15 cents, an advance of 7.2 per cent as compared with 1914. While the consumer has had to pay more for his bread in the first half of 1916 than in the same period of 1914, he has enjoyed a better price than in the first six months of last year.

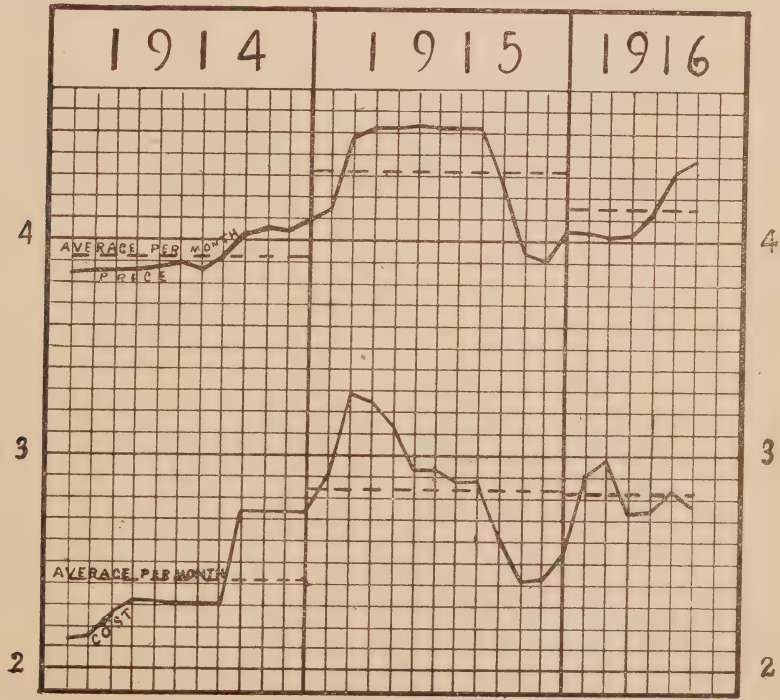
A comparison of the advance in dough and bread as between the six war months of 1914 and the months up to and including June, 1916, may be of interest. For the seven pre-war months of 1914 the average cost for the 24 cities of a pound of dough according to the formu-

TABLE II.—COST ON THE FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING A BARREL OF FLOUR INTO BREAD, JANUARY, 1914, TO MAY, 1916.

	1914												1915			
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
1.—1 bbl. Flour: 1st patents, 1½ bbl.; 2nd patents, ½ bbl.....	4.75	4.75	5.05	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.85	7.85	7.75	7.45
2.—Sugar, 2 lbs.....	.088	.088	.086	.084	.084	.090	.090	.092	.116	.126	.142	.136	.126	.126	.136	.136
3.—Lard, 3 lbs.....	.427	.442	.442	.405	.405	.390	.367	.39	.405	.397	.375	.397	.368	.36	.36	.36
4.—Salt, 2.75 lbs.....	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.00	.008	.008	.008
5.—Yeast, 1.5 lbs.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
6.—Malt Extract, 1 lb.....	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.08	.095
Total Cost (270 lbs. Bread).....	5.793	5.806	6.106	6.267	6.267	6.258	6.235	6.260	7.399	7.401	7.395	6.235	7.864	8.864	8.784	8.499
Cost of 1 pound Bread.....	.0214	.0215	.0226	.0232	.0232	.0231	.0231	.0231	.0274	.0274	.0274	.0274	.0291	.0328	.0325	.0314

	1915								1916							
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June		
1.—1 bbl. Flour; 1st patents, ¾ bbl.; 2nd patents, 2 lbs.....	7.85	7.85	6.75	6.75	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.75	6.95	6.15	6.25	6.45	6.25		
2.—Sugar, 2 lbs.....	.134	.134	.134	.134	.134	.122	.122	.134	.134	.134	.144	.156	.165	.165		
3.—Lard, 3 lbs.....	.39	.39	.367	.367	.375	.36	.39	.42	.42	.42	.427	.472	.517	.517		
4.—Salt, 2.75 lbs.....	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.008	.009	.009	.009		
5.—Yeast, 1.5 lbs.....	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45		
6.—Malt Extract, 1 lb.....	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095	.095		
Total Cost (270 lbs. Bread).....	7.927	7.927	7.804	7.804	7.062	6.535	6.565	6.857	7.857	8.057	7.374	7.432	7.686	7.486		
Cost of 1 pound Bread.....	.0293	.0293	.0289	.0289	0.262	.0242	.0243	.0253	.0291	.0298	.0273	.0275	.0284	.277		

CHART SHOWING THE COST OF BAKERS' DOUGH AND THE PRICE OF BREAD IN CENTS PER POUND.



la was 2.26 cents; for the 23 months of war the average cost was 2.80 cents, an increase of 23.8 per cent. Comparing these figures with those of bread it appears that the average price per pound for the 24 cities in the seven pre-war months was 3.87 cents as compared with 4.21 cents for the following 23 months, an increase of 8.7 per cent. However, the spread between dough and bread is likely to be increased when the averages for the 12 months of 1916 are available, as bread prices are showing an upward tendency while flour is falling. Dough advanced more rapidly than bread in the early months of the year, and as in 1915 bakers are endeavouring to compensate by holding prices at the higher level throughout the summer. The price advanced early in the year at Ottawa, Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, and more recently at Orillia, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, London, St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor, with a further advance at St. Catharines in June. Since January, 1916, there have been declines only at Fort William and Port Arthur, where bread dropped from 5.5 to 5 cents per pound, which with the exception of the price of 5.3 at Sault Ste. Marie, is the highest in the province. In some degree

bakers may have been able to meet this increased cost by buying flour at the bottom of the market, but this is not possible for the small baker who buys in small quantities. For the same reason also ordinary householders, many of whom doubtless have been considering the advisability of making bread at home, have to calculate cost on the basis of the prices from month to month.

As to the wages of journeymen bakers, the departmental records indicate that the rate has been practically stationary since before the war. The increased cost of delivery must be considered, however, as hay has risen about 50 per cent and oats about 18 per cent since July, 1914.

Although the present conditions affecting bread prices in European countries are quite different from those in Canada, the following table showing the rise in price in certain countries during the period of the war may be of interest. Figures for France are omitted as the French Government has purchased large supplies of wheat which it sells below cost to the Chambers of Commerce. This has enabled the mayors of the towns to exercise the power which has been theirs since the French Revolution of fixing the maximum price of bread.

*BERLIN—

Rye bread, increase in April, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	42.9%
Wheat bread, " " " " " "	27.7%

*VIENNA—

Rye bread, " " " " " "	75.0%
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UNITED KINGDOM—

Wheat bread:	
In large cities, " " " " " "	56.0%
In small cities, " " " " " "	48.0%
Average all cities, " " " " " "	52.0%
London, " " " " " "	63.6%

ITALY—

Wheat bread:	
Average 40 cities, increase in March, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	31.8%

AUSTRALIA—

2 pound wheat loaf:	
Average six cities, increase in January, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	22.2%

NEW ZEALAND—

2 pound wheat loaf:	
Average four cities, increase in April, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	13.3%

CANADA—

Wheat bread:	
(on basis of weight reported by correspondents)	
Average 60 cities, increase in April, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	9.5%

ONTARIO—

Wheat bread:	
Average 24 cities, increase in April, 1916, as compared with July, 1914	7.2%

*Quality greatly reduced by use of substitutes.

**PRICES IN CANADA.—REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL
REPORT ON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES FOR THE
CALENDAR YEAR 1915**

THE annual report of the Department on the course of prices in Canada for the calendar year 1915 is now in the press and will soon be ready for distribution. This is the sixth statement of the kind to be issued by the Department, the special report on the period 1890-1909, issued in 1910, having been followed annually by a review of the preceding year.

The report for 1915 is similar in scope and arrangement to the previous issues and includes prices from month to month for over 300 commodities representative of production and consumption in Canada, divided into the following groups: Grains and Fodders, Animals and Meats, Dairy Products, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles. Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals and Implements, Fuel and Lighting, Lumber, Miscellaneous Building Materials. Paints, Oils and Glass, House Furnishings, Drugs and Chemicals, Furs, Liquors and Tobaccos, and Sundries. The report includes also index numbers showing the price movement in each commodity and group back to 1890 and analyses of changes during the year with detailed information as to conditions affecting prices, production, demand, trade conditions, &c.

Findings of the Report*

The opening paragraphs of the report are as follows:

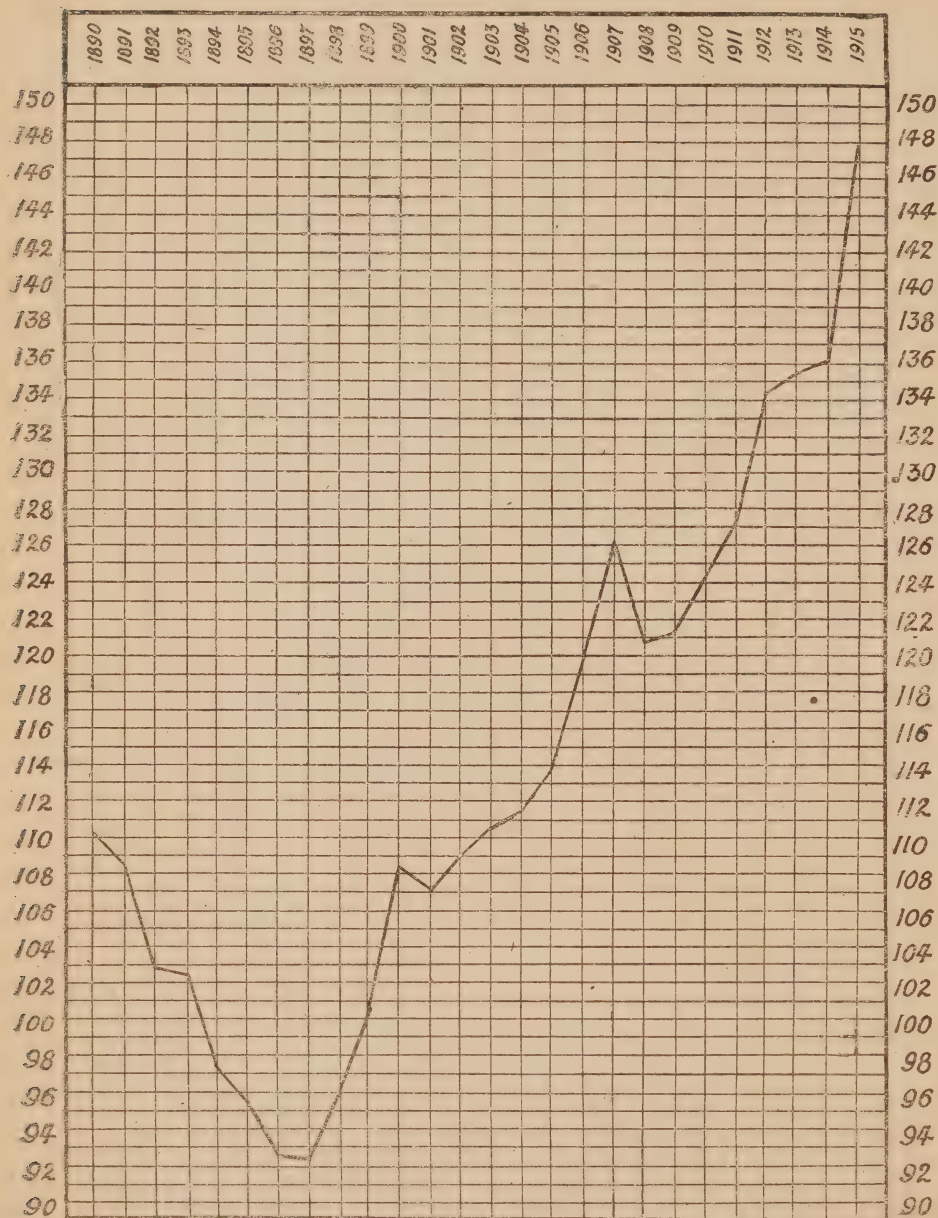
"The rise in prices in 1915 brought the general level of wholesale prices in Canada much above any point previously indicated since 1890 by the Department's index number, which includes 272 articles, and possibly higher than at any time during the past century though prices were very high at times between 1850 and 1872, during the Crimean War, the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War. The following index numbers show the levels on certain dates.

1890.....	110.3.	1911.....	127.4	July, 1914.....	134.6
1897.....	92.2	1912.....	134.4	Sept, 1914.....	141.3
1900.....	108.2	1913.....	135.5	Jan, 1915.....	138.9
1907.....	126.2	1914.....	136.1	July, 1915.....	150.2
1908.....	120.8	1915.....	148.0	Dec, 1915.....	151.1

"The same upward movement appeared in many other countries throughout the world. In England Sauerbeck's index number, as continued by the Statist, rose to 118.4 by December, 1915, as compared with 96.4 in January, 1915, 82.4 in July, 1914, 85 in 1913, 61 in 1896, 111 in 1873, 105 in 1864 and 1857, and 117 in 1825. In the United States Dun's index number, which has been calculated back to 1860, stood at 137.666 at the end of 1915, as compared with 124.168 at the beginning of the year, 124.528 in January, 1914, 72.455 in July, 1897, 90,191 in 1890, 165.473 in 1870, 312,737 in September, 1864 and 121.631 in January, 1860. In Japan, however, prices had fallen in 1914 from the high levels of 1912 and 1913 and were still lower in 1915, the index number published by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce standing at 125.27 for 1915 as compared with 131.19 or 1914 and 140.04 in 1913.

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890 TO 1915.*

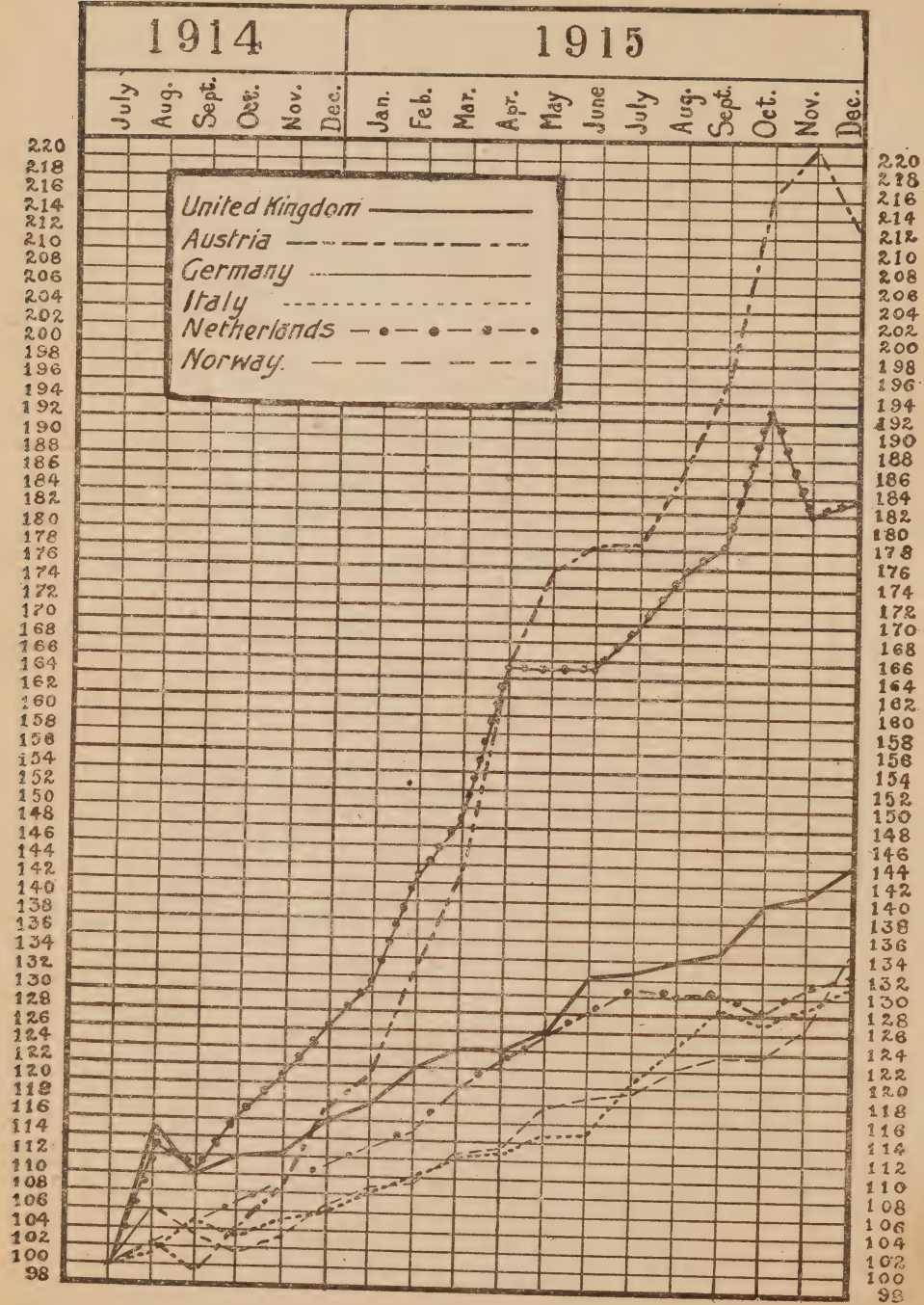
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



*Number of commodities: 1890 to 1909, 230; 1910 to 1914, 272; 1915, 271.

THE RISE IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM,
AUSTRIA, GERMANY, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, AND NORWAY.

(Prices in July, 1914=100.)



reached during the few weeks of uncertainty and speculation which followed its outbreak. The cost of a budget of some thirty staple foods in Canada rose from \$7.42 in July, 1914 to \$8.13 in December, 1914, but part of the increase was due to the difference in seasons as at the beginning of 1914 the budget had cost \$7.729, only 40c less than at the end of 1915.

"The following figures show the percentages of the advance in the retail price of foods in various countries over the level of July, 1914, figures for January, 1914, not being available in all cases.

	July, 1914	January, 1915	July, 1915	December, 1915
Canada.....	100	107	105	110
United Kingdom.....	100	118	132	114
United States.....	100	101	98	105
Australia.....	100	106	131	129
New Zealand.....	100	111	112	116
Italy.....	100	108	120	131
Netherlands.....	100	113	131	133
Norway.....	100	109	119	134
US.....	100	124	179	213
trial.....	100	131	170	183
HEBY.....				
R.....				

"But the rising prices had a great effect in the stimulation of industry and trade. Not only did the needs for the prosecution of the war make necessary increased production in many lines and new production in goods never before attempted or thought of, but production was renewed in many lines and in many districts abandoned previously owing to the poor returns normally obtainable. These changes again had great influence in stimulating other branches of industry and trade causing higher prices. This reaction was soon experienced in many lines at first depressed by war conditions. In Canada wheat, oats, flour, cheese, butter, packed meats, pulp and paper first felt the stimulation of increased demand due to war conditions but these were soon followed by wool, fish, leather, zinc, copper, chemicals, New Brunswick lumber, linseed oil, and later iron and steel as well as most metals and metal products. In the latter part of 1915 the upward movement was particularly strong in metals, chemicals and wool, while in jute, silk, rubber, etc., among imported materials the rise was marked.

"Owing, therefore, to the predominating influence of war conditions on all lines of industry and trade, crop conditions had less effect than usual on trade and prices. The short world crop in 1914 was only of secondary importance in raising prices of cereals and again the large crops of 1915 did not reduce prices to anything like normal levels. The war demand for materials more than made up for any reductions in demand which would have been felt as a result of short crops in 1914 just as the great capital expenditure in 1912 made up for the reduced purchasing power due to the short and damaged crops in 1911. Such immediate results, however, are usually offset to a great extent before long by reaction inevitable after such an artificial stimulus, as was experienced (although the effect in lowering prices was only beginning to be felt when war broke out) in Canada in 1913-1914, and will again appear when the demand for war supplies abates, and the readjustment necessary after such expansion of credit and expenditure of capital tests the industrial structure (with considerable liquidation), and makes certain a sound basis before further progress is possible."

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1915.

Average Prices 1890-1899=100.

	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1. Grains and fodder.....	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9
2. Animals and meats.....	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	93.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2
3. Dairy produce.....	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	90.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	120.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4
4. Fish.....	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	121.8	129.5	120.5	134.0	145.1	143.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7
5. Other foods.....	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6	111.3	118.7	126.0	117.4	118.8	125.5
6. Textiles.....	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3	114.6	110.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2
7. Hides, leather, boots.....	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	93.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	113.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5
8. Metals and implements:—																										
(a) Metals.....	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4
(b) Implements.....	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1
9. Fuel and lighting.....	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8	103.0	100.5	113.3	118.2	110.9	108.8
10. Building materials:—																										
(a) Lumber.....	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	90.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6	153.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7
(b) Miscellaneous.....	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9
(c) Paints, oils, glass.....	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1
11. House furnishings.....	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5
12. Drugs and chemicals.....	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	102.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.0	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9	109.3	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3
13. Miscellaneous:—																										
(a) Furs.....	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2	234.5	252.9	207.3	307.9	205.4	161.9
(b) Liquors, tobaccos.....	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5	132.9	151.2	135.2	134.7	136.9	135.6
(c) Sundry.....	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6	118.0	110.3	104.3	113.1	108.5	116.6
All.....	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1	148.0

The Rise in Wholesale Prices

“At the end of 1914 the general level of wholesale prices, as shown by the index number* based on quotations of 272 commodities, was somewhat higher than a year before but had receded from a higher point reached in September when the index number stood at 141.3 as compared with 137.6 in December. But many materials as well as foodstuffs were already advancing under an increasing demand for war supplies and a growing scarcity in some lines formerly imported from enemy countries or other markets from which supplies were unobtainable during war. Grains rose steeply until February, there being a good export demand and considerable speculation, the latter due largely doubtless to the uncertainty of the Russian wheat crop being marketed in western Europe, owing to the entry of Turkey into the war and the closing of the Straits at Dardanelles. Cheese, butter and eggs were in demand for export and fish markets had recovered. The demand for apples, canned vegetables and other products was improving while beans and dried fruits were rising steeply owing to short supplies. Potatoes, however, were cheap and plentiful. Wool and woollen goods, leathers, and some metals were beginning to rise steeply. New Brunswick lumber was also high and in good demand. Chemicals were upward, especially carbolic acid. Raw Furs were becoming firm as trade conditions improved. The cotton market was also improving and prices firmed rapidly as a great demand for various military purposes developed in addition to a better domestic demand in the United States. But it was the rise in materials for war supplies which showed the greatest and steadily increasing strength. Spelter rose from 6c to 30c per lb. in

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY MONTHS, 1910 TO 1915.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

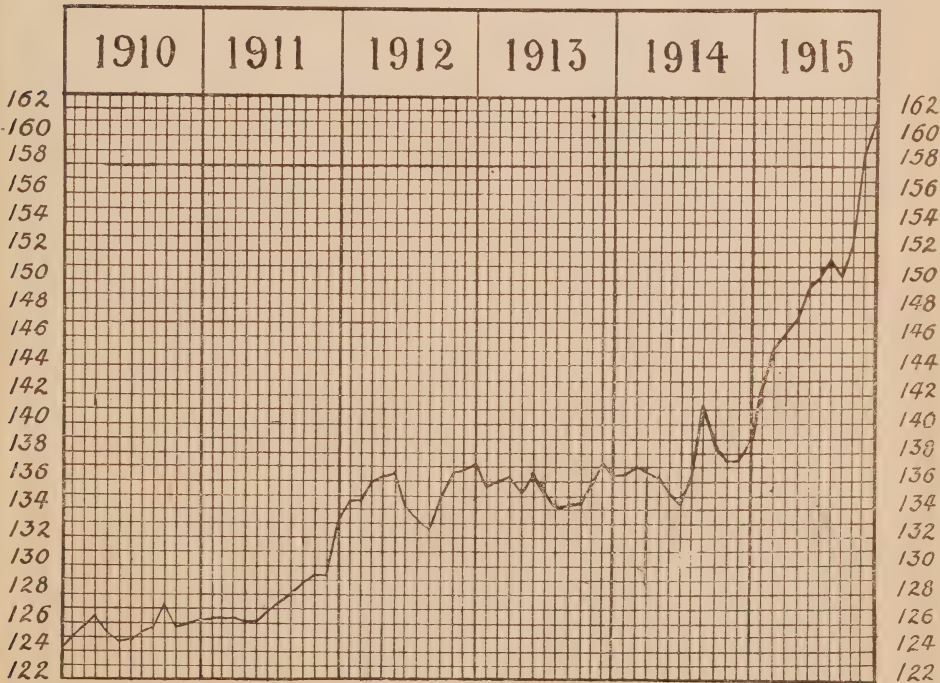


TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FROM MONTH TO MONTH, 1914 AND 1915.—Average prices 1890-1899=100.

	1914												1915													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
I.—Grains and fodder.	140.9	142.8	145.8	145.4	146.8	151.3	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	175.9	178.5	156.5	191.7	210.9	209.3	204.0	200.2	188.3	191.2	179.4	159.5	161.1	170.0	173.3	186.9
II.—Animals and Meats	194.2	193.8	196.2	194.8	193.1	196.6	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	174.2	192.3	177.9	176.5	181.0	185.4	195.2	193.6	195.0	201.3	186.2	187.3	184.9	188.3	187.2
III.—Dairy products	179.9	169.6	162.9	148.6	129.5	129.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	171.5	180.1	154.4	177.5	173.4	163.1	160.7	147.0	142.2	141.2	141.6	149.5	172.1	180.6	189.6	161.4
IV.—Fish.	153.9	151.8	156.1	157.4	150.3	151.4	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	157.4	160.0	156.0	160.0	160.0	154.0	145.2	148.2	143.3	137.9	143.8	151.6	151.9	153.7	155.2	149.7
V.—Other Foods:—	125.2	127.8	139.4	136.8	144.4	131.6	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	111.3	114.2	118.1	115.1	117.1	116.2	114.7	116.2	118.6	103.5	111.4	114.0	122.2	152.2	156.6	110.7
(a) Fruits and Vegetables.	112.9	112.8	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.7	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.0	132.2	119.4	133.4	141.4	143.1	143.9	143.3	144.1	138.8	140.1	140.6	133.9	135.3	137.4	139.7
(b) Miscellaneous.	135.2	134.4	133.8	133.6	135.2	135.4	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	129.0	124.6	133.5	126.1	132.7	136.7	145.5	145.5	143.3	153.4	156.8	153.0	160.6	161.6	163.3	149.2
VI.—Textiles	168.1	168.1	169.9	172.5	173.3	172.8	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	171.4	175.6	171.8	178.1	181.6	186.2	179.5	176.1	176.1	176.3	179.0	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	180.5
VII.—Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes	114.7	115.4	115.3	114.7	110.8	109.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.5	113.4	113.9	112.6	112.8	131.8	140.4	143.9	171.1	176.5	175.8	159.9	155.9	163.0	165.4	152.4
VIII.—Metals and Implements:—	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	108.2	108.2	106.8	106.8	107.5	107.5	108.2	110.6	111.3	111.3	113.2	113.2	114.2	114.8	114.8	112.1
(a) Metals.	113.6	114.4	114.2	113.7	111.0	110.2	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.5	109.1	110.9	108.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	105.8	105.6	106.2	105.8	107.7	109.8	116.7	115.6	108.8
(b) Implements.	183.5	184.2	183.0	182.4	183.6	183.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.4	179.5	182.1	178.0	178.4	178.4	176.7	176.7	175.2	174.1	174.1	174.1	174.5	174.1	174.5	175.7
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.	114.0	114.1	113.8	113.3	112.7	111.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.1	108.6	111.4	108.2	108.4	110.1	111.2	113.2	114.8	120.3	120.0	118.9	118.9	122.4	123.9	115.9
X.—Building Materials—	140.2	141.3	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.1	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	139.5	142.9	140.8	142.9	146.3	148.0	150.4	155.9	153.1	162.1	161.6	160.6	161.7	164.4	169.7	157.1
(a) Lumber.	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	129.3	131.9	131.9	134.7	135.2	134.9	134.9	138.7	138.7	138.7	139.5	140.5	136.5	136.5
(b) Paints, Oils and Glass.	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	120.1	135.0	149.9	157.7	159.2	165.2	170.6	174.2	175.2	207.8	224.8	227.7	228.1	181.3
XI.—House Furnishings.	226.5	220.3	226.0	241.3	241.3	230.9	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	157.5	96.1	205.4	121.8	128.1	133.8	133.8	133.8	142.0	144.0	150.2	153.1	153.1	257.8	279.1	161.9
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.4	138.4	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	138.7	138.3	136.9	137.9	140.1	135.3	135.8	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	136.3	136.3	134.3	134.3	135.6
XIII.—Miscellaneous:—	109.3	109.9	108.2	108.4	108.9	106.8	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	110.0	111.5	108.5	113.6	110.8	116.1	113.8	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	120.9	121.6	123.5	116.6
(a) Furs, raw.	136.5	136.6	137.0	136.7	136.3	135.3	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	137.5	137.6	136.1	138.9	142.5	145.4	146.4	147.4	149.4	150.2	151.5	150.3	152.4	158.7	161.1	148.0
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.																										
(c) Sundries.																										
All Commodities.																										

*The average of the index numbers for the twelve months, 1915 is higher than that for the year calculated from the average prices during the year of the several commodities, as a number of fruits and vegetables quoted only a few months during the year have a comparatively low price level.

a few weeks and though it receded later was still three times as dear as in normal times owing to the necessity for its use in shell making. Copper, lead, tin and antimony also rose steadily and steeply. Some imported goods such as crockery from England rose owing to greater cost of production and higher freight rates. Glass formerly obtained in Belgium was imported from the United States, but at a greater cost.

"As the year advanced dairy products and some foodstuffs including sugar, potatoes and canned vegetables decreased with the approach of summer and prospects for good crops and finally wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, etc., declined. Animals and meats also averaged slightly lower. The index number, therefore, indicated a slightly lower general level for September but this was nearly ten points higher than the high point of the year before in the same month. In the autumn, however, advances set in for nearly all groups. Grain markets improved, scarcity of live stock developed, the crops of fruits and vegetables were less than in 1914. But the principal advances were in metals, chemicals and other materials, including wool, cotton, silk, flax products, jutes, hides and leather. Iron and steel markets showed steep and repeated advances as great scarcity developed in many lines of steel. Coke advanced in sympathy with the steel markets. Other metals and metal products including many miscellaneous building materials were upward. Stocks of drugs imported before the war were being exhausted and new supplies cost much more in many lines as new sources had to be developed and were often less productive. The demand for explosives also caused scarcity in many lines or in the raw material from which they were produced. By December the index number had risen to 161.1 as compared with 150.3 in September and 138.9 in January and many lines were still advancing steeply."

The General Movement.

"The accompanying table of index numbers from month to month shows the general advance in prices during the past two years and the rise by groups. The highest levels, as compared with the basis period 1890-1899, were reached in Animals and Meats, Grains and Fodder, Drugs and Chemicals, Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes, while Metals and Miscellaneous Foods were much higher than before the war, all these groups being particularly affected by war conditions. Raw Furs and Lumber showed considerable recessions from the high levels before the war, as the demand was greatly reduced. Metals had been lowered somewhat early in the year by the falling off in industrial demand but the war demand increased greatly and caused steep rises. Spelter was very high in the summer but receded somewhat. Metal products raised levels in Miscellaneous Building Materials and in Paints, Oils and Glass. Textiles also advanced steeply, Woollens being particularly high. Fish were on high levels early in the year as dry cod and haddock were up but receded later and canned lobsters declined. Fruits and Vegetables were low early in the year as a result of good crops in 1914 but less favourable conditions in the 1915 season caused higher prices, especially in potatoes."

Retail Prices.

Appendix A gives the average prices in each of some sixty cities for each year, 1910 to 1915 inclusive, and for the month of December 1900 and 1905, of some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, and coal oil, and the rent of a six-roomed house. The accompanying table summarizes the results in the form of a weekly budget of expenditure for a family of five, in terms of these average prices for each year, and for each month in 1914 and 1915 in terms of the averages of the prices published each month in the *Labour Gazette*.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES	Quantity	1914											
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	c. 46.4	c. 48.0	c. 48.0	c. 49.0	c. 48.2	c. 48.8	c. 49.4	c. 49.8	c. 50.6	c. 50.2		
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	c. 32.6	c. 32.6	c. 32.6	c. 33.0	c. 32.4	c. 33.2	c. 33.6	c. 34.4	c. 35.0	c. 35.0		
Veal, roast.....	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 14.0	c. 15.7	c. 17.1	c. 17.4	c. 17.6	c. 18.0	c. 18.1		
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 14.4	c. 15.7	c. 17.0	c. 17.4	c. 17.6	c. 18.0	c. 18.1		
Pork, roast, fresh.....	1 "	c. 21.8	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 33.0	c. 34.6	c. 36.8	c. 37.0	c. 37.2	c. 37.4	c. 37.4		
Pork, salt, mess.....	2 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 23.8	c. 24.7	c. 25.6	c. 25.5	c. 25.7	c. 26.7	c. 26.9		
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 doz.	c. 26.2	c. 28.2	c. 40.6	c. 36.0	c. 35.6	c. 38.4	c. 37.2	c. 37.0	c. 37.4	c. 37.4		
Lard, pure leaf.....	1 doz.	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 32.6	c. 33.7	c. 34.3	c. 35.4	c. 37.0	c. 37.6	c. 37.7		
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	c. 20.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 27.6	c. 28.1	c. 28.1	c. 28.1	c. 29.4	c. 30.1	c. 31.5		
Eggs, storage.....	1 doz.	c. 36.6	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 49.2	c. 49.8	c. 51.6	c. 53.4	c. 53.4	c. 54.0	c. 54.0		
Milk.....	2 qts.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 53.0	c. 53.4	c. 55.4	c. 56.4	c. 56.4	c. 57.2	c. 58.0		
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	c. 25.5	c. 27.7	c. 31.9	c. 31.5	c. 31.7	c. 33.9	c. 35.3	c. 35.3	c. 36.4	c. 37.4		
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	c. 16.1	c. 17.9	c. 17.5	c. 19.2	c. 20.1	c. 21.8	c. 21.4	c. 21.4	c. 21.4	c. 21.4		
Cheese, old.....	1 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 64.5	c. 64.5	c. 69.2	c. 69.2	c. 70.5	c. 70.5	c. 70.5		
Cheese, new.....	15 "	c. 18.0	c. 18.5	c. 20.4	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0	c. 22.0		
Bread, plain white.....	10 "	c. 10.5	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 11.6	c. 11.8	c. 11.8	c. 12.0	c. 12.0	c. 12.0		
Flour, family.....	5 "	c. 8.6	c. 7.7	c. 10.5	c. 13.8	c. 13.5	c. 12.9	c. 13.1	c. 13.5	c. 13.7	c. 13.7		
Roller oats.....	5 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 19.9	c. 22.2	c. 22.2	c. 22.2	c. 22.2	c. 22.2	c. 22.2	c. 22.2		
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	c. 18.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 11.0	c. 11.0	c. 10.2	c. 10.2	c. 10.2	c. 10.2		
Beans, hand picked.....	2 "	c. 8.5	c. 7.7	c. 10.5	c. 13.8	c. 13.5	c. 12.9	c. 13.1	c. 13.5	c. 13.7	c. 13.7		
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0	c. 26.0		
Prunes, medium.....	4 "	c. 18.2	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.4	c. 9.5	c. 9.5	c. 9.5	c. 9.5	c. 9.5	c. 9.5		
Sugar, granulated.....	2 "	c. 8.5	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2		
Sugar, yellow.....	1 "	c. 8.5	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2	c. 9.2		
Tea, black.....	1 "	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3		
Tea, green.....	1 "	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3		
Coffee.....	2 lbs.	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3		
Potatoes.....	2 lbs.	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3		
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 44.6	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3	c. 46.3		
All foods.....		\$5.480	\$5.956	\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.729	\$7.747	\$7.677	\$7.505	\$7.418	\$7.349	\$7.417
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 3.2	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	c. 39.5	c. 45.2	c. 48.1	c. 48.8	c. 51.9	c. 55.0	c. 53.8	c. 54.6	c. 52.1	c. 53.2	c. 53.2	c. 53.2
Coal, bituminous.....	1 ton	c. 31.1	c. 32.3	c. 35.0	c. 35.0	c. 37.5	c. 38.7	c. 37.1	c. 38.0	c. 38.4	c. 39.4	c. 38.4	c. 38.4
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	c. 32.5	c. 35.3	c. 38.8	c. 41.4	c. 41.3	c. 42.5	c. 41.9	c. 41.9	c. 43.8	c. 40.9	c. 41.8	c. 40.9
Wood, soft.....	1 cord	c. 22.6	c. 25.5	c. 29.4	c. 30.0	c. 30.0	c. 30.6	c. 31.6	c. 31.9	c. 34.2	c. 31.7	c. 31.1	c. 31.8
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.1	c. 21.0	c. 23.7	c. 23.4	c. 23.7	c. 24.4	c. 22.4	c. 24.1	c. 23.5
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.497	\$1.628	\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.897	\$1.907	\$1.929	\$1.866	\$1.896	\$1.890
Rent.....		\$2.367	\$2.885	\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.857	\$4.772	\$4.850	\$4.877	\$4.858	\$4.825
Grand total.....		\$9.373	\$10.499	\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.533	\$14.387	\$14.316	\$14.193	\$14.135	\$14.164

*Month of December.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.—(Continued).

[illegible]

It will be seen that although the cost of staple foods had reached a high level during 1912 and had not declined appreciably in 1913 in the average, still higher levels were reached in 1914 and in 1915. Flour, bread, eggs, butter, cheese, sugar and beans were raised somewhat by war conditions. Meats were up for a time but eased off till the latter part of 1915. Potatoes were lower during the latter part of 1914 and the first part of 1915 owing to the good crop but in the latter part of 1915 were advancing rapidly on account of the short crop.

Coal, wood, and coal oil were slightly lower in the average for 1915 than in previous years.

Rents declined steeply in 1914 and the early part of 1915 but began to recover in the latter part of the year. The chief decreases appeared in the western provinces and in some of the larger centres of Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces decreases in rent were few.

THE MOVEMENT BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

Grains and Fodder.

Prices of grain were affected first and to the greatest degree by the outbreak of war in 1914, and did not return to pre-war levels but rose at times to very high points. The crops in various parts of the world were somewhat short in 1914 and the entry of Turkey into the war prevented the large Russian surplus wheat crop from being marketed in western Europe. Prices of all grains began again to advance steeply toward the end of 1914, reaching record levels in February and, after some recession, again in May. Uncertainty as to supplies, shipping, freight rates and war conditions led to considerable speculation, with wide fluctuations in prices on various markets. The reports as to large crops in 1915, due to greater acreage, favourable weather and other food crop conditions caused prices to fall in the summer and autumn. For a time prices were lower than a year before, but, as in 1914, advances set in toward the end of the year.

Animals and Meats.

After rising for a few weeks on the outbreak of war prices of livestock and meats declined to a comparatively low level by the end of 1914. The high prices of feed caused large numbers of hogs to be marketed in Western Canada and cattle also declined considerably. Reports indicated that the demand for meats was considerably curtailed but an increasing demand for army supplies developed, especially in bacon and other pork products. Sheep, mutton, and poultry were also lower but advanced considerably after the spring months of 1915. The high price of wool caused many sheep to be kept off the market. Toward the end of 1915 hog prices reached record levels again and were still advancing. There was a strong demand from packers for army supplies and the heavy marketing a year before had reduced the number. Cattle and beef prices also advanced considerably toward the end of the year, but not to as high points as in recent years. Poultry prices were much better at the end of 1915 than a year before.

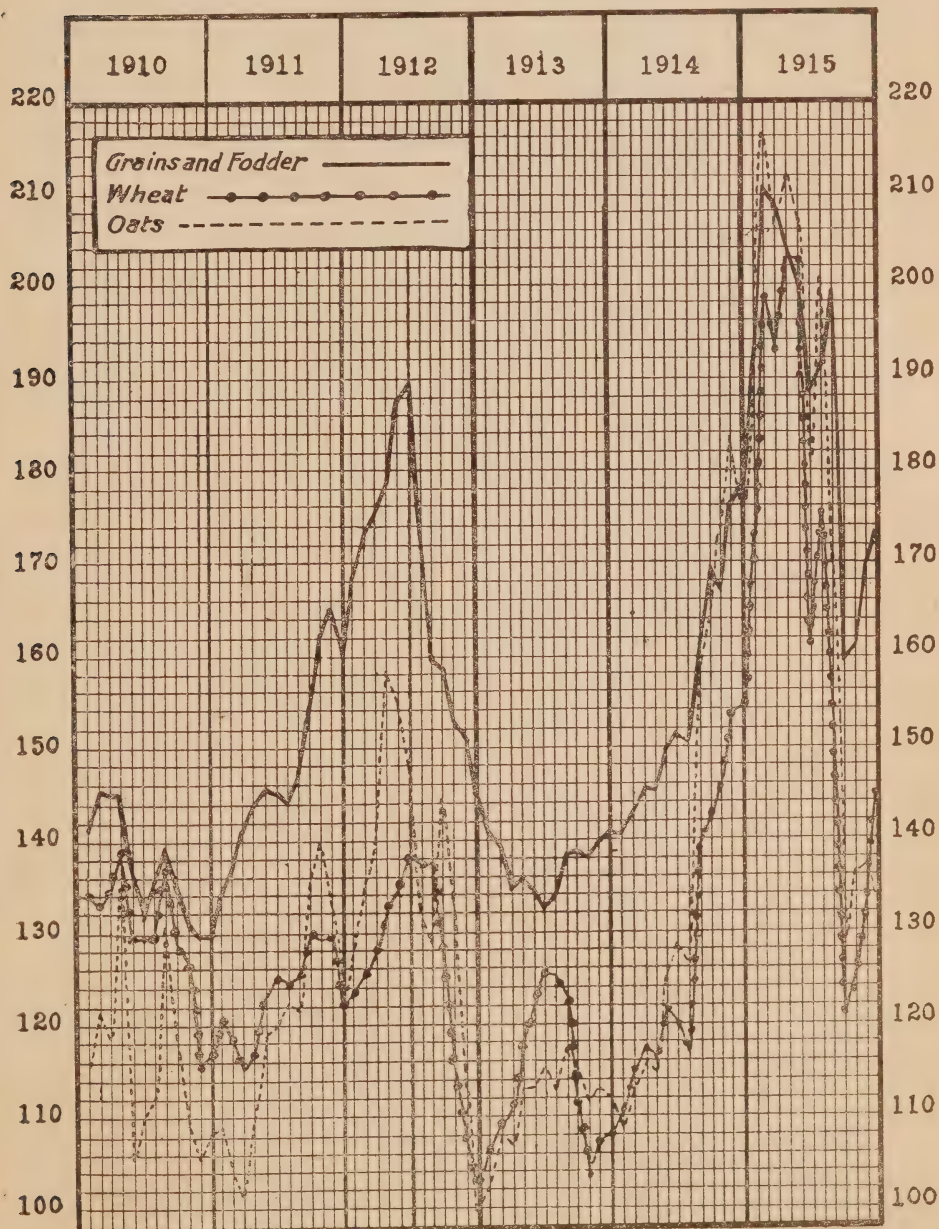
Dairy Products.

Prices were on higher levels than even the very high records reached in recent years, as a result of an additional demand for cheese, butter and eggs for export to Great Britain under war conditions. Milk, however, was somewhat lower in some parts of Canada, the demand being lighter. Production was considerably increased in all lines of dairy products, particularly in the prairie provinces. The drought in this section in 1914 caused scarcity and dearth of feed so that milk prices were higher at Winnipeg during 1915.

RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER, MANITOBA WHEAT AND WESTERN OATS, 1910-1915.*

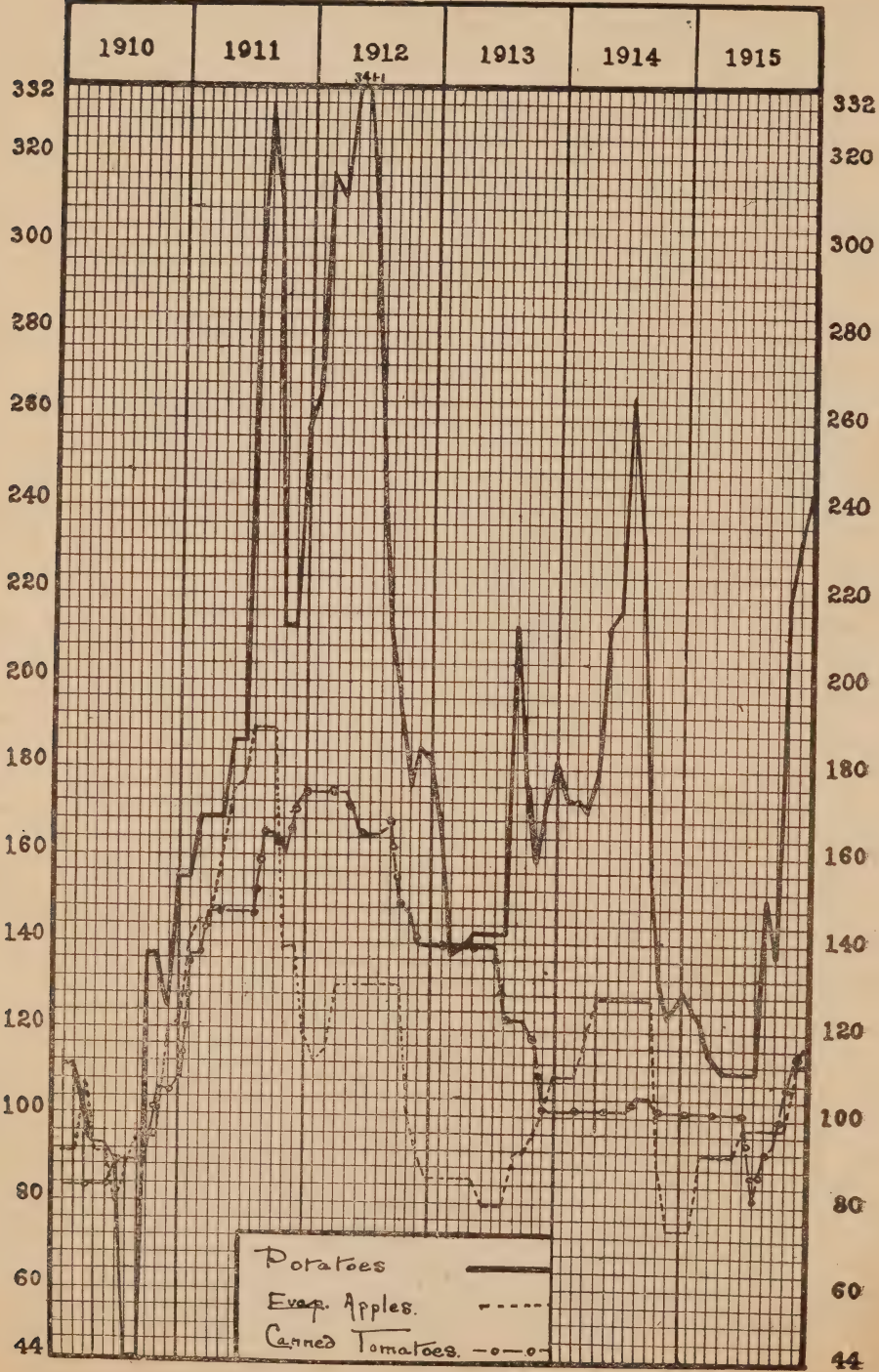
Commodities included: Wheat, Manitoba Northern, No. 1, and Ontario Winter, No. 2; Oats, Canada Western, No. 2 and Ontario, No. 2; Barley, Canada Western, No. 3 and Ontario, No. 3; Corn, American, No. 3; yellow; Flaxseed, Northwestern, No. 1; Peas, Ontario, No. 2; Rye, Ontario, No. 2.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)

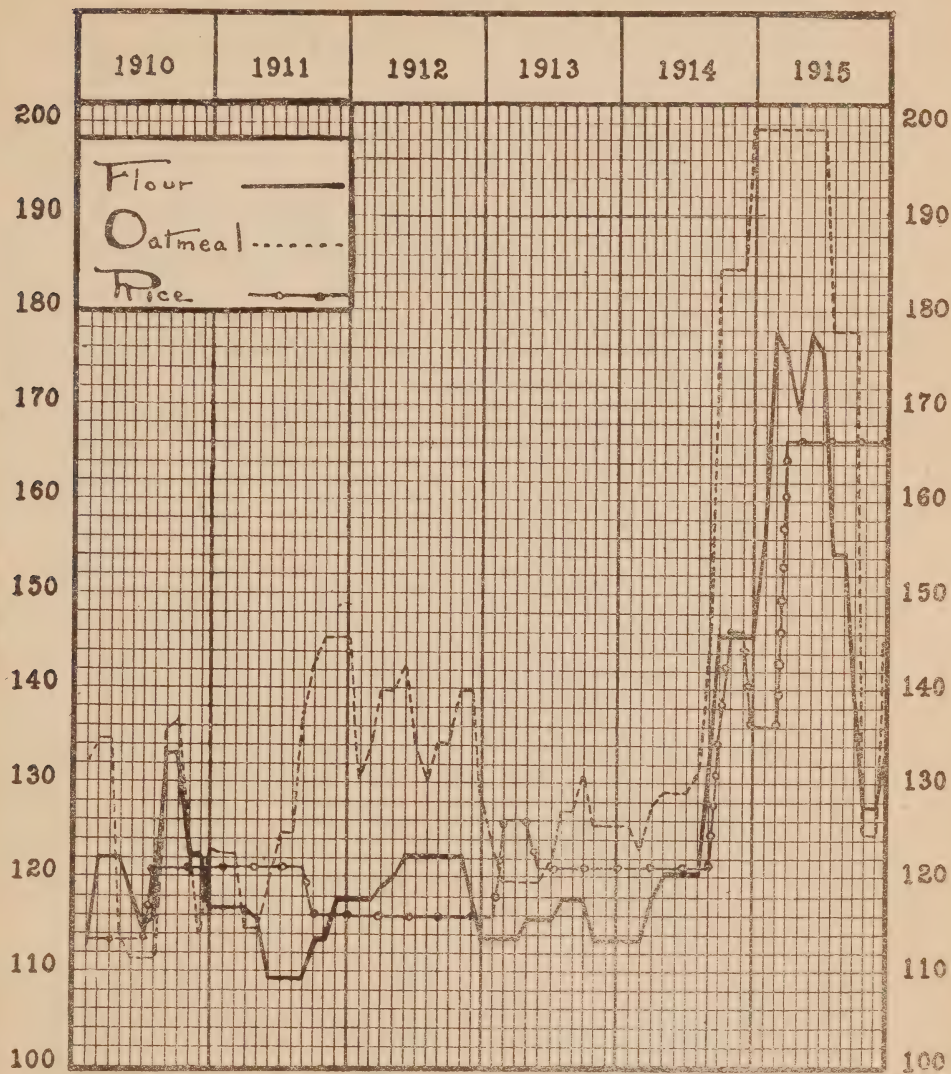


RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, EVAPORATED APPLES AND CANNED TOMATOES.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



RELATIVE PRICES OF FLOUR, CATMEAL AND RICE, 1910-1915.
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



Fish.

The export market had been depressed by the war in the latter part of 1914 but great improvement appeared and steadily increased, so that during 1915 a very good demand was experienced for cod and other dried fish. Salt fish markets were also strong. Canned lobsters were in better demand in Europe than expected so that prices did not fall excessively. Canned salmon was in good demand and the relatively small pack of 1914 was disposed of at comparatively high prices. Fresh fish also brought good prices on Canadian markets.

Other Foods.

Food prices averaged higher at the beginning of 1915 in spite of lower levels for fruits and vegetables as flour, sugar, tea and spices had advanced considerably under war conditions. The index number of fruits and vegetables stood at

115.1 for January as compared with 125.2 for January, 1914. For Miscellaneous Groceries, however, the index number in January, 1915, was 133.4 as compared with 112.9 a year before. During 1915 further advances occurred in flour, tea, beans, dried fruits, rice, tapioca and spices so that the general level of food prices continued to rise, though flour and rolled oats declined considerably and sugar was somewhat lower in the summer and autumn. Potatoes and canned vegetables had been down to low levels as a result of the good crops in 1914, but advanced steeply in 1915, crop conditions being unfavourable.

Textiles.

The feature of the year was the great advance in wool prices to record levels, owing to the demand for military supplies, clothing, blankets, etc. On the other hand cotton and cotton goods were substantially lower, having declined steeply on the outbreak of war and recovered only partially by the end of 1915, the demand being better than expected and the United States crop curtailed. Silks were also down but recovered considerably. Flax products advanced very steeply as supplies from Russia and Belgium were kept off the markets to a considerable extent. Jute had fallen but rose considerably as the demand became strong. Floor oilcloth also advanced. The demand for drygoods showed considerable improvement in the latter part of the year but the military demand for woollen goods and some cotton goods was a very important factor throughout the year.

Hides, Leather, Boots and Shoes.

Leather goods were in strong demand throughout the year for war material, but the demand for ordinary uses had fallen off considerably in 1914 and did not revive greatly until the close of 1915. Early in the year fairly large orders for military equipment were placed in Canada and created a good demand for leather and for hides. In the autumn again further orders were placed. The demand for army boots created a good trade in sole leather and upper leather, while the domestic boot trade also improved in the last four months of the year. Tanners were handicapped owing to the high cost and scarcity of tanning materials. The very high price of hides tended to curtail the demand for leather early in the year, but in the latter part, as hides had not fallen appreciably, the demand improved. The demand for harness leather, which had been light owing to less buying in western Canada, improved in the latter part of the year with the assurance of good crops.

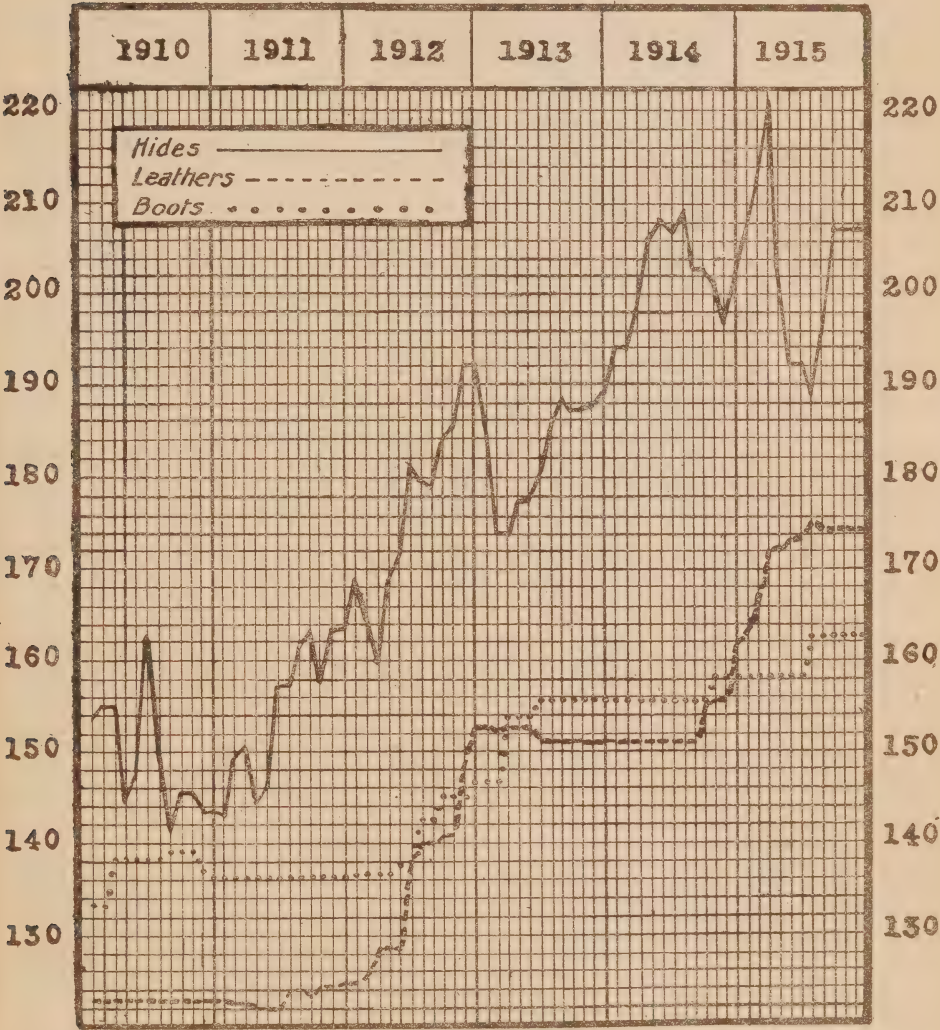
Metals and Implements.

At the beginning of the year prices of metals and hardware lines were comparatively low, having receded from the high speculative level of September, 1914. Some lines, however, were still high owing to increased demand and scarcity. The industrial demand in Canada had been greatly curtailed and improvement was not expected owing to war conditions. The demand for metals to be used in the manufacture of munitions was, however, much greater than expected and began to affect the market early in the year. Materials were also required for the manufacture of machines for producing munitions. Antimony, copper, brass, lead, quicksilver, spelter, zinc, solder and tin were chiefly affected in the early months of the year, though some lines of iron and steel were also rising. The additional customs duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (and 5 per cent preferential) was also a factor in the market for some commodities. Spelter and zinc rose steeply in the summer but eased off. In the autumn iron and steel began to advance steeply and frequently owing to a great demand, especially in the latter. Iron products also rose rapidly. The other metals were similarly affected. The

RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hides: No. 1, Steers'; Calfskins, green; Horsehides; Tallow. Leathers: Jobbing; Slaughter Sole; Harness; Heavy Uppers. Boots: Men's Splits; Men's Box Calf; Women's Dongola.

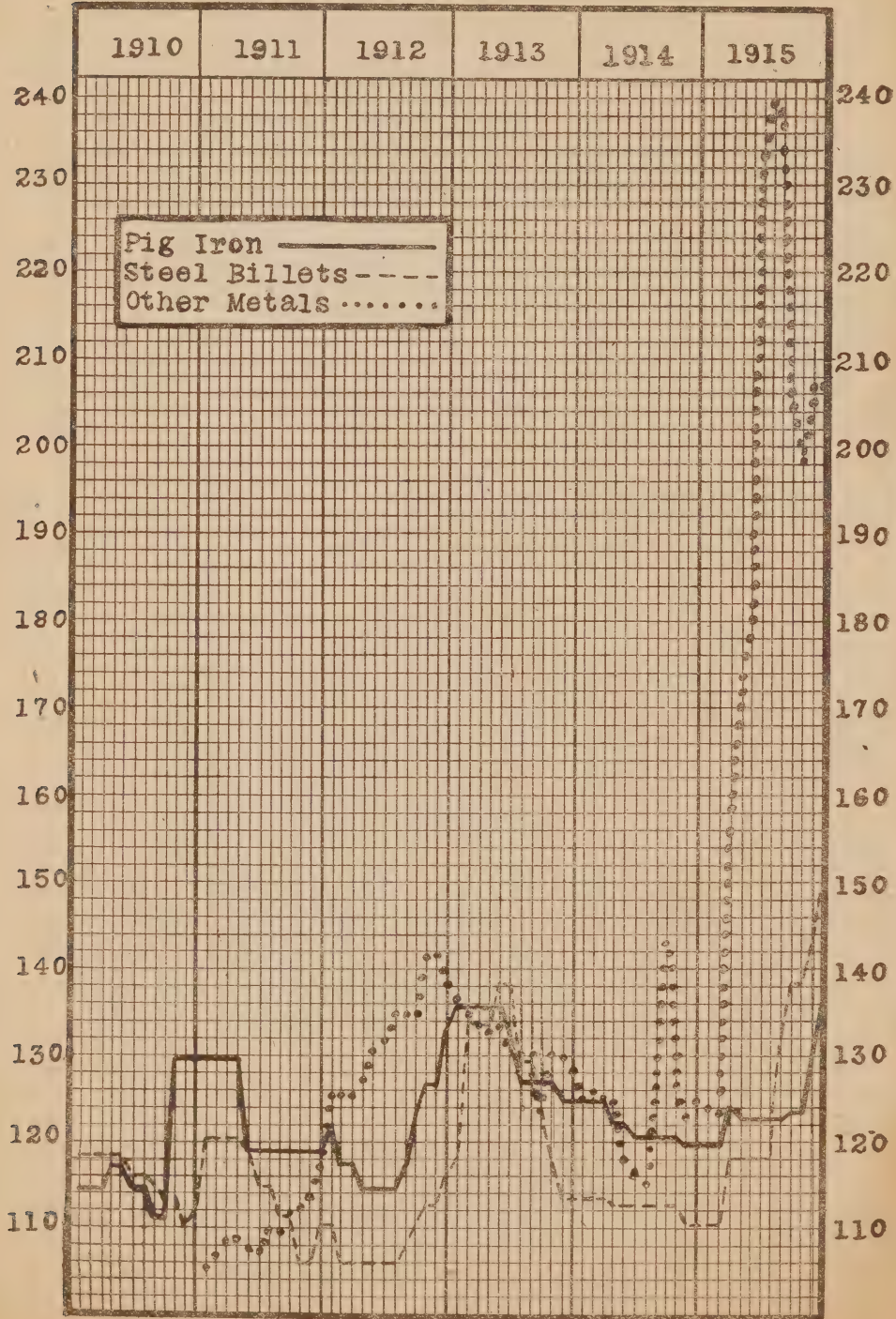
(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS, 1910-1915.

FIG IRON, Nova Scotia; STEEL BILLETS, Nova Scotia; OTHER METALS: Antimony; Brass; Copper; Lead; Nickel; Quicksilver; Silver; Tin; Zinc Sheets.

(Average Prices 1890-1899=100.)



index number for the group including 23 lines rose from 112.6 in January to 165.4 in December, but had reached 176.5 in July owing to the high prices of spelter and zinc for a short time in the summer. The Department of Mines reported that the high prices and good demand for metals had a stimulating effect on the metal mining industry in Canada, as well as in other countries, not only causing greater activity in the operation of the already developed deposits but also later in the year leading to the opening up of old and the exploitation of new deposits. The capacities of steel furnaces were also taxed to the utmost to meet the demand for shell steel.

Fuel and Lighting.

Prices were lower in bituminous and anthracite coal and in coal oil but prices advanced considerably in coke, gasoline and matches. Calcium carbide was lower in jobber's prices. A lighter domestic demand accounted for the decreases while the strong demand for iron and steel caused coke to advance. Exports of gasoline and crude oil from the United States and the greater demand in America itself for gasoline caused prices to rise steeply in the latter part of the year. Raw materials for the manufacture of matches rose steeply.

Lumber.

Conditions in the lumber market for the year were described in *Canada Lumberman* as follows:—

The history of the year 1915 so far as the lumber trade of Canada is concerned was dominated and controlled almost entirely by the war situation. At the beginning of the year, trade was very slow. The country had scarcely been able to get its bearings, from a commercial and industrial point of view, during the five months which had elapsed since the opening of the war. Lumber producers were in a quandary regarding their woods operations. Banks had discouraged extensive cutting of timber and numbers of the smaller operators were thus kept out of the ranks of the producers. Firms that were in a position to finance their own operations, however, in many cases foresaw that before many months the war would create an abnormal demand for all kinds of timber and for a great many products of wood. They therefore, in many cases, went into the woods on a fairly extensive scale. They were of course justified by events later in the year.

For the first few months of the year lumber trade conditions were unquestionably slow. Shortly after the opening of spring, however, there appeared to be a revival of confidence which spread throughout Canada. The improvement was due almost entirely to the great quantity of money coming into Canada in payment for munitions of war and military supplies required by the Allied Governments. This condition continued until the fall and by that time the amount of money put into circulation throughout Canada had created a much better industrial situation. With the arrival of fall there was added to the improvement caused by war orders a greatly increased feeling of confidence resulting from the abnormal crops which were then assured to Canada.

In the beginning of the year, prices of lumber and timber were very low and they continued so for some months. The improvement which commenced in the spring was gradual and slight until the middle of the fall. Then there came a great wave of optimism flowing out of the conditions above referred to and prices commenced to rise rapidly. Those lines of lumber which were in special demand for military purposes, and especially the lines used for the production of shell boxes led in the advance. Chief among these were spruce and hardwoods, particularly birch. These lines became so scarce on account of the shell box consumption that substitution of other lines became necessary and the price improvement then became more general.

Miscellaneous Building Materials.

Many commodities of this sub-group had declined to lower levels during 1914 owing to the falling off in demand as building operations were curtailed. The scarcity of supplies, however, in some lines had already caused some advances by the end of 1914 as supplies were affected by war conditions. During 1915 these upward movements were gradually accelerated and extended so that various steep advances occurred in some lines. Fire bricks, lead pipe, nails,

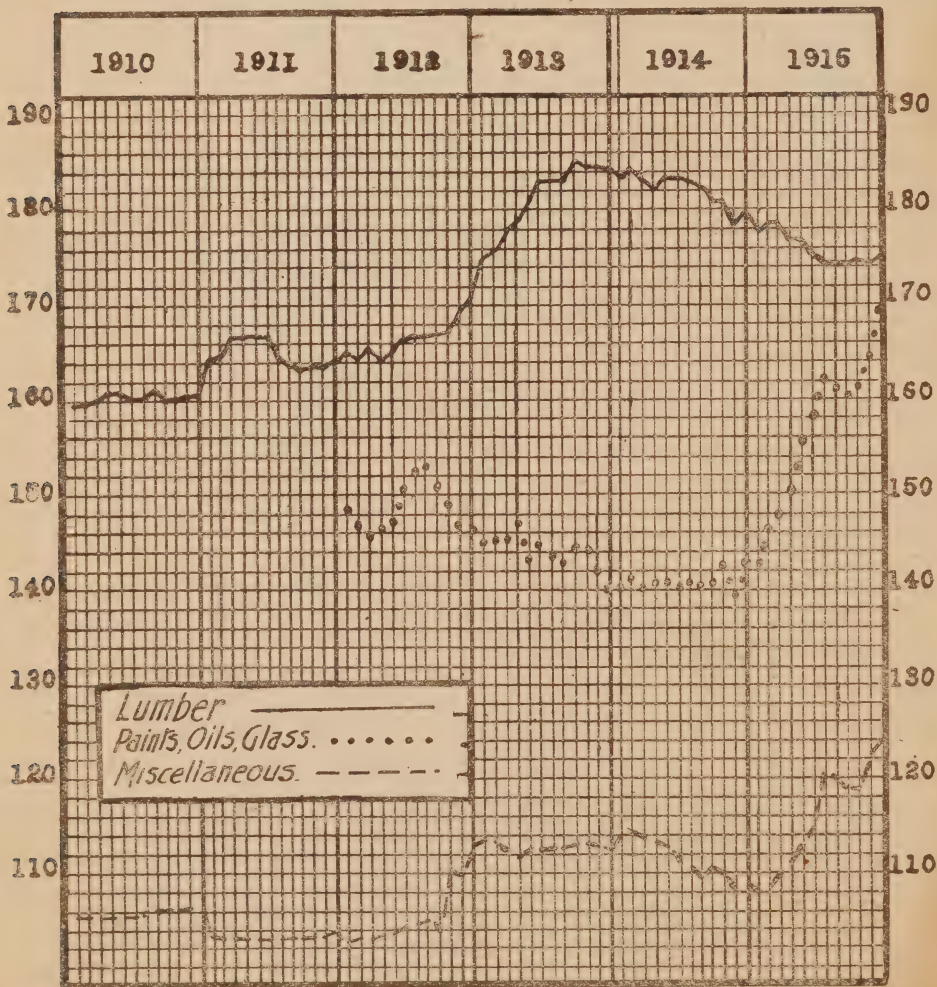
red lead, copper wire, iron wire, wire cloth, and barbed wire fencing were chiefly affected. The index number for the group, which had fallen from 112.7 in 1913 to 111.4 in 1914, averaged 115.9 for 1915, standing at 123.9 in December. Common building bricks, hinges, sash cord and sash weights averaged lower for the year.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Prices had fallen somewhat in 1914, but an upward movement set in toward the end of the year in some commodities owing to war conditions. During 1915

RELATIVE PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, 1910-1915.

LUMBER: Spruce Deals, N.B.; Shingles, N.B.; Pine, good sidings, shipping culls, box boards, No. 1 cuts; Lath; Hemlock; Spruce; Oak; Birch; Maple; Fir, B.C.; Shingles, B.C. PAINTS, OILS, GLASS: White Lead; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Benzine; Venetian Red; Paris Green; Prepared Paints; Rosin, white; Shellac; Varnish, furniture; Glue; Window Glass; Putty. MISCELLANEOUS: Bricks, common and fire; Cement; Lime; Plaster of Paris; Pitch; Coal Tar; Soil Pipe; Iron Pipe; Lead Pipe; Red Lead; Nails, cut and wire; Sash Weights; Sash Cord; Hinges; Copper Wire; Iron Wire; Wire Cloth; Wire Fencing.



this continued and the advance was almost general among the fourteen commodities included. Higher prices for raw materials, especially lead, and an active demand for war purposes in some lines and the cutting off of supplies of colours were the chief factors. Prices were higher for the year in linseed oil, Paris green, prepared paints, putty, rosin, shellac, turpentine, Venetian red, white lead, and window glass. Benzine averaged lower, but advanced steeply in the latter part of the year.

House Furnishings.

Owing to further advances in the price of earthenware and table knives the index number for the group averaged higher than in 1914, which was higher than in 1913. Prices of wooden furniture were steady but iron beds declined. Earthenware advanced owing to higher prices in England and higher costs of transportation. Celluloid handled knives were also much higher. Brooms were slightly lower than in 1914 but advanced again. Sad irons also advanced in common with iron goods.

Drugs and Chemicals.

In this group commodities had shown the smallest advances in prices for some years before the war, but some advances immediately appeared owing to the interruption to supplies from Germany and to higher freights in the case of supplies from South America and other distant sources. The demand for material for explosives was also an important factor in an increased demand for many lines, notably, carbolic acid, glycerine, and caustic soda. New sources of supply were developed and the utilization of raw material, previously unused on account of the low yields, afforded partial supplies in some lines but at higher prices, with the possibility that further development would reduce prices but not to the old levels. The index number for the group stood at 113.3 for 1913, had risen to 135.0 by January 1915, and to 228.1 by December, steep advances having occurred in nearly all lines in March and again in the autumn, with rising markets in many lines at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Raw furs had fallen greatly in price in 1914 but improved steadily during 1915. Malt was higher in sympathy with barley. Tobacco and liquors rose on account of increased excise duties. Pulp and paper prices were high early in the year owing to a considerable demand for newsprint in the latter part of 1914. Later, sulphite pulp became very dear as imports into the United States from Europe were reduced. Sisal binder twine was cheaper than in 1914. Manilla rope was down but advanced steeply toward the end of the year. Gunpowder rose considerably on account of the high prices of chemicals. Raw rubber declined but recovered in the latter part of the year. Soap and starch tended higher.

Appendices.

Appendix A deals with retail prices, giving averages of the months for each year from 1910 to 1915 calculated from the quotations published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* for the sixty cities represented. Some thirty staple foods, coal, wood, coal oil and rent for a six-roomed house are included. Similar statistics for December, 1900, and 1905, obtained for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living and published in their report, are also included. Appendix B on prices in other countries gives the available index numbers of prices and abstracts of reports on prices in the United Kingdom, the United States, and many other countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. Appendix C gives the statistics of the world's gold production.

REPORT OF THE MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT, NEW YORK CITY

AS a result of the acute situation with regard to unemployment which confronted the City of New York in the fall of 1914, the mayor appointed on December 2nd a committee on unemployment and relief composed of one hundred leading men and women of the city in the field of business, labour, philanthropy and civic interest. Ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, served as chairman of the committee. The committee's report summarizes its experience in dealing with unemployment conditions during the winter of 1914-1915 and it also contains information regarding similar efforts elsewhere and brings together suggestions for concerted efforts in New York. It is divided into four parts: (1) Work accomplished; (2) programme for dealing with unemployment in New York City; (3) constructive proposals for an immediate programme and (4) appendices.

The Committee was divided into seven sub-committees to deal with the following phases of the problem: facts regarding existing unemployment; immediate private and public employment opportunities; relief needs and measures; unemployment among women; co-operation of business and industry; national, state, and municipal policies and emergency workrooms for men.

To obtain the necessary facts for such a comprehensive investigation a questionnaire was sent to representative employers. A survey of unemployment was made in January and February, 1915, through a canvas of industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and through a census taken under supervision of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. A

canvas was made of selected trade unions and a census taken of homeless men. Replies to the committee's questionnaire from 602 employers employing 250,723 workers in December, 1914, showed that the increase in unemployment for the week ending December 19, 1914, as compared with the corresponding week of December, 1913, was about 8 per cent, making approximately 200,000 more unemployed in December, 1914, than in December, 1913. From the figures submitted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company it was estimated that the number of unemployed was 434,000 or approximately 400,000. From the Bureau of Labour Statistics the estimate was 398,000. The highest percentage of unemployment were found among the marble and stone cutters, building trades, and among common labourers. A re-survey in August and September showed that the total number of unemployed wage earners had fallen from approximately 400,000 to 164,500 according to the federal census or 218,000 according to that of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. From the canvas of trade unions, 80,640 were unemployed in December, 1914, as compared with 32,925 in December, 1913, out of a membership of 129,750.

During the year there was an increased demand upon relief societies. Summing up the data as to the number of families cared for by the four largest relief societies and the amount expended for the fiscal years 1912-1913, 1913-1914 and 1914-1915, the monthly average number of families assisted was 8,192, 10,108 and 12,915 respectively. The amount expended for material relief for these years was \$433,684, \$495,458 and \$668,575. The average number of families under care increased in 1913-1914 and 1914-1915 over the number cared for in 1912-1913, 23 per cent and 57 per

cent respectively, while the expenditure for relief increased 14 per cent and 70 per cent respectively.

To tide over the period of acute distress 22 emergency workrooms were opened which gave employment to about 5,000 daily or a total of 215,429 days work for the period they operated. Work was given for five days a week to those who could not be placed in steady employment. The working hours were from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with a wage of fifty cents a day and a noon-day meal in the case of men and sixty cents a day in that of women. The men were engaged in rolling bandages, making other surgical supplies, chair caning, cabinet making, cobbling, furniture repairing, etc., while the women made children's garments. These garments were disposed of through the Children's Aid Society and other organizations, and the revenue from all saleable material was used to employ more men.

Training classes in stenography, office work, book-keeping, clerical work, the trades, needle work and domestic science were organized for unemployed girls. Six thousand dollars were used to provide "scholarships" in the various classes. Over 1000 different girls were reached, 449 of whom were placed in regular employment, some at double their former wages because of the additional training received.

As a result of bundle day, February 4, 1915, over two million articles of clothing were distributed in Manhattan and the Bronx. In this connection an emergency workshop employed about 400 people at \$1.00 a day and a repair shop from 70 to 100. The Committee received and disbursed \$15,526.48.

In securing regular employment, private employers and the police department co-operated with the City and State public employment bureaus. From the date of opening to January 1, 1916, the city bureau registered for employment 66,043 persons and filled 12,306 jobs. Through an appeal to employers, the Building Trades Employers Asso-

ciation adopted the part time movement, and thereby employing 2,400 more men. The police department found jobs for 2,811 men and women in 103 different occupations. It was believed that 89 per cent of these would provide regular employment if the workers proved capable.

In presenting a programme for dealing with unemployment in New York the committee placed the strongest emphasis on the prevention of unemployment. Organization of the employment market is necessary to prevent seasonality in industry from resulting in seasonal unemployment. More support from employers and more publicity for the work of the city employment bureau was required as well as a better co-ordination of all non-commercial employment agencies with the City, State and Federal Bureaus—which would result ultimately in a single system under a single management.

The English schemes for dealing with casual employment such as the Liverpool Docks Scheme, Manchester Cloth Porters, and other schemes dealing with seasonal workers are briefly described, as well as the experience of other European countries and of cities in the United States. Detailed descriptions of British National Insurance Act of 1911 and of the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905 are also given.

The third part of the report, devoted to constructive proposals for an immediate programme, recommends the formation of a permanent committee to consist of a central committee of 20 members; an executive committee consisting of a general chairman, general secretary and chairman of sub-committees, and five sub-committees to deal with the following definite phases of the problem: investigation, seasonality and irregularity of employment, public policy, industrial training and vocational guidance, and relief and emergency employment.

The appendices contain recommendations on the development of public em-

ployment bureaus and on the methods and means of training the unemployed. The chief recommendations are: the establishment of a juvenile department of the Municipal employment bureau; the enlargement of opportunities for vocational training before children enter upon any kind of work, and the establishment of continuation schools. Appendix III outlines a study of child labour and unemployment in the families

of 1,011 children, and the results of study of 300 unemployed working girls who attended the scholarship classes conducted by one of the mayor's sub-committees are given in Appendix IV.

The committee recommend immediate action along certain specific lines outlined above. Many of their plans have been adopted, among them being the reorganization of the Mayor's Committee in January, 1916.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD, FOR THE YEAR 1915.

THIS report covers the first year of actual operation of The Workmen's Compensation Act. At the close of the year 1915 the number of employers included in Schedule 1, which includes only those contributing to the Accident Fund and having no individual liability for accidents, 1,750. The number in Schedule 2, which includes those not contributing to the Accident Fund but liable for payment of compensation fixed by the Board for accidents as they occur, was 1,252. Accidents to workmen in the employ of the province have been referred to the Board and appear in the report as Crown Cases, although the Act does not apply to the Crown. The Provincial Government Railway and the Provincial Hydro Electric Commission are dealt with as if included in Schedule 2. Of 17,033 notices of accidents of all kinds received up to December 31, only 1,117 remained unadjudicated on that date. Although the first year's experience of the Act cannot be regarded as conclusive, it indicates that the financial burden will be less than was anticipated, the assessments for 1915 being in most cases more than sufficient to meet the requirements, and the Board has made

substantial reductions in most classes of industry. A few changes in classification have been made for 1916 (see *Labour Gazette*, May, 1916, page 1163).

In all 9,829 accidents were compensated for (finally or in part) during the year—8,328 in Schedule 1 and in Schedule 2, 1,494 as well as seven Crown cases. Of the total accidents compensated for, 251 terminated fatally, 1,033 resulted in some measure in permanent incapacity and 8,544 caused temporary disability only. Cases of industrial diseases to the number of 13 are included in the list of accidents compensated. There were three cases of anthrax and ten cases of lead poisoning or its sequelae, one of which was fatal. Notice of 6,087 other accidents was received. These were cases of less than seven days' disability or which for some other reason did not come within the provision of the Act.

Of the 9,829 accidents compensated during the year, 1,401 were in Class 8—iron and steel works; 887 were in Class 5—mining; 763 were in Class 10—metal articles; 710 were in Class 1—agriculture; 470 were in Class 11—agricultural implements, etc., and 468 were in Class

33—building. Of the 251 fatal accidents compensated during the year 46 were in Class 1—lumbering; 27 in Class 5—mining; 18 in Class 37—sewer construction, etc., and 17 in Class 8—iron and steel works.

The total time loss represented by the 7,600 accidents finally disposed of amounted to 170,711 days, not taking into consideration the 682 permanent injuries and 135 deaths. York was first among the counties in the number of accidents, having 1,868 of the 7,600 finally disposed of. Wentworth was second with 919, Algoma third with 473, and Sudbury fourth with 468. Among the causes of accidents "falling, rolling and flying objects" stands first with 2,587 accidents or 34.04 per cent; "machinery and its parts" second with 2,098 or 27.61 per cent, and "falls" third with 1,100 or 14.47 per cent. Machinery and its parts was responsible for 72.14 per cent of accidents causing permanent disability, for 8.89 per cent of deaths and for 23.50 per cent of accidents causing temporary disability only.

A fruitful field for accident prevention work is here disclosed. Set screws to the number of 21 were responsible for an accident burden of \$5,619.39. These might have been counter-sunk for about \$7.35 and thereby the husband would have been saved to a widow, the father to a child, and the son to a dependant mother and father. Open shafting and conveyors killed 4, crippled 22, and temporarily injured 55 workmen. Open gearing wounded 66, killed 4 and crippled 37 wage earners. Box covering would have saved the burden. Automatic locks on two elevators would have saved two lives and \$6,179.06 in compensation. Use of appropriate footwear instead of ordinary shoes would have saved 217 feet from burns; the

knocking down of protruding nails or the picking up of broken glass and pieces of metal would have saved 126 injuries; and the wearing of goggles might have saved 38 permanent injuries to eyes and \$42,846.50 in compensation.

Of the 682 persons permanently injured, 140, or about one-fifth, were under the age of 21. It is interesting to note that of these 140, 2 were 11 years of age, 1 was 13, 6 were 14, 14 were 15, and 21 were 16. These 140 minors included 13 girls, of whom 1 was 11 years of age, 1 was 14, 2 were 15, and 3 were 16. Of the accidents in which final awards were made during the year 7,472 were to male and 128 to female employees.

The total amount of compensation for the year (actually awarded and estimated) amounts to \$1,067,804.23. This is made up as follows:

Compensation paid, other than pensions..	\$323,242.29
Pension awards	349,939.33
Special advances under Section 25 (4) ..	1,685.00
Deferred payments, other than pensions..	17,272.17
Estimated balance for continuing claims in which partial awards have been made	167,623.64
Estimated for pending claims and unreported accidents	208,041.80

As has been noted in a previous issue of the *Labour Gazette* (May, 1916, page 1164) a section was added to the Act in 1915 which authorized the Board to provide special surgical treatment in cases where in the judgment of the Board this is the only means of avoiding heavy payment for permanent disability. The payments under this section for the part of the year during which it was in operation amounted to only \$250.30, but it is stated that the provision is being found increasingly beneficial and the expenditure under this head is now largely increasing.

REVIEWS.

United Kingdom.—Returns of Accidents and Casualties as Reported to the Board of Trade by the Several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom During the Year ending December 31, 1915. London, 1916. 41 pp.

The number of persons killed and injured on railways in the United Kingdom in the course of public traffic during the year 1915 was 1,364 and 9,268, being an increase of 249 and 1,418 respectively over the year 1914. From movement of trains the number of passengers killed numbered 162, and injured 2,355; servants of companies and of contractors, 403 killed, 4,962 injured; other persons, 521 killed and 334 injured. In accidents to trains 278 persons were killed and 1,617 injured. Of this number 269 passengers were killed and 1,432 injured, 9 servants killed and 183 injured and 2 other persons injured.

The number of persons killed or injured on railway premises otherwise than in accidents to trains or by the movement of railway vehicles was: servants of companies, 59 killed and 21,202 injured; passengers, 6 killed and 708 injured; others, 40 killed and 562 injured, making a total of 105 killed and 22,472 injured,—an increase of 25 in the number killed and a decrease of 917 in the number injured during the year 1914. The Dock Companies and Harbour Authorities reported 4 killed and 84 injured on their own railway lines as compared with only 57 injured during the year 1914.

United States.—Wages and Hours of Labour in the Cotton, Woollen and Silk Industries, 1907-1914. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Who'e Number 190. May, 1916. 241 pp.

In the cotton goods manufacturing industry full time weekly earnings of employees were 1 per cent higher in 1914 than in 1913, 2 per cent higher than in 1912, and 11 per cent higher than in 1911 and 1910. Regular full-time hours per week were 1 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1913 and 1912, and 3 per cent lower than in 1911 and 1910. The average rate of wages per hour in 1914 was 2 per cent higher than in 1913, 3 per cent higher than in 1912 and 14 per cent higher than in 1911 and 1910.

The full-time weekly earnings in cotton goods finishing in 1914 were 2 per cent higher than in 1913, 1 per cent higher than in 1912 and 3 per cent higher than in 1911. Regular full-time hours per week were 2 per cent less in 1914 than in 1913 and 1912; and 3 per cent less than in 1911. The average rate of wages per hour in 1914 was 3 per cent higher than in 1913 and 1912, and 5 per cent higher than in 1911.

In the manufacturing of woollen and worsted goods full-time weekly earnings were stationary in 1914 as compared with 1913. They were 2 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1912 and 9 per cent higher than in 1911 and 1910. Regular full-time hours per week were 2 per cent

**Increase in
Industrial
Accidents in
The United
Kingdom**

**Trend of Wages
is up and
hours down in
the U.S. Cotton,
Woollen and
Silk Industries**

lower in 1914 than in 1913 and 1912, 4 per cent lower than in 1911, and 3 per cent lower than in 1910. The average rate of wages per hour in 1914 was 2 per cent higher than in 1913, 1 per cent higher than in 1912, and 14 per cent higher than in 1911 and 1910. The reduction in hours between 1913 and 1914 balanced the increased average hourly rates, leaving the average weekly earnings the same.

In silk goods manufacturing full-time weekly earnings were 2 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1913, 3 per cent higher than in 1912, 6 per cent higher than in 1911, and 7 per cent higher than in 1910. Full-time hours per week were 2 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1913 and 1912, and 3 per cent lower than in 1911 and 1910. The average rate of wages per hour in 1914 was the same as in 1913, 6 per cent higher than in 1912, 11 per cent higher than in 1911, and 12 per cent higher than in 1910. On account of the reduction of hours the weekly earnings in 1914 were less than in 1913, although the hourly rate was the same.

United States. — Industrial Accident Prevention. Special Bulletin No. 77 of the State of New York Department of Labour, issued under the direction of the Industrial Commission, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information. 54 pp.

The bulletin presents the results of an investigation of the accident experience of a number of manufacturers and public service corporations which was undertaken to ascertain whether or not any of the employers in New York State were reducing their accidents, and, if so, what means they were employing. In Part I the accident experience of the American Locomotive Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, the Rochester Railway and Light Company, the New York Edison Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the General Electric Company and other concerns is charted. These records, although somewhat meagre, demonstrate that progress is being made by those giving attention to the

prevention of accidents. In Part II means of preventing accidents are considered, and it is stated that one large steel plant has estimated that the efficiency of its safety work is distributed as follows:

Organization	45%
Attitude of officers	20%
Safety committees	20%
Inspection (workmen)	5%
Education	30%
Instruction of men	15%
Prizes	9%
Posting signs	3%
Lectures	3%
Safeguarding	25%
Safety devices	17%
Lighting	5%
Cleanliness	3%

It is pointed out that the reduction of accidents depends first of all upon the attitude of the employer and he must enlist his foreman in the cause of accident prevention as the foreman is constantly with the workmen, he is their teacher and their example, and it is especially to the foreman that we must look for results. As to safety and output it is stated that there are so-called guards on machines in some factories which not only hamper the operator but increase rather than decrease the accident hazard. Guards and safety practices should not diminish the efficiency of the workman. In most cases this is not necessary, and in many cases guards actually increase output. In a section on mechanical guards the principles upon which proper guarding of machines should be based are suggested. Shops should be laid out according to a plan which will give ample room between machines. Lighting should have close attention as insufficient light is sometimes as potent as unguarded machinery in causing accidents. As it has been demonstrated that more accidents occur about the middle of the forenoon and about the middle of the afternoon than at any other periods of the day because at these times the accumulation of worn-out tissues of the body is sufficiently large to produce a state of physical fatigue, some employers shut down the plant for five minutes each hour or

each hour and a half. Others have an intermission in the middle of the forenoon and again in the middle of the afternoon, while others use a fire drill at these times.

Other sections of the bulletin deal with welfare work and safety, the responsibility of the employee, the mental hazard, educating the new man, and kindred topics. It is argued that "spasmodic safety campaigns, launched with a blare of trumpets, and dropped soon after, cannot produce lasting results. If our industrial accidents are to be prevented or even materially reduced in number and seriousness, our efforts must be directed by well studied plans and they must be continuous and persistent. We must realize also that after we have eliminated the grossly unnecessary accidents, the fruits of our efforts will be less apparent from year to year. But having attained a satisfactory record we must persist in our safety campaigns in order to maintain it."

United States.—Unemployment Among Women in Department and Other Retail Stores of Boston. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Whole Number 182. January, 1916. 72 pp.

This study was undertaken in connection with the Massachusetts Minimum

**Unemployment
of Woman
Workers in
Boston Stores**

Wage Commission which published a report in 1915. Wage records were available from fifteen department and other retail stores having on their pay-rolls 5,985 regular employees and about 5,600 "extras" during the year ended July 31, 1914. This "extra" is one of the striking features brought out by the report. Of the 1,763 women and girls interviewed, 1,156 or 65.6 per cent were regular employees; 346 or 19.6 had employment as "extras" but had also some employment during

the year as "regulars" either in retail stores or in some other industry, and 261 or 14.8 per cent had no employment at all except as "extras." To this group belonged school girls, married women or single women not entirely dependent on their earnings.

The average period of possible employment for the 1,156 regular employees was 49.6 weeks and the average unemployment during this period was 6.4 weeks. Sickness accounted for 30.2 per cent of the unemployment and affected 78.5 per cent of the women employed as regulars. All sick leave during which the worker received pay is excluded from these figures. To lay-offs was due 16.1 per cent of the lost time. Inability to find work and unpaid vacations accounted for 15.8 per cent and 13.1 per cent of the unemployment respectively. About 11 per cent was caused by sickness in the family of the worker. The remaining 14.2 per cent was distributed almost equally between home responsibilities and other causes. Although the extent of involuntary unemployment among these women is shown to be of large importance, conditions in this respect are probably better than in many other industries employing large numbers of women, because retail store business is not sharply seasonal.

Ontario.—Report for 1915 of the Workmen's Compensation Board, including also report for 1914 covering organization. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. Toronto: King's Printer, 1916. 46 pp.

A summary of this report appears elsewhere in this issue.

New York.—Report of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, January, 1916. 109 pp.

A summary of this report appears elsewhere in this issue.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

The widow of a deceased locomotive fireman, who was killed in a yard of the Grand Trunk Railway Company by one of the cars that was being shunted to the engine he had just left, was recently awarded the sum of \$2,000, with interest and costs, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, by a Montreal judge.

Death of fireman leaving engine for drinking water held to have occurred in course of employment. Compensation awarded

The defence set up was that as the deceased left his engine without the leave of the engineer, his superior officer, the accident did not happen to deceased by reason of, or in the course of, his work for the company defendant, and that he was guilty of inexcusable fault, and, therefore, not entitled to damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Justice Weir, before whom the case was tried, pointed out that the purpose for which deceased left his engine was to get some drinking water, of which there was none at the time on the locomotive. On previous occasions he had been in the habit of going to a shanty for the water, and no complaint had ever been made of the custom of thus getting off the engine without leave. It was pointed out by the Judge that the 'work' of a workman begins as soon as he is at the disposal of the employer and ends when the workman has left the place of work and regains his complete liberty of action. On the occasion in question, deceased was still at the disposal of the company defendant, and in the place where was being carried on the extensive and intricate operations connected with the making up and movement of freight trains in which he was associated as a fireman. The fact that while waiting for the moment when cer-

tain of these operations were to be completed and his own task as fireman should recommence, he left his own particular post of labour and was killed through the operation of some of the connected work of defendant's business as a railway company, was not a basis for the assertion that his widow was thereby deprived of the protection accorded by the Workmen's Compensation Act for the fatal act in question. Judgment, therefore, was awarded in favour of the plaintiff. (*Quebec—Rae v. Grand Trunk Railway Company.*)

A driver of a delivery wagon in the employ of a firm of wholesale grocers, while delivering goods, was struck by an automobile. He had both legs fractured, several ribs broken, and was unable to resume work for over a year. His salary was \$12 a week, and he claimed from his employers an annuity of \$312, the parties themselves having fixed the amount if the courts decided that the case came under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Plaintiff submitted that the case came under this Act because the defendants were by the delivery of their goods engaged in the transportation trade, a business which was specifically embraced in the clauses of the Workmen's Compensation law. The Court of Review, however, ruled this plea out, as they claimed that all business of transportation was not as yet included within the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that consequently the plaintiff could not recover under this Act.

The plaintiff, however, did not base his claim solely on the submission that his employers were engaged in the transportation trade. He claimed further

that the accident happened at the moment when he was unloading the wagon. Therefore, he claimed, the defendants must be considered as being engaged in the work of "loading and unloading" within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In ruling out this plea, the Court pointed out the circumstances which existed in this case could not be submitted to the special legislation applicable to granting compensation to injured workmen. The plaintiff's plea was in vain as the defendants were not engaged in the transportation trade and much less engaged in the business of "loading and unloading." The judgment of the previous Court was confirmed and plaintiff's appeal dismissed with costs; the plaintiff's rights to sue the author of the accident under the common law was still reserved to him. (*Quebec—Rosenbloom v. Lavut & Sons.*)

bridge giving way, and the plaintiff brought action for \$500, being the damages which he claimed to have suffered.

The trial judge found that the cause and without any negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Under the Municipal Act, however, the council of any municipality could pass by-laws regulating the passage of traction engines or other heavy vehicles over bridges and highways. The defendant municipality had passed a by-law "that many big outfits of traction engines and threshing machines are going over the bridges and that the owners of these outfits do not carry the necessary planks to protect the bridges, and that these bridges have not been able to carry such heavy engines, and that something should be done for their protection"; and the enacting part of the by-law provided "that all owners of traction engines and outfits shall carry 3-inch planks to be placed over the bridges to protect them." The trial judge held that reading the whole of said by-law, the by-law was sufficient and that having imposed a duty on owners of traction engines to lay planks over bridges before crossing same, the plaintiff having failed to do so could not succeed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the plaintiff's appeal with costs. (*Manitoba—Marion v. Rural Municipality of Montcalm.*)

The plaintiff was crossing over a bridge with his threshing machine, weighing about thirteen tons, when the engine went through the bridge. The plaintiff, who was the owner of the engine, did not carry planks nor did he place any planks on the bridge before crossing. The engine was broken by reason of the

**Non-observance
of Manitoba by-
law cause for
disallowance of
action by in-
jured traction
engineer**

1457

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

AUGUST, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Industrial conditions in July continued active, and in some respects showed improvement over those of the previous month. There was a greater demand for farm labour and for factory and general help. While there were several more trade disputes than in the month previous, the number of men affected by strikes recorded in the table was smaller, though large bodies of men were concerned in intermittent pit-head strikes in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mining district. Several disputes which had been referred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were adjusted by negotiations between the parties, and in one case a Board brought about an agreement. Special articles give the results of adjustments arranged at Trail and Rossland, and at Edmonton, through the efforts of departmental officers. Prices showed a downward tendency. The cost of a budget of staple foods was \$8.46, compared with \$8.51 in June. The Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 178.8 for July as against 180.6 in June. Fuller details of prices, the labour market and other subjects will be found in the General Review. A special article similar to that which appeared in the April issue of the *Gazette* deals with unemployment among members of trade unions as reported at the end of June.

Several applications for Boards of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received during July and a number of Boards established. The Board appointed in the case of the Ottawa

Industrial Disputes In- vestigation Act Cases

Street Railway Company and its employees reported that an agreement had been brought about between the parties providing for a reduction in hours and an increase in wages.

The applications received affected maintenance-of-way employees on the Canadian Northern Railway, telegraphers of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, and asbestos miners at Thetford Mines. In the first two cases mentioned Boards were established, and in the case of asbestos miners opportunity was given the workmen to take up the questions in dispute with each of the companies concerned in accordance with a conference which took place between the parties in the office of the Minister of Labour.

An account is given elsewhere in the present *Gazette* of the settlement, without Boards and by the mediation of departmental officers, of difficulties affecting smelter employees and metal miners at Trail and Rossland, B.C., and of a dispute affecting employees of railway companies in Northern Alberta. In the case of two applications for Boards made prior to the previous month affecting railway employees at Halifax and electrical workers at Mont-

real, procedure was stayed to permit direct negotiations between the parties. These negotiations in the case of electrical workers at Montreal resulted in a satisfactory settlement.

* * *

Reference has been made in various issues of the *Gazette* to Workmen's Compensation measures in

**Workmen's
Compensation
Measures
brought into
effect**

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, which were to take effect from a date mentioned in the Act or to be proclaimed. By pro-

clamation dated May 22, 1916, part one of the Nova Scotia Act becomes effective as from and after October 1, 1915. The application of the British Columbia measure as between employers and workmen and as to the payment of compensation in respect of injuries to workmen is to take effect January 1, 1917, the various other provisions of the Act relating to the constitution of the Board, etc., to come into force on October 1, 1916. The Manitoba Act which provides for its coming into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council has not yet been put into effect.

* * *

The following persons have been appointed to the Board recently established by the Federal Government for the purpose of enquiring into the

**Appointment of
Board to
Enquire into
Railway situ-
ation in Canada**

railway situation in Canada: Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central lines,

chairman; Sir George Paish, the well known British financial authority, and Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada.

The Board will give its attention to the general problem of transportation in Canada, the status of the large transcontinental lines, the service which each is capable of performing in the general scheme of transportation, branch lines and feeders, connections in the United

States, steamship connections, capitalizations, fixed charges and earnings and probable future development. The commissioners will also report to the Government upon the reorganization of any of the transcontinental railway systems or their acquisition by the State. The Board is constituted under the Enquiries Act by order-in-council, and it is recommended that the Provincial Government, the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Commission of Conservation and other like bodies co-operate with and assist the Board in its enquiry.

* * *

The Seamen's Act of March 4, 1916, of the United States, applying to all foreign vessels of 100

**U. S. Seamen's
Act Causes
Changes in
Canadian Law**

tons gross and upwards which may depart from any port of the United States as from March 4, 1916, provides, among

other things, that a percentage of the vessel's deck crew running from 40 per cent in the first year after March 4, 1916, to 65 per cent after the fourth year shall be of a rating not less than able seamen, and makes provision also regarding the definition of able seamen and their physical fitness. This legislation has caused a new arrangement between the Canadian and United States authorities regarding the treatment of Canadian shipping in United States ports.

The Dominion Department of Marine and Fisheries issued a circular to steamship inspectors, collectors of customs, and owners and masters of vessels, calling attention to the provisions of the United States measure and enjoining the exercise of care in the selection of deck crews which would insure compliance with the requirements of the American Act in case of a muster of the crew in United States ports as provided in the new statute. Later the Dominion Department issued instructions to collectors of customs and others concerned, providing that an applicant for the position of able seaman would require to present to the

collectors of customs declarations to the effect that he was of the full age of nineteen years or upwards, had served at least eighteen months on deck at sea or on the inland or minor waters of Canada, on a vessel of 100 tons gross or upward, including decked fishing vessels. A certificate by a duly qualified medical practitioner to the effect that the applicant had passed the physical examination as prescribed by the United States Act was also required. The various forms required were also attached. Upon the presentation of the declarations and certificates mentioned collectors of customs are authorized to issue applicants certificates of qualification as able seamen. These certificates are carried by the seamen for presentation at United States ports when necessary.

* * *

At the recent session of the British Columbia Legislature an Act entitled

Early Closing Act in British Columbia "An Act to Provide for a Weekly Half-holiday for Store Employees" provided for the closing of every shop not later

than one o'clock in the afternoon on one week day in every week with certain exemptions such as bakeries, barber shops, cigar stands, drug stores, newspaper stands, restaurants and shops or stands for the sale of fresh fruits, vegetables, etc., and such other trades or businesses as may be declared exempted by order-in-council. The Act provided for the taking of a special vote in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster as to whether these cities were in favour of Wednesday or Saturday for the half-holiday. In other municipalities it is provided that the weekly half-holiday shall be observed on the day appointed in any by-law passed under the provisions of the Shops Regulation Act, and in case there is no by-law the weekly half-holiday is to be observed on such day as may be agreed upon by employer and employee. Provision is also made for a referendum at the municipal elections to be held in January, 1917, as to

whether the weekly half-holiday shall be on Saturday or some other day in the week. Following the passage of the Act the city of Victoria decided in favour of the Saturday half-holiday. Vancouver and New Westminster also decided in favour of Saturday. At Prince Rupert under an arrangement made between the retail clerks and the Retail Merchants' Association Saturday was also decided upon. The measure is reported to be operating satisfactorily, and both merchants and employees are apparently satisfied with the working of the law. The citizens are also co-operating by doing their week-end shopping on Friday night and Saturday morning.

* * *

Forest fires during the last few days of July resulted in the complete destruction of a number

Forest Fires in Northern Ontario of towns and villages along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

and of the loss of several hundred lives. The towns of Cochrane, Matheson, Nashka, Iroquois Falls and Porcupine Junction suffered very heavy damage, some of them being practically burned out. Railway, lumbering and mining interests sustained heavy losses, and many settlers' and farmers' homes, barns and crops were destroyed. Appeals for assistance were quickly responded to and preparations for rebuilding in some of the burned out districts were being made. The fire occurred in what is known as the "Great Clay Belt" of Northern Ontario and visited districts which sustained large losses through fires several years ago.

* * *

In the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to a demand

Unrest in Western Coal Mines by coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass district for a ten per cent increase as a war bonus

and to counter proposals of the Western Coal Operators which became the subject of a referendum vote of all the local unions. This referendum vote re-

sulted in a majority against the operators' proposal. - Following the rejection of these proposals a number of pit-head strikes occurred at different places in the districts, and while several of these were adjusted at the end of the month the miners of Fernie, Michel and Coalhurst were idle, though representatives of the miners and operators remained in Calgary endeavouring to bring about a resumption of negotiations, the operators taking the stand that they would not be parties to any joint negotiations until all hands returned to work. Mr. J. D. McNiven and Mr. F. E. Harrison, fair wage officers of the Department, visited Fernie and other points and at the end of the month were aiding in an adjustment of the difficulties.

* * *

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has issued its convention call for the thirty-second annual session of the Congress, to be held at Toronto commencing September 25, 1916. After refer-

ring to the various places at which annual conventions have been held in recent years, the attention of labour organizations is drawn particularly to that part of the constitution dealing with the introduction of resolutions, it being pointed out that all resolutions for the consideration of the Congress should be received by the Secretary-Treasurer not later than ten days prior to the opening of the Convention, the same to be printed and issued at the opening session of the Congress. Resolutions submitted contrary to the section making this provision can only be introduced and dealt with by the Congress on a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. Referring to the subjects with which the convention is likely to deal the call emphasizes par-

ticularly "the means to be taken to protect resident labour when, the war being over, this country will have to meet the vast influx of foreign labour; the returning of wounded or otherwise incapacitated soldiers, and the providing for them work that will not interfere with the interests and rights of the regular labouring classes in Canada." It is also stated that the convention will consider a new Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, drafted by Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, solicitor for the Congress. The call, in conclusion, points to the necessity of labour bodies perfecting their organization and of appointing their delegates to the convention without delay.

The Canadian Federation of Labour has also issued a call for its annual convention to be held at Quebec commencing September 11. Organizations associated with the Federation are urged to make every effort to have delegates at the convention, and to forward resolutions which they may desire to submit to the secretary-treasurer at least two weeks before the date of the convention.

* * *

A recent order-in-council under the War Measures Act, 1914, in order to make greater provision for safety in explosives factories, provides that every person who takes or attempts to take or assists in taking any matches into any explosives factory or into any building, enclosure or place wherein the manufacture of explosives is being carried on, or has matches in his possession while in any such factory, building, enclosure or place is liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

Safety in Explosives Factories

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING JULY, 1916

I. — GENERAL REVIEW

The labour market continued steady, nearly all industrial districts reporting

**The Labour
Market**

active conditions and practically no unemployment. A shortage of labour, both skilled and unskilled, male and female, was evident in many localities, and the demand for farm labour increased. Practically all branches of manufacturing continued to show activity, which was especially marked in some departments of the metal trades. Transportation, both rail and water, showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month and the earnings of the large railway companies kept up well. Mining, both metal and coal, was very active, though there was some reduction in coal outputs as the result of labour shortage in the Maritime Provinces and on account of general unrest and pit-head strikes in the Crow's Nest Pass district in British Columbia and Alberta. Building and construction was maintained steadily in the Maritime Provinces and improved in Ontario and Western Provinces. Lumbering was active, though destructive forest fires in Northern Ontario seriously affected the industry in that district. Agricultural operations were carried on actively with a heavy demand for farm help. Fishing on the Atlantic coast was fair and with the commencement of the sockeye run towards the end of the month salmon fishermen and canneries became active in British Columbia.

Reports of employment bureaus for the month of June indicated a slight decrease in the demand for workers. The number of vacancies notified showed a daily average of 1312.16 as compared with 1465.72 in May. The daily average of persons placed was 655.67, compared with 772.68 in May. There was an in-

crease in the vacancies notified for women workers, the daily average being 349.31 as compared with 345.49 in May. The number placed, however, showed a daily average of 133.50 compared with 131.49 the preceding month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 50.2 per cent as compared with 55.7 per cent in May. The five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed a decrease in the demand for workers except at Edmonton. Decreases were very marked in Montreal and Toronto. At St. John, Quebec, Brandon, Saskatoon, New Westminster and Victoria, however, there was an increase in the number of vacancies. Returns received from trade unions as reported at the end of June indicated that 2.1 per cent of the numbers covered by reports were unemployed, as compared with 8.7 per cent reported December 31. The material embraced in the reports as of June 30 is more comprehensive than for the previous report, returns having been received from a little over 70 per cent of the total trade union membership for the June report, as compared with 40 per cent in the report of December. Very great improvement was indicated in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and transportation. In building and construction the improvement was also marked, the percentage of unemployed being less than 9 per cent as compared with 28 per cent in December.

The strike record for July continued fairly high, seven new disputes being reported as compared

**Trade
Disputes**

with four the month previous. The numbers of firms and men affected, however, were considerably less than in the strikes which occurred in the pre-

vious month. The number of strikes in existence during July was 14, involving 45 firms and 1,303 employees, as against nine in existence in the previous month, affecting 68 firms and over 1,900 employees. The trades affected by the new disputes of the month were clothing, food and tobacco preparation, general transport and unskilled labour, the greatest number of employees affected being in the latter class. Of the seven new disputes five were settled, and with the adjustment of three of the disputes commenced prior to July six disputes were left on the strike record as unsettled at the end of the month. Several pit-head strikes occurred in the Crow's Nest Pass district, arising out of the demand of the miners for a ten per cent increase as a war bonus, and there was general unrest in the district pending the result of negotiations between the miners and operators, no decision in regard to which had been reached at the end of the month.

Prices again showed a downward tendency, both the budget of retail food prices and the index number of wholesale prices being down

Prices

slightly. A list of 30 staple foods cost \$8.46 as compared with \$8.51 in June, \$7.80 in July, 1915, and \$7.42 in July, 1914. The wholesale prices index number stood at 178.8 for July, as compared with 180.6 in June, 150.2 in July, 1915, and 134.6 in July, 1914. In retail prices mutton, salt pork, milk, butter, potatoes, beans, evaporated apples and prunes declined slightly, but beef advanced somewhat. In wholesale prices, fodder, cattle and beef, sheep, fresh fruits, soda, raw silks, jutes, tallow, metals, chemicals and raw furs averaged lower, but grains, hog products, dairy products, vegetables, breadstuffs, woollens, cottons, flax products, leather, implements, paints, oils and glass, iron beds, and sundries averaged higher. Retail prices of coal and wood also averaged higher. As compared with July last year, prices were higher in all groups except Grains and

Fodder. In the retail prices of foods all commodities were higher than in July, 1915 and 1914, except milk. Rent, however, averaged lower.

The upward trend of wages continued during July, half of the increases being in favour of civic employees. Labourers in coal mines at Corbin, B.C., to the number of

Changes in Wages and Hours

75, received an advance from \$2.47 to \$2.60 per day. About 500 plumbers at Toronto were granted an increase from 35 cents per hour to 47½ cents for the first year and 50 cents for the second year. About 200 building labourers at Windsor, Ont., had their wages advanced from 25 cents to 30 cents per hour. By an agreement entered into between most of the publishers of London, Ont., and the London Typographical Union, an increase of \$1 per week was granted to all employees of the composing rooms, both news and job, who were receiving the minimum scale of wages, about 90 men being affected. The working hours of about 500 street railway employees at Ottawa, Ont., were reduced from ten to nine, and their hourly wages were correspondingly increased to make the same rate per day. A general advance in the pay of civic firemen was made in London, Ont., where 42 men were affected, and in Vancouver, B.C., where 167 men were affected. At Hamilton, Ont., the policemen, numbering 65, were granted an increase of \$60 per year, the new scale being \$1,060 per year for 1st class men, \$960 for 2nd class men and \$860 for 3rd class men. At Victoria, B.C., 80 park and boulevard men received an increase in wages from \$13.50 to \$15.00 per week. At Calgary, Alta., the wages of 50 street sweepers were advanced from 28 cents to 30 cents per hour. According to the Civic Employment Bureau at Toronto increases in wages were general in many trades. Wages of labourers were reported to have gone up from 25 to 30 cents per hour; concrete workers from 30 to 35 cents; men handling coal and ice from

25 to 30 cents, and farm hands from \$25. to \$45 per month.

Four fair wage contracts given out by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals, a total of six for the month, were received for publication in the *Labour Gazette*. Two of the contracts awarded by the Public Works Department contained fair wage schedules. One of these contracts was for a retaining wall and back-filling at West St. John, N.B., and the other for the construction of a riding school for the Royal Military College at Kingston. Two other contracts contained the usual fair wage clause providing for the payment of the wages current in the locality where the work is to be performed. The Post Office Department also let a number of contracts for supplies containing regulations for the suppression of the sweating system.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for June, 1916, amounted to \$66,788,276, as compared with \$70,330,181 in the month of May, 1916, and \$35,784,276 in June, 1915, an increase of \$31,004,000. Domestic exports of merchandise for June, 1916, amounted to \$95,635,862, as compared with \$42,805,846 in June, 1915, and \$94,654,295 in May, 1916. For the six months ended June 30, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$365,949,513 in 1916 as compared with \$207,793,312 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$475,458,982 and \$216,174,740 respectively. Increases in exports of products of the mine, the fisheries, forests, animals and their products, agriculture, manufacturers and miscellaneous merchandise were shown.

The following table gives the latest official summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total six months.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	28,929,084	39,840,167	36,765,226	196,916,920
" " 1915.....	18,183,179	21,956,997	23,751,511	16,615,321	19,851,612	20,638,409	120,997,029
Free Goods, 1916.....	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	21,218,746	29,857,645	29,634,612	153,188,798
" " 1915.....	12,116,978	13,955,913	16,659,873	11,776,319	14,539,196	14,686,330	83,734,609
Total Imports, 1916.....	61,887,531	53,764,936	62,565,988	50,612,619	70,330,181	66,788,276	365,949,513
" " 1915.....	30,938,331	36,201,826	40,858,179	28,963,756	35,046,944	35,784,276	207,793,312

EXPORTS.

Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	3,690,744	6,299,546	7,755,875	35,301,849
Mines, 1915.....	3,508,769	3,274,626	5,997,010	2,795,002	5,057,175	4,649,014	25,281,596
The Fisheries, 1916.....	2,437,715	1,782,071	2,054,493	829,515	1,478,734	1,267,883	9,850,411
The Fisheries, 1915.....	1,703,443	1,800,710	2,065,564	710,447	872,314	1,122,570	8,275,048
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	2,287,939	4,174,038	5,846,672	21,395,120
The Forest, 1915.....	1,811,049	2,342,590	3,440,941	1,929,440	3,487,103	4,904,152	17,915,275
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,492,339	8,626,681	5,112,105	6,287,620	8,473,780	44,196,352
Animals and their products, 1915.....	5,661,172	4,816,610	5,476,249	3,312,438	3,487,231	7,808,946	30,562,706
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,898,856	17,852,426	21,305,977	47,433,750	38,744,527	154,638,512
Agriculture, 1915.....	8,082,571	7,616,411	12,438,145	6,618,443	12,746,727	14,269,748	61,772,045
Manufactures, 1916.....	47,015,283	28,606,680	47,013,766	21,573,078	27,734,477	32,252,447	204,195,731
Manufactures, 1915.....	7,769,146	8,982,639	15,600,790	13,221,658	16,121,149	9,757,146	71,452,528
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	922,677	1,244,973	1,294,678	6,509,650
Miscellaneous, 1915.....	59,449	47,691	100,223	104,401	308,787	294,270	914,821
Total exports, 1916.....	83,731,384	57,931,168	88,414,238	55,092,035	94,654,295	95,635,862	475,458,982
Total exports, 1915.....	28,595,721	28,811,876	45,118,922	28,691,889	42,080,486	42,805,846	216,174,740
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1916.....	+ 21,843,871	+ 4,166,232	+ 25,845,250	+ 4,479,416	+ 24,324,114	+ 28,847,586	+ 109,509,469
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1915.....	- 2,342,590	- 7,319,950	+ 4,260,743	- 271,867	+ 7,033,542	+ 7,021,570	+ 8,381,428

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 1916.

CITIES	June, 1916	July, 1916	July, 1915	July, 1916, compared with June, 1916		July, 1916, compared with July, 1915	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia.....	10,527,852	11,374,667	9,597,722	+ 846,815	+ 8.04	+ 1,776,945	+ 15.63
Halifax.....	10,527,852	11,374,667	9,597,722	+ 846,815	+ 8.04	+ 1,776,945	+ 15.63
New Brunswick.....	7,975,302	7,801,287	7,118,322	- 168,021	- 2.10	+ 688,959	+ 8.82
St. John.....	7,975,302	7,801,287	7,118,322	- 168,021	- 2.10	+ 688,959	+ 8.82
Quebec.....	336,710,996	343,377,271	225,522,477	+ 6,666,275	+ 1.97	+ 117,854,794	+ 34.61
Montreal.....	320,737,140	326,715,007	211,147,708	+ 5,977,867	+ 1.86	+ 115,567,299	+ 35.34
Quebec.....	15,973,856	16,662,264	14,374,769	+ 692,408	+ 4.34	+ 2,287,495	+ 13.72
Ontario.....	281,467,833	256,777,619	199,542,619	- 24,690,214	- 8.77	+ 57,235,000	+ 22.28
Hamilton.....	16,443,307	16,550,551	12,832,549	+ 102,244	+ .62	+ 3,718,002	+ 22.46
London.....	8,028,975	8,718,756	7,679,220	+ 689,781	+ 8.59	+ 1,039,536	+ 11.92
Ottawa.....	22,621,590	22,748,421	17,321,694	+ 126,831	+ .56	+ 5,426,727	+ 23.85
Toronto.....	234,373,961	208,759,891	161,709,156	- 25,614,070	- 10.92	+ 47,050,735	+ 22.53
Manitoba.....	150,375,516	166,054,953	75,614,528	+ 15,679,437	+ 10.42	+ 90,440,425	+ 54.46
Winnipeg.....	150,375,516	166,054,953	75,614,528	+ 15,679,437	+ 10.42	+ 90,440,425	+ 54.46
Saskatchewan.....	17,014,790	17,244,331	10,422,250	+ 229,541	+ 1.34	+ 6,822,081	+ 39.56
Moosejaw.....	3,542,445	3,851,749	2,443,277	+ 309,304	+ 8.73	+ 1,408,472	+ 36.54
Regina.....	8,930,033	8,918,126	5,004,129	+ 11,907	+ .13	+ 3,913,997	+ 43.88
Saskatoon.....	4,542,312	4,474,456	2,974,844	- 67,856	- 1.49	+ 1,499,612	+ 33.53
Alberta.....	26,596,223	26,803,738	19,971,383	+ 207,515	+ .77	+ 6,832,355	+ 25.49
Calgary.....	17,670,650	18,305,071	11,404,102	+ 634,421	+ 3.59	+ 6,900,969	+ 37.69
Edmonton.....	8,925,573	8,498,667	8,567,281	- 426,906	+ 4.78	- 68,614	- .80
British Columbia.....	34,046,958	35,197,437	30,300,766	+ 1,150,479	+ 3.37	+ 4,896,671	+ 13.91
Vancouver.....	27,127,873	27,481,846	23,712,152	+ 353,973	+ 1.30	+ 3,769,694	+ 13.71
Victoria.....	6,919,085	7,715,591	6,588,614	+ 796,506	+ 11.51	+ 1,126,977	+ 14.60
Total 16 Cities.....	864,715,470	864,637,297	578,090,067	- 78,173	- .009	+ 286,547,230	+ 33.14

Bank clearing as indicated by returns received from 16 cities were practically stationary in July, 1916, as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$864,715,470 in June to \$864,637,297 in July, a decrease of \$78,173 or .009 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces increases were shown in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$286,547,230, or 33.14 per cent, the total for July, 1915, being \$578,090,067. As compared with July of last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities Montreal showed a slight

increase as compared with June, but a marked increase as compared with July, 1915. Toronto showed a decrease as compared with June, but a decided increase as compared with July of last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases both as compared with June and with July last year.

Canadian revenue for the month of June, 1916, amounted to \$17,600,149.34, as compared with \$11,433,970.54 for June, 1915, an increase of \$6,166,178.80. The expenditure on capital account for June, 1916, amounted to \$13,813,939.32, which comprised \$12,439,187.93 for war purposes, and \$1,374,751.39 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for June, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$112,846,435, as compared with \$112,832,765 for the month of May, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for June, 1916, amounted to \$428,117,340, as compared with

\$412,301,481 for May, 1916. Notes in circulation for June, 1916, amounted to \$123,373,395, as compared with \$114,847,323 in May. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during June amounted to \$46,773,032, as compared with \$43,924,036 during May, 1916.

II. THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Nearly all lines of manufacturing continued to show activity, and the demand for factory help, experienced and inexperienced, and both male and female, was marked. In a number of instances the filling of orders was delayed through inability to get sufficient help to finish the work. Activity in canning factories, which in some instances reported an increase of 35 per cent in trade over last year, afforded employment to considerable numbers of men and women.

Metal manufacturing in a number of special lines was very active, and in many regular lines as well. The large steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines were exceptionally busy in all departments. Farm implement factories at Hamilton reported a heavy year, with a big demand for their manufactures. Stock was entirely sold out in some lines, and with a shortage of labour it was found difficult to fill new orders promptly. One foundry company at St. Thomas reported that employment could be given to 25 men if available. At Windsor all factories were active with the exception of the Ford Motor Company, which on account of the taking of the annual inventory laid off a number of men for a few weeks. Brockville reported unusual activity in steel, iron and brass industries. At Victoria work in shipyards was brisk, with good prospects for the future. Progress was being made in the establishment of new ship-

yards for building lumber-carrying vessels, and the number of employees was increased.

Furniture and wood-working factories in some localities were reported active, with a demand for some trades reported at Woodstock and Berlin. Boot and shoe and clothing manufacturers were busy at Montreal and Berlin. Shirt and collar factories in the latter city were very busy, with a shortage of female labour. Tanners at Montreal complained that a shortage of labour was seriously affecting outputs.

Factories engaged in the preparation of food reported continued activity and biscuit factories in a number of instances advertised for help. Flour and cereal mills were very busy. Other miscellaneous factories reported a fair amount of activity. There was marked quiet in the manufacture of flint glass and members of the trades engaged in this work at Montreal not having worked at their trade since February, 1914, were obliged to seek employment at other points or engage in some other occupation.

Textile and woollen factories were reported busy from most centres. At Truro and Moncton underwear and textile factories advertised for additional female labour and other help. At Montreal manufacturers of textiles had orders ahead and were laying the foundation for a continuance of activity after the war. Galt also reported textile and woollen factories very busy.

Railway traffic was reported active from all points and the monthly statements of the large transcontinental railways continued to show high earnings.

Transportation

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for June were \$11,892,609, as compared with \$7,512,033 for the same month of 1915, an increase of \$4,380,576. Earnings of the Canadian Northern system were \$3,377,200, compared with \$3,088,900 the previous month. Grand Trunk gross revenues for June, 1916, were \$3,930,310, as against \$3,533,542 in June, 1915, an increase of \$396,768.

Points in the Maritime Provinces reported heavy rail shipments. At Moncton very active conditions prevailed in the Canadian Government Railway shops owing to the large amount of repair work in hand and the construction of new coaches and cars, and much overtime was made. All classes of railway operating help were especially active owing to the large number of specials required to handle freight and passenger traffic. Montreal also reported railways exceptionally active during July. Toronto reported steam and street railway employees busy, with a shortage of men. Firemen, freight handlers and trackmen were particularly scarce and local railway officials engaged Chinese and women for the work of cleaning passenger coaches. Hamilton reported railway business still continuing active with an increase in freight and passenger business and electric lines also showing heavy traffic. At St. Thomas slightly less activity was reported in railway shops, particularly in those of the Pere Marquette Railway, but railwaymen generally were busy. London reported railways busy and the summer passenger traffic good. Western points such as Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat also reported railway traffic in all lines brisk. At Edmonton the power company which took over the city plant made a reduction in the number of employees, and under a new

schedule in operation on the municipal street railway some 40 employees were thrown out of work.

Steamboat traffic continued good at both ocean and lake ports. At Montreal a large number of ships were coming to the harbour, and although the Lachine canal was blocked for some time the grain brought down was considerably more than in the same month last year. Toronto reported that sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in navigation had an active month. At Brockville steamboat traffic was unusually brisk. At Hamilton navigation lines reported freight and passenger business good.

Both metal and coal mines continued active during July, though in coal mines

this activity was lessened in some degree by a shortage of some hands in Nova Scotia fields, and by unrest arising out of a demand for a war bonus by miners in the Crow's Nest Pass fields.

Asbestos mines at Thetford Mines and Black Lake, Que., were running full time, also chrome iron mines. Copper mines at Eustis also were active. There was some feeling of unrest at Thetford Mines where the men applied for a Board of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but at the end of the month the parties were negotiating and no cessation of work had occurred. In the Cobalt, Porcupine, Boston Creek and Kirkland Lake camps there was a greater tonnage of ore mined than at any time in the history of Northern Ontario. Many mines were making changes in their mills to add to capacity. Labour conditions were very satisfactory, and some companies were obliged to pay higher than the average rate of wages in order to get and hold their workmen. At times there was a scarcity of miners, but this was lessened by numbers of men coming in from other camps. Metal mining in British Columbia was reported active in nearly all mining centres. At Nelson

Mining

mining was still on the increase and at Rossland mines were working steadily. Active conditions prevailed at the Trail smelter and in the construction of dwellings and additions to plant. Smelter workers at Trail and miners at Rossland both received increases in wages based on the selling price of metals.

Coal mines in Nova Scotia fields worked steadily, though suffering diminished outputs in some cases owing to shortage of labour. Some companies announced that owing to the increased cost of mining the price of coal would advance 25 cents per ton. One or two mines in the Westville district which had lain idle for some years were opened up and put in shape to resume operations. At Lethbridge coal mining was reported very active, all the mines working full time and more men required. Fernie reported the demand for coal and coke was extremely brisk, but pit-head strikes in various mines associated with the demand of the various miners' associations for a ten per cent increase as a war bonus resulted in a lessened output. This unrest was extending to all mines whose employees are embraced within District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, and although efforts were being made to bring the parties together no adjustment of the difficulty had been effected at the end of the month. Nanaimo reported coal mines in the city working steadily and an improvement in mines in the district which previously had been on slack time.

Building and construction in the Maritime Provinces from all points

Building and Construction with the exception of Sydney, where building was quiet, though there was sufficient work for those left in the district, was reported active. Halifax reported building operations brisk and labour in good demand. Some contractors reported a difficulty in securing skilled mechanics. Good progress was made in the building of the ocean terminals and of a new concrete pier for the Furness-Withy Company.

At Moncton a large number of residences were in course of erection, besides much alteration and repair work. St. John also reported considerable building going on. Newcastle and Fredericton also reported activity in building. Sherbrooke, Que., reported that several large manufacturing establishments were building additions to their plants and a number of new houses in course of construction. At Toronto, while house building was quiet, a number of large commercial and industrial structures provided employment for building trades. Niagara Falls, Galt and Peterborough reported the construction of new buildings for manufacturing plants or alterations and additions, with operations being hampered to some extent by lack of labour. A building boom was reported at Timmins in the Cobalt district and mining companies were also employing a considerable number of carpenters. Many other Ontario cities reported activity in building.

Reports from western cities showed continued improvement in building. Edmonton reported but little being done, though building trades were employed in other lines, but other western cities such as Brandon, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Prince Albert and Medicine Hat all reported active or fairly active conditions in building. Railway construction continued fairly active in Northern Alberta and in British Columbia. Work on portions of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and on the Pacific Great Eastern was continued, men for construction work being reported scarce. Considerable ballasting and repair work was done on eastern railways and transcontinental lines.

Most lumbering districts reported continued activity, although in Northern Ontario considerable damage was done to the industry through ruinous forest fires which destroyed timber and sawmills. At Newcastle, N.B., mills were very active and pro-

Lumbering

vided a great deal of work for unskilled labour. In the St. John district, also, active conditions prevailed. Quebec reported mills running to capacity, and on account of a late start owing to high water likely to run on well into the fall. At Three Rivers mills were busy. At Prince Albert, Sask., mills were running day and night and were expected to continue so until freeze-up. Edmonton reported an increased demand for all classes of finished lumber and higher prices. At Fernie, despite the difficulties of fires and floods, the outlook was reported favourable. Post and pole dealers reported the demand keeping up well. New Westminster reported mills active, with a good demand for lumber and shingles.

Crop prospects at the end of the month seemed to indicate good average yields in most districts.

Agriculture Hay was a very heavy crop in practically every district from which reports were received. Western grain reports were favourable and fruit prospects were excellent.

Farm labour was reported scarce in nearly all districts. Points in the Maritime Provinces reported men hard to secure, and in one or two places in Ontario farmers were reported to be paying as high as \$3 per day and board for experienced help. In a number of districts men were released from local military units to assist in haying and other agricultural work. In the Western Pro-

vinces, also, farm help was scarce, and steps were being taken by various bodies to ensure a supply. Calgary reported the United Farmers' Association was gathering information as to the number of men available and the number required for the harvest. No serious shortage was reported in this district. The Provincial Bureau at Regina was opening its office about the end of the month for the procuring of farm help. New Westminster reported that many men were leaving that district for work on the harvest fields of the Prairie Provinces.

Fishing continued fairly active. At Yarmouth favourable conditions prevailed, and Charlotte-

Fishing town reported fishing brisk, with large catches of cod and haddock coming in. Sydney reported that apart from lobsters fishing was not good this year; that the catch of haddock was only 40 per cent of last year's, codfish 60, and mackerel 20 per cent. Lobsters were better than last year, though fewer people were engaged in the business. At Port Arthur fishing was active. New Westminster reported the sockeye season late, commencing July 20. Fishing the early part of the month was poor, but improved later. Cannerymen paid 50 cents per fish, but not enough were being taken to enable canneries to run steadily. Prince Rupert reports were favourable, but Nanaimo reported fishing quiet. Reports from the various whaling stations indicated a very good season.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES AS INDICATED IN REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHER SOURCES

THE active industrial conditions reported in the different provinces last month were on the whole continued during July. In the Maritime Provinces the coal mining industry was active, though short of miners, and outputs in some mines were decreased on this account; building was active, and fishing

showed a good season. Sawmills ran steadily with capacity crews. In Quebec manufacturing was active in most lines, with a shortage of help in a number of localities. Lumbering continued active. In Ontario the chief industrial centres reported a continuation of the activity of the previous month, with a steady

demand for factory and farm help. Women workers also continued in demand. Activity in mining prevailed in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts. In the Western Provinces industrial conditions generally were satisfactory. Building improved in a number of localities and crop conditions were favourable. There was an active demand for farm labour and women help. In British Columbia there was an improvement in coal mining on Vancouver Island, but in the Crow's Nest Pass unsettled negotiations between miners and mine operators in regard to a war bonus and several pit-head strikes threatened to seriously affect the industry in that district. Fishing towards the end of the month became fairly active and canneries were commencing to be busy. Metal mining everywhere continued active.

Nova Scotia

At Halifax building operations were brisk and labour in good demand. In addition to larger contracts, many new residences were under construction. Some contractors reported a difficulty in securing skilled mechanics. Good progress was made at the ocean terminals and also on the new concrete pier for the Furness-Withy Steamship Company. Prohibition went into effect June 30, closing about 40 licensed saloons and throwing out of employment about 150 men. Farmers were complaining of the shortage of help. Retail merchants reported trade fully up to the mark of an average year.

At Sydney all classes of labour were well employed, and except in the coal mines the labour supply was equal to the demand. The larger industries continued active without interruption and with good prospects ahead. The steel trade was exceptionally busy in all departments, and reports from Sydney and Sydney Mines were all good. The coal industry continued active, although the daily output was still low owing to a scarcity of unskilled labourers. The building trades were quiet, but with

sufficient work for those who were left in the district. Woodworkers were fairly active. Rail and water transportation was heavy. Apart from lobsters, fishing was not good this year. The catch of haddock was only 40 per cent of last year; codfish, 60 per cent; while mackerel ran as low as 20 per cent of last year's catch. Lobsters were better than last year, but fewer people were engaged in the business.

At Westville general labour conditions remained unchanged. The supply in all classes fell far short of the demand. It was practically impossible to procure unskilled labour and farmers were being seriously handicapped in the harvesting of their crops on this account. Railway traffic continued very busy, but ample equipment and a large working force insured prompt deliveries. Wholesale and retail trade continued as busy as last month, and without exception an unprecedented volume of business was reported. All coal mines worked full time, but still the supply failed to fill the demand. Owing to the increased cost of mining the companies operating in this vicinity have advertised an advance of 25 cents per ton on the price of coal, and a further advance is expected. The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company resumed work on a small scale at the old Acadia mines at Westville. A small mine at Coalburn, which has not been operating for a few years, was also being put into shape to resume. Shipments from the Intercolonial and Acadia companies continued about the same as last month.

At Amherst the general condition of the labour market was somewhat slacker about July 1, but with the starting of hay-making every available man could find employment at good wages.

At Truro all classes were steadily employed. There was a brisk demand for unskilled labour and farm help. All industries were busy and a textile factory advertised for youths. The building trades were steadily employed. Railway operators, all branches, were working full time. Lumbering oper-

ations were especially brisk. Midsummer trade, both wholesale and retail, was satisfactory, as were bank clearings and customs receipts. There was an upward tendency in the prices of several commodities, chiefly farm products. At the end of the month a further increase was announced in soft coal.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown all classes of labour, especially carpenters, were busy. Dock labourers were active. Fishing was brisk, and large catches of cod and had-dock were coming in.

New Brunswick

At St. John the trades were well employed except ship labourers. Building operations of some importance were being carried on in the city and suburbs, the supply and demand of labour being about equal. Customs duties, inland revenues and bank clearings all showed increases. There was a marked shortage of farm labour. Sardine fishing has been poor this season, only about 75 hogsheads being taken in local weirs. The heavy rains during June made good stream driving and logs that had been stranded were in safe waters.

Labour and commercial conditions at Moncton were of a highly satisfactory character, maintaining the standard of activity reported in the previous month and well up to the average of the corresponding period of last season. In nearly all local manufacturing plants, particularly active conditions prevailed, and in three factories night shifts were employed in the effort to increase their output sufficiently to meet accumulated orders. The Atlantic Underwear Company and Marvin Biscuit Factory, both large employers of female labour, were advertising for additional help. In the Canadian Government Railway shops very active conditions prevailed owing to the large amount of repair work on hand, together with the construction of a large number of new vans and cars,

and a considerable amount of overtime was made by employees. All classes of railway operating help were especially active owing to the large number of specials required to handle increased freight and passenger traffic. Building operations continued active and a large number of residences were in course of construction besides much alteration and repair work. Civic work expected to furnish employment to a number of labourers for about three months. Work upon the sub-structure of the Petitcodiac bridge was well advanced; the bridge will be ready for superstructural work in September. Real estate was active, and the number of sales much in excess of last year. June customs receipts showed an increase. Retail trade fell off during the month considerably owing to the departure of a large number of citizens to the various summer resorts. Wholesale trade remained satisfactory. Cheese, lard, bacon, sugar and molasses were the principal staple articles which reached advanced prices and showed no sign of decrease. Farm labour was very scarce and in some sections could not be obtained.

At Newcastle all classes of labour were well employed, noticeably men employed along the waterfront where a large number of steamers and sailing vessels were loading lumber for the United Kingdom. Building trades also were exceptionally active. The new sawmill (the largest in the Miramichi) of the Fraser Lumber Company at Nelson commenced operations July 10, and one-half of the mill was in operation. Machinery was being installed, and when completed this mill will employ about 300 men. Farm labour was very scarce. Fishermen have had a very good season. Large catches of salmon were taken and disposed of at the same price as last season. Lumber mills were especially active, and provided ample work for unskilled labour. Almost the entire output is being shipped to the United Kingdom. All other local industries were working steadily.

At Fredericton very prosperous conditions prevailed and during July there was little unemployment. The building trades were all well employed, while machine shops and manufacturing plants were well stocked with orders. Farmers were busy with hay-making and reported a heavy crop. They reported a scarcity of labour, however, and expected to be somewhat backward in gathering the crop. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade very good.

Quebec.

At Montreal activity was continued, and in some lines a shortage of labour was reported. Most manufacturers of domestic textiles had orders for some time ahead, and were laying the foundation for a continuance of their activity so far as possible after the war. Tan-ners complained that the shortage of labour was seriously affecting their out-put, and their prices increased from month to month. Boot and shoe manu-facturers usually begin laying off hands in May, but every mail was bringing or-ders from jobbers and retailers so that they were kept working to capacity. The cutting off of German supplies of hardware and the fact that a large number of manufacturers were making other articles resulted in many lines of hardware being difficult to obtain. Orders for paints and oils came in daily during July. The railroads all report-ed exceptional prosperity, and a large number of ocean ships reached Montreal harbour during July. Although a break in the sides of the Lachine canal inter-rupted traffic for ten days, the grain brought down was 122,503 bushels more than for July, 1915. Customs receipts were almost a million dollars in excess of the total for July, 1915, and inland revenue receipts were \$35,000 in excess of the same month a year ago.

There were no changes affecting woman workers. The large stores gave their employees the usual weekly half-holiday on Saturday afternoon, which

will be continued during August. Sum-mer trade has been good owing to the extent of tourist travel. Restaurants and laundries have been particularly busy on account of the unusually hot weather. The Bell Telephone Company has leased a large country house as a summer outing camp for its young wo-men employees. Two new milk stations have been inaugurated within the past month. The latest step taken by the Municipal Health Department was the establishment of open air nurseries. Owing to the many efforts made of late years to combat infant mortality, the latest figures compiled show a decided improvement.

At Quebec the demand for labour in the building trades was very good. Fac-tories were working full-handed and full time. About 70 builders' labourers in the employ of three contractors demanded an increase of 5 cents per hour, and, failing to obtain it, went on strike. Some of them were replaced. Employees of other firms remained at work on the promise that if the increase were made general their employers would grant it. Farmers were busy hay-making. Saw-mills were running to full capacity. They made a late start this spring, due to too much water, and were trying to catch up. The season's cutting will in most cases go on until late in the fall.

At Sherbrooke all kinds of labour were in great demand. Several large manufacturing establishments were building additions to their plants and a number of new houses were in course of construction. Farm labourers were very scarce. Sawmills were all busy and prices for lumber improved. The asbes-tos mines at Thetford and Black Lake were running full time, also the chrome iron mines. Copper mines at Eustis were busy and manufacturing plants in all lines were active.

St. Hyacinthe reported labour condi-tions satisfactory during the month. There was considerable new building and repair work, and the various local industries were busy. Unskilled labour was actively employed, both on

city and private work. Business, both wholesale and retail, was good, with bright prospects for the fall trade. A shortage of farm help was anticipated for the harvest season in spite of the high wages being offered. All crops looked well, and potatoes in particular were expected to give a large yield.

At Three Rivers the general condition of the labour market was very good and showed a marked improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Several establishments were increasing the capacity of their plants. Activity prevailed in every lumber mill and in nearly all factories. Fishing was rather quiet.

Hull reported farmers had much difficulty in finding men for the harvest in spite of the high wages offered. The hay crop was about double the average. Labour, skilled and unskilled, was well employed, with wages higher than before the war. Trade was very active. Mills and factories were working full time.

In St. John's and Iberville manufacturers were running full time and with full staffs. There was little to do in the building line, but men of that trade found work in the factories.

At Sorel there was a great demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. All industrial establishments were very busy, and the building trades were better employed than for the same period last year.

Ontario

At Toronto labour conditions during July were similar to those which prevailed during the previous month, except that the shortage of labour in many lines was considerably more pronounced. The scarcity of skilled labour was especially noticeable in the metal trades, and female labour was being employed more extensively in some branches. The building trades were active. House building was quiet, but a number of large commercial and industrial structures were in progress or shortly to be started. Woodworkers and

upholsterers were active. Piano workers had plenty of work with a shortage of men, and printers and bookbinders had steady employment. Leather and harness workers were active. Stenographers and other female office help was much in demand owing to the number who had obtained positions in banks and brokers' offices. Domestic help was very scarce. Railway and street railway employees, teamsters and others engaged in transportation were busy with a shortage of men in nearly all departments. Firemen, freight handlers and truckmen were especially scarce. Local railway officials engaged Chinese and women for the work of cleaning passenger coaches. Sailors, longshoremen and others engaged in navigation had an active month. Farmers were busy haying, the crop being unusually heavy and wheat harvesting was begun. Garment workers were busy, with a shortage of female help. Boot and shoe and hat and cap workers were active. Furriers had plenty of work towards the end of the month. Scarcity of help for the work of harvesting was general.

Women were well employed and there was still a demand for both experienced and inexperienced women for factory work. Skilled operators, especially those working on women's wear and in clothing factories were in demand. Knitting, overall, whitewear, box and bag factories were active, in fact no industry was reported slack. Laundries were busy, owing to hot weather and boat traffic, and drug and perfume companies were preparing for their Christmas orders. Canning establishments had a busy month. School girls were employed for short periods in picking over fruits. Workers in the boot and shoe industry were employed full time and at satisfactory wages. In response to an appeal from Toronto housekeepers a new market was opened in North Toronto as an experiment. This was expected to prove a great convenience to residents in that section of the city, as well as to farmers and producers. Twenty-five employees, half of them

women, were thrown out of work as the result of a fire in Fordell-Callendar Company. The firm expected to open again in about two months.

At Hamilton there was a steady demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Ice dealers throughout the city were being put to great inconvenience because of the scarcity of drivers. Notwithstanding the fact that the ice-men were being paid an average of \$18 or \$20 a week, about \$9 more than they received last year, one company had five teams standing idle. Local dealers were not able to give as good service as usual because the majority of the men were inexperienced. Other firms who employ teamsters were also very short-handed, one cartage company had 45 teams standing idle and another 27. Owing to the scarcity of labour the city was doing only necessary repair work. Building trades were all active and all tradesmen were employed with the exception of the electrical workers who were still on strike. The hay crop in the district was a record crop, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre being reported in many cases. Farm help was very scarce. The fruit crop was fair, considering the lack of rain; berries, plums, cherries and peaches being a fairly heavy crop. The fall wheat crop promised to be very large and equal to that of last year, which was a banner year for wheat. Two large farm implement companies reported a heavy year. The demand for haying machines and repairs has been strong, and for grain machinery the stock has been entirely sold out, and with the shortage of labour new orders cannot be filled promptly. Canning factories were very busy and reported the Canadian trade showed an increase of 35 per cent over the same season last year. Railway business still continued active with increased freight and passenger business. Electric lines also showed heavy traffic. The Inland Navigation Line reported both freight and passenger business the best that they have ever had

at the port. Inland revenue and customs receipts for June showed increases.

Great industrial activity continued at Niagara Falls during July. A scarcity of unskilled and farm labour was a feature of the month, and farmers, building contractors and other employers were hampered in consequence. Railway traffic, wholesale and retail trade and financial conditions were good. New buildings of several manufacturing establishments were completed and work on others was being rushed. Lack of labour delayed the erection of one factory. Hay yielded heavily, grains promised well, and fruit crops were good. Berry-pickers were in demand. The piece-work rate for picking strawberries, which had been a cent per "quart box" for many years, was raised to a cent and a half. All sorts of agricultural labour was in great demand. Manufacturing concerns continued busy. Seventeen reported "busy" or "very busy," and five wanted more operatives.

At Welland industrial conditions continued good. Labour generally and farm labour particularly was in demand. Building permits and customs receipts continued to show increases.

At Ottawa a scarcity of labour was reported despite the fact that female workers were being employed as much as possible in many instances. Particularly marked was the demand for men to help with the crops, and local military corps have granted leave of absence to members on this account. Skilled labour of all kinds was in demand, particularly in view of the number of workmen to be needed in connection with the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings. It is estimated that in the rebuilding of the Parliament Buildings, from three to four hundred stonecutters will be employed for about two years. The demand was increased by the call for labourers, skilled and unskilled, for local forestry and construction battalions, as well as for rivermen and boat workers. The build-

ing trades were particularly busy, as were the iron trades and the pulp and paper makers. In general, conditions in July were much improved as compared with June. Following negotiations by a Board of Conciliation requested by the street railway employees, the latter have been granted a nine-hour day and a wage increase of 3 cents per hour. The rate formerly was 27 cents per hour for a ten-hour day. A request by civic labourers for a wage increase of 5 cents per hour has been made. The present rate is 25 cents per hour.

At Brockville all classes of labour were well employed and some industries found it difficult to obtain a sufficient supply. Unusual activity prevailed in the steel, iron and brass trades; other factories were fairly active. Railway traffic was unusually brisk, also steamboat traffic. Farmers found it difficult to obtain farm help and were offering as high as \$3 per day with board.

At Kingston all kinds of outside work was suffering from lack of unskilled labour, more especially municipal work, and it was thought that some paving work, which was laid out for this year, would have to be postponed until labour was more plentiful. Exports to the United States for the last six months showed a large increase over the same period last year. Continued fine weather improved conditions in the rural districts. There was a bumper crop of hay, but it was expected to be offset somewhat by the fact that little corn was sown, which will necessitate the use of hay for fodder. The early potato crop was practically a failure. Fall grain had progressed rapidly and promised a good crop. Pastures were keeping up well and the local factories reported large quantities of milk.

At Belleville there was employment for all who desired it and employers had little or no difficulty in securing the necessary help. Manufacturing concerns were active, some of them working day and night. Business generally

was good. While city building operations have not been as extensive as in former years, building trades were busy.

At Peterborough all manufacturing concerns were very busy, but found it difficult to get both skilled and unskilled help. The civic works department also found it difficult to get sufficient men. Building trades were very active. While there were not many dwelling houses being erected, a number of factories were making large extensions to their plants and a considerable amount of repair work was being done. Shoe repair men have advanced prices on their work, claiming they were losing money owing to the high price they had to pay for leather. Farmers were finding a scarcity of farm help. Sawmills were running to full capacity and flour and cereals mills were particularly busy.

At Galt and adjacent places labour was in demand. Several new industrial plants were in course of erection, as well as new schoolhouses and a telephone exchange, the work being more or less hampered by lack of skilled mechanics and labourers. Textile and woollen mills were still very busy.

At Brantford there was practically no change except in the demand for agricultural labour which was very strong. Farmers were offering from \$75 to \$100 per month for help during the harvest. All industries were running full time and boys out of school for the holidays were being employed.

At Berlin factories were all very busy with a shortage of mechanics in most of them. Furniture, button, boot and shoe, glove, rubber factories, twine factory and tanneries were all busy and looking for help, while the Dominion tire factory and Pollock factory and the breweries of Berlin and Waterloo were working overtime. The robe and clothing factory was the only industry working five days per week and that only the last few weeks of the month. Shirt and collar factories were very short of female operators. Carpenters were in demand and labourers were all

employed and were much in demand. Bicycle workers, sash and door and planing mill employees and cigarmakers were all well employed. Wholesale trade was very good and freight traffic heavy. Most farmers were short of labour and as high as \$3 per day was offered for help.

At Guelph employment continued active in practically all occupations, with a shortage of labour in many lines and wage tendencies upward. Machinists and iron workers generally were in demand and a scarcity of labourers was reported. Farmers reported a decided shortage in farm help. Customs returns for June showed an increase over the corresponding month of last year and trade generally was satisfactory.

At Stratford there was a strong demand for all classes of labour, especially in some branches of manufacturing and the building trades. The paving of streets and construction of sewers provided employment for unskilled labour. Customs and inland revenue returns showed increases. Manufacturing industries were active.

At Woodstock there was a general scarcity of all kinds of labour. There was an urgent demand for various skilled mechanics, and factories were reported ready to utilize a number of unskilled labourers if they could be had. Wagon factories reported business brisk. Woodworkers of all kinds were in demand, also blacksmiths and painters. Manufacturers of organs and pianos were also busy and in need of cabinet makers, bench-hands and unskilled labour. The furniture factories were utilizing all the labour they could secure. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces were preparing for a heavy fall trade. Moulders and stove-mounters were especially needed. Farmers who were busy with haying also complained of a scarcity of labour. Generally speaking, crops were excellent. Shopkeepers reported business good and money fairly plentiful but help was scarce.

At London labour continued to be employed to the fullest extent. Civic

work was being pushed ahead rapidly, and a large percentage of the permanent pavements, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, etc., to be laid this year were already completed. Very little was being done in the building trades. Factories and foundries were working to fullest capacity. Railroads continued very busy, and summer passenger traffic was better than ever. The city fire department received various increases in wages, and printing pressmen received an increase of \$1 per week each. London Typographical Union signed a three-year agreement with the employers providing for various increases.

At St. Thomas labour was well employed. There was slightly less activity in railway shops, particularly in the Pere Marquette shops, where an accident to the dynamos threw a considerable number of men out of work, but railway men generally were busy. The building trades appeared more active than during the previous month. There was a steady demand for unskilled labourers; farm hands were also in good demand. The property of the Noble Biscuit Works was sold to a syndicate of Toronto men who will re-open the plant for the manufacture of candies. The Canadian Iron Foundry reported a scarcity of labour and that employment could be given to 25 men were they available.

At Chatham labour conditions were satisfactory, there being a great demand for unskilled labourers owing to the large amount of city work. The building trades were very active. Railway freight traffic was very heavy, and all factories were running to full capacity. Merchants reported trade satisfactory, with sales in advance of 1915. Rents remained firm with few vacant houses. While there were several changes in wages, contractors and manufacturers were compelled to advance wages to retain their men. Labourers benefitted greatly, many of them receiving as large an increase as skilled mechanics.

At Windsor there was good demand in all lines for labour, and at the end

of the month the supply was sufficient to meet all requirements. Exceptional activity was noticeable in the building trades. The demand for these trades was well supplied. Imports for June showed about 300 per cent increase over the same month in 1914. Factories were very active in all branches, with the exception of the Ford Motor Company, which has been taking the annual inventory, a number of employees being laid off for two or three weeks.

At Owen Sound the labour market during July was fairly active. Hay crops were heavy and farm labourers scarce. Factories found it difficult to obtain a supply of suitable workmen. Retail and wholesale trade was generally good. In some cases retail trade was reported 20 per cent better than for the similar period last year. Building was quiet, but those engaged in the trade found work elsewhere or in other lines.

At Orillia all kinds of labour continued to find steady employment. In fact, in almost every department of industry the difficulty was to find labour to meet the demand. On the farms the situation has been relieved somewhat by the soldiers who have been given furlough to assist in the harvesting.

There was a greater daily tonnage of ore being mined in the Cobalt, Porcupine, Boston Creek and Kirkland Lake camps than at any time in the history of Northern Ontario. Many of the mines in Cobalt and at Porcupine were making changes in their mills or building additions that will increase the milling capacities. In this connection may be mentioned the two largest operators in Porcupine camp, the Hollinger and the Dome. Some of the mining companies in the Porcupine camp have been obliged to pay higher than the average rate of wages in order to secure and hold the help required. Of the various trades carpenters appeared to be in the greatest demand. There was great activity in building in Timmins and district, and towards the end of the month the Abitibi Power and

Paper Company was advertising for 50 carpenters at Abitibi Townsite. The various mining companies that have mill construction and building under way were also employed a considerable number of carpenters. There was at times some evidence of a scarcity of miners, but recently numbers of miners from other camps have come in.

At Sault Ste. Marie the commencement of the new power canal was giving employment to every man wanting work. Workshops were all full handed and on full time. There was an improvement in all lines, especially in the foundries and machine shops.

At Port Arthur and Fort William all available labour was employed and probably more could have been employed if available. This was accounted for by the fact that all machine shops, elevators, freight sheds, sawmills, were on their summer run, and also by the reduced supply of available workmen. Many men thrown out of employment in their regular occupations were working on the land and on occasional repair and jobbing work, particularly amongst carpenters, plasterers and builders' labourers. The erection of elevators in both Port Arthur and Fort William was affording employment for many labourers and rough carpenters, and sawmills were operating steadily. Fishermen were busy.

Manitoba

At Winnipeg industrial conditions generally were very satisfactory. Building trades showed improvement and other skilled trades showed marked activity. Agricultural conditions were good and satisfactory arrangements have been made for the harvesting of the grain. Several trade disputes affecting printers and garment workers occurred during the month. All the disputes were brought to satisfactory conclusions through the efforts of Mr. Edward McGrath, secretary of the newly formed Bureau of Labour of Manitoba.

Employment for women during July was reported record breaking in the de-

mand and numbers actually employed as compared with one, two and even three years ago. The Winnipeg Free Employment Bureau was unable to fill many vacancies for female domestic labour; the bureau has, however, been able to supply the demand for waitresses and for factory help, which has not been large. Stores were busy, and the usual dropping off during July has not occurred. Good saleswomen were in demand, also office girls and mail order girls. Stenographers were so much in demand that practically every inexperienced stenographer found at least temporary employment. Bookbinders were somewhat slack, but prospects were very bright. The number of women employed by the Manitoba Government Telephones in the city has increased, there being 581 on the payroll at the end of the month. Nurses were fairly busy. The Department of Education states that the demand will be brisk for public school teachers, especially in the country districts. Some of the high schools in the city will likely be closed, however, owing to decreasing enrolment following the unusual demand for young girls and boys in various industrial activities.

At Brandon the demand for all kinds of labour continued good and for building tradesmen brisker than during any month since the commencement of the war. There was a steady demand for farm help and with the splendid crop prospects it was expected a severe shortage of harvest help would be experienced.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported labour well employed. Carpenters were busy, a large number of men being wanted for country work. Bricklayers were not so busy, although nearly all working; their wages were increased from 70 cents to 75 cents per hour on July 1. Wholesale houses reported a steady amount of business. Crops were looking well. The prospects were that harvest help would be hard to secure. The Provincial Bureau

of Labour opened its employment office for the securing of farm help on August 1.

At Moosejaw there was a good demand for labour and men were hard to obtain. Nearly all employers of labour found the supply small and with the approach of harvest additional efforts were being put forth by farmers to obtain help. Hotels, restaurants and theatres had an extremely busy month. There was a considerable quantity of grain from last year's crop still in the hands of the farmers and this was being marketed to make room for the 1916 crop. Indications pointed to only an average crop. During June the growth and rainfall was encouraging and sufficient, but hot weather in July affected the land sown to stubble and the crop on lighter lands. In addition there are fewer berries to the head than last year and the heads are not filling out as well. Rust had not made its appearance to cause any serious damage as yet. Hail has caused considerable loss. The oat crop will be light, and barley, though only a small acreage was sown, will not yield a very heavy crop. A certain amount of ballasting was being done by the railroad companies. Practically no construction work was projected.

At Prince Albert lumber mills were still running day and night shifts. Sewer and water extensions gave work to a number of men. Alterations and repairs gave a fair amount of employment to building tradesmen, but there was no demand for help in this line from outside the city. It was not expected there would be any shortage of farm help for the harvest.

At Saskatoon labour conditions were active in the usual lines, though there could not be said to be any serious labour shortage. Some street and paving repairs were being carried on. Some warehouses were being erected and quite a few elevators were being built in the district. Local business, wholesale and retail, continued brisk. Customs receipts were about double those of a year ago. Plenty of rain and warm weather

has given a good stand of grain and prospects for a good crop were excellent. Some hail damage was recently reported.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat there were practically no idle men and a scarcity in some lines. Retail and wholesale merchants reported business good. Building trades were fairly busy. Bank clearings and customs returns showed increases over those of the previous month. Railway traffic was reported brisk in all lines. Reports received from the country districts indicated a large grain crop again this year.

At Lethbridge there was a demand for labour in most lines with the exception of the building trades. The demand for labour on farms was being met, although farmers had difficulty in securing experienced help. There was a great demand for female help that was not being met. Coal mining was very active. All the mines were working full time, but were short of miners. Farmers were busy haying. Crops were all in splendid condition.

At Calgary July brought an increased demand for labour and there were but few unemployed. Some buildings were commenced, and there was also a demand for labour from outside points. Conditions were on the whole about normal, and with the approach of harvest a continued demand was expected. The United Farmers' Association was obtaining information from the district as to the number of men available and number required for the harvest. There was no serious shortage of labour reported. The Calgary Petroleum Products Company has erected a refinery at the oil fields and started operating July 21. No settlement was reached between the mine operators and mine workers of the district, the miners' request for an increase being still under consideration. Wholesale and retail merchants reported a slight improvement in trade. The Associated Charities reported giving relief to 44 British

families and six foreign families. Crop conditions were excellent.

At Edmonton labour generally was more fully employed than at any time for the past two years, and much better than for the corresponding month last year. In the building trades very little was being done, but the surplus help was being absorbed in other lines. Farm help was in good demand, and better wages were being offered than a year ago. Garment workers were well employed. Under an agreement entered into with the city the Alliance Power Company took over the city power plant July 15 for a period of five years, and made a reduction in the number of employees. Freight shipments increased during the month. Wholesale and retail trade was good. The annual conference of the Western Canada Typographical Unions was held in Edmonton during the month. Owing to a new schedule put in operation by the Municipal Street Railway some 40 employees were thrown out of employment. Crop reports were very favourable. The growth is not as heavy but the yield is expected to equal that of last year. The demand for all classes of finished lumber was good in the country. Prices on lumber increased during the month. Ballasting was progressing favourably on the Edmonton-Dunvegan Railway; 300 men were reported working on the extension from Spirit River to Pouce Coupee. Track laying was being done in the yards at the town of Peace River.

British Columbia

At Fernie labour was well employed, there being a general scarcity of work-people in nearly all local industries. Conditions in this respect were completely reversed as compared with the corresponding month last year. Complications have arisen in the coal mining industry, which have not been reconciled, and an acute condition of unrest prevailed in the industry throughout the entire district. There was increased industrial activity in local public works,

including the restoration of the city's main water supply. There was little or no construction under way and the building trades were quiet. Changes in the rates of wages during the past month became effective in some localities, but the proposed increase offered by the coal mining operators in lieu of the 10 per cent war bonus demand was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Negotiations with a view to an amicable settlement of this dispute have been in progress practically continuously since July 10, but a series of pit-head strikes has prevented any success in this direction. While no increases have been reported in the lumbering industry, the shortage of labour in this district, together with the advent of the harvesting season in the prairie provinces, where higher rates prevail, would, it was expected, force employers in the lumbering industry and its branches to advance rates in order to retain or augment the numbers employed. In lumbering, despite the difficulties which had to be contended with in the form of floods and fires, the outlook was favourable for a brisk demand. The labour shortage, however, has had a tendency to curtail activities. Post and pole dealers reported that the demand has kept up remarkably well all season with no prospect of diminishing. The demand for coal and coke from the mines of the district was extremely brisk, as at this season of the year orders are placed for supplying storage coal for the coming winter.

At Nelson there was a slight improvement in labour conditions and building prospects for the coming month appeared brighter. The wholesale and retail merchants reported business better than for some time past. All sawmills in and around Nelson were running to full capacity and the demand for lumber was increasing. Mining was still on the increase, and some prospectors were taking advantage of the new legislation providing for the building of trails and roads to mining districts. The zinc output at the Consolidated Company's electrolytic plant at Trail

has been increased. Additions have been made to the already large plant, and with the increase of population additions have been made to the school. The Blue Bell at Riondel, B.C., has had the damage to its dam and pipe line repaired and has resumed work. The Granite-Poorman mine near Nelson has been taken under bond by Spokane capitalists who are employing a large number of men and making extensive improvements.

At Vancouver there was a demand for men, yet there was some unemployment, although it was not nearly as extensive as at the same period of the two previous years. In the city itself the labour demand was distinctly quiet, but for work at up-country points, especially in the nature of logging and railroad construction there was a steady demand for men. Advertisements to this effect were appearing continuously in the newspapers, and on the labour bulletin boards at the employment agencies and the city relief offices. The chief slackness in the city itself was among building tradesmen and the less transient workers. In the lumber mills there was continuous activity. Mill men all reported heavy demands from the prairies for manufactured lumber, and that they have orders booked which will keep them busy at capacity output well into the winter, with prospects of that condition continuing through to next spring. This they attribute to good crop prospects. One result has been an increase of wages to mill workers; the figure of this increase is set by large mill owners at 50 per cent over last winter's rates. Orientals in particular are participating in this rise; men who six months ago were earning 75 cents and \$1 per day, now drawing from \$1.75 to \$2 per day; mills are running 24 hour shifts. An official of the Department of Agriculture in Saskatchewan was at Vancouver for the purpose of arranging for harvest hands to go to that province and announced that 20,000 men were needed. The city relief officer informed him that he

did not anticipate being able to secure many men from the city, but he thought about 500 might be secured from the neighbouring farming districts. Relief figures show a substantial decrease, 125 families being maintained at a monthly cost of \$1,200 and 62 incapacitated single men at a monthly cost of \$750. As the result of a shortage of lumber carrying vessels there is considerable building of wooden lumber carriers under way at North Vancouver. It is announced that later the building the steel vessels is to be undertaken. There has been some demand for coal miners for the Crow's Nest Pass district. The sockeye salmon run has started, but catches have been small. It is announced that the New England Fish Company, which was burnt out recently, will rebuild in Vancouver instead of at Prince Rupert as was considered likely. Business conditions generally in the city were quiet. Some war work was going on, but civic expenditures were being kept as low as possible.

Labour conditions for women continued to improve, a slight shortage of help being reported in two or three lines of work. This shortage was due to an increased demand, coupled with the fact that many women previously working at such trades during the period of unemployment and depression of last year left the city and their places had not been filled with newcomers. The opening of a restaurant and cafeteria by the Hudson Bay Company in its new building provided employment for some 30 waitresses, while increased sales provided openings in other of the firm's departments for sales clerks. Reports from employment bureaus, free, philanthropic and commercial, show that the supply of domestic help has decreased, some difficulty being experienced in filling positions offered, neither experienced or skilled help being available to fully fill the demand. A slight increase in wages was also noted. Tailoresses, milliners and dressmakers were fairly well employed, also sales clerks. A number of women went out of the city to pick

fruit, the fruit growers failing to get as many women as were needed. Boys not at school because of the vacations were also engaged and sent out to the fruit growing district some twenty miles from the city. Laundry workers and boot and shoe workers were fully employed, and overtime was worked in the can making industry. For the first time in nearly two years the reports from typewriting companies operating employment bureaus showed an increased demand for stenographers and office help. So many stenographers having left the city during the prolonged depression, the increased demand was not easily met, especially for experienced help.

At New Westminster labour conditions showed considerable improvement over those of June and there was practically no unemployment during July. White labour has been gradually becoming scarcer; many men have gone south across the boundary and a number have gone to the prairie provinces for the harvest, so that although there has been no marked opening of new work there were few idle men. Some have found employment among farmers, others in fishing on the river. Fishing during the early part of the month was very poor, the sockeye season being late and very few spring salmon were taken. Many of the fishermen quit the river and sought work in the lumber camps and mills. The sockeye began to arrive about July 20, and though only a few were taken at first the catch was better later. The canners opened the season by paying 50 cents per fish, but there were not enough fish to enable the canneries to run steadily. Lumbering was going on briskly, with a good demand for lumber and shingles.

At Victoria labour conditions in all lines of industry (with the exception of the building trades) showed more improvement during July than for many months past. Work in the shipyards has been brisk with good prospects for the future. Good progress was being made with establishing the new shipyard for

building wooden, lumber-carrying vessels; 50 mechanics were employed and the number was being increased weekly. Reports from the various whaling stations indicate that the present season will be a record one; up to the end of July over 200 whales were taken. The lumber industry continued in a healthy condition, and should the crops in the Prairie Provinces prove as good as expected it will benefit the lumber industry very materially this coming fall and winter. Work on the Patricia Bay branch of the Canadian Northern Railway was almost completed, and trains were expected to be running in a short time.

At Nanaimo the labour market showed a marked improvement over last month. Some of the coal companies and some logging camps wanted men. Building trades, however, were quiet. There were no changes in rates of wages or hours of labour during the month, but the men of the Western Fuel Company are meeting soon to discuss a new agreement as the present one expires in September. Fishermen were quiet.

At Prince Rupert the fishing industry continued active and the cannery men were busily engaged with the salmon pack for the season, although the run was later than in previous years. Reports from mining centres adjacent to Prince Rupert continued favourable. A number of holdings were bonded or changed hands. The tourist trade between southern ports and Alaska was at its height; Prince Rupert was being made one of the ports of call by nearly all the larger boats. Freight shipments showed a slight increase. During June 1,778,000 pounds of halibut were received, giving Prince Rupert the lead for the month on the Pacific coast, Seattle being second. The Booth Fishing Company has opened its new warehouse on the Grand Trunk Pacific wharfs. At Ocean Falls about 375 men were employed and this number will be increased as fast as the work can be done; it was reported that 1,000 men will be employed if they can be secured. Advertisements were running in the local newspapers for carpenters to go to Ocean Falls at 40 cents and 45 cents an hour.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS DURING JULY, 1916

DURING the month of July the report was received in the Department of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees. The report was unanimous and was to the effect that an agreement had been signed between the parties concerned, effective until June 30, 1918, and from year to year thereafter unless and until either party desired to change and notified the other party.

Applications Received.

An application was received on July 3 on behalf of the employees in the

Maintenance-of-Way Department of the Canadian Northern Railway System east of Port Arthur, including trackmen, bridge and building employees and water supply employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The number directly affected by the dispute was given as 1,000 and 3,000 indirectly. The application related to a demand on the employees' part for the adoption of a proposed schedule of rules and wage rates governing the service of maintenance-of-way employees on this portion of the Canadian Northern System. The establishment of a Board was withheld until July 22 to permit of a resumption of direct negotiations. As the latter did not, however, dispose of all of the

points at issue the Board was authorized on that date, Mr. G. D. Robertson, of Welland, Ont., being appointed a member thereof on the employees' nomination. The membership of the Board had not been completed at the end of July.

An application was received on June 19 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with matters in dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and certain of its telegraph operators. The application being, however, defective in form, was returned to the applicants and a new application in the same matter was received in the Department on July 13, to which was attached the terms of proposed rules and a schedule of wages to govern telegraphers employed by the G.N.W. Telegraph Company. In this application it was stated that the dispute affected directly 240 male employees over 21 years of age, 30 female employees under 21 years of age, and 55 female employees, making 325 in all; also that 1,800 other employees were affected indirectly. The applicants declared themselves to be members of the Great North Western Division No. 43 of Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. It was stated that efforts to agree upon the above mentioned rules and schedule had been unavailable. A Board was established by the Minister on July 19, Mr. David Campbell, of Winnipeg, being appointed a member thereof on the employees' nomination. In the absence of any nomination from the employing company, Mr. E. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, was appointed a member of the Board on the company's behalf, and the Board was completed on August 8 by the appointment of His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, of Hamilton, as chairman, the last named appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

On July 21 an application was received from the employees of five of the asbestos mines operated at Thetford Mines, Quebec, namely: The Asbestos

Corporation, The Johnson Mines, The Jacob Mining Company, Limited, The Bell Asbestos Mines, Limited, and Martin Bennett, Limited. The application was made on behalf of the employees of Local Union No. 143 of the Western Federation of Miners, and affected, it was claimed, 900 directly and 500 indirectly. This dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased rates of wages. Before action was taken on the Board application, the Department advised that the workmen concerned should first take up the matters in dispute with each company separately, in accordance with an understanding to this effect which had been reached at a conference between representatives of the employing industries and of the workmen concerned in the office of the Minister of Labour in Ottawa.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference was made in the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Rossland, B.C., members of the Rossland Miners Union No. 38 of the Western Federation of Miners, and to the efforts made by Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the departmental fair wages officers, to secure an adjustment of the same by conciliatory means. The fair wages officer was successful in bringing about a mutual understanding between the parties interested, and by so doing the reference of the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not required, and the employees' application for a Board was accordingly withdrawn. The agreement made between the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Le Roi No. 2 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, and Le Roi No. 2, Limited, of Rossland, is for a period of three years.

Reference was made in the July number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the Halifax and South Western Railway Company employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood

of Railroad Employees, growing out of a demand on the latter's part for increased rates of pay, the shortening of the working day, and other proposed alterations in labour conditions. The procedure on this Board was suspended during the month of July to permit of direct negotiations of the parties concerned.

Reference is made in the July number of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the electrical workers in the employ of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, members of the Bro-

therhood of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 492, relating to a demand by the employees bearing on wage rates and other employment conditions. Procedure was, however, stayed on the Board application to permit of direct negotiations between the parties concerned, and word was received in the Department on July 23 to the effect that a satisfactory settlement had been reached as a result of negotiations between the employing committee and a committee of the workmen concerned.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, of Ottawa, and its Employees

ON July 12 the Minister received the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees to the number of about 500, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and comprising motormen, conductors, shop and shed men and others. Attached to the Board report was a copy of an agreement which had been signed between the parties concerned, effective until June 30, 1918, and so "from year to year after unless and until either party thereto desires a change." This dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased rates of pay and improved working conditions, the employees also charging that discrimination and intimidation was being employed against union men. The Board was established on June 30, Messrs. Geo. F. Henderson, K.C., and A. E. Fripp, K.C., M.P., both of Ottawa, being appointed members thereof, on the nomination of the employing company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on July 4 by the appointment of Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, of Ottawa, as chairman, on the recommendation of the other Board members. The

agreement referred to provides for a change from a ten hour to a nine hour working day, with an increase of 3 cents per hour in the employees' rate of pay, and provision for the payment of the Sunday rate on holidays. The Board members in their report point out that "it is proper to state that the company was induced to consider this increase in consideration of the fact that during this particular season their source of labour supply is the identical class of men who are expected to offer their services to the defence of the Empire, and it was, therefore, eminently desirable that nothing should occur that would tend to strain relations between the company and its men."

Report of Board.

The text of the Board report is as follows:

July 10, 1916.

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial

Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of certain differences between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, have pleasure in reporting that we have succeeded in working out an agreement between the company and the men, an original of which is appended hereto.

It will be noted that the outstanding feature of this agreement is a change from a ten hour to a nine hour day, coupled with an increase of 3 cents per hour in the rate of wages of the men, together with a provision for payment of Sunday rate on holidays. The granting of this increase by the company, of course, involves a large expenditure, and it was not without considerable difficulty that we were able to bring about this result. The change to a nine hour day with the increase above stated means that the older men get the shorter day without any loss of income, while the younger men get a substantial increase of income.

It is proper to state that the company was induced to consider this increase in consideration of the fact that during this particular season their source of labour supply is the identical class of men who are expected to offer their services in the defence of the Empire, and it was therefore eminently desirable that nothing should occur that would tend to strain relations between the company and its men. We have reason to believe that the men will now appreciate the fact that the company has acted in such a way as to justify the continuance of the conspicuously harmonious relationship between this company and its men, of which the men have been in the past perhaps even more proud than the officers of the company.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL,

Chairman.

(Sgd.) A. E. FRIPP.

(Sgd.) G. F. HENDERSON.

THIS AGREEMENT entered into the tenth day of July, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, between the Ottawa Electric Railway, hereinafter called "the Company," Party of the First Part, and the motormen, conductors, shop and shed men employed by the said company, represented by the parties who sign this agreement, Parties of the Second Part.

Witnesseth that for the purpose of enabling harmonious operation of the company's system for the period hereinafter set out, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows, that is to say:

1. The company agrees that its general superintendent or acting superintendent will receive a committee of the Parties of the Second Part, hereinafter called the "Grievance Committee," at any reasonable time to discuss any matters arising out of this agreement or any other matters which may arise and which may appear to be not provided for by this agreement.

2. For motormen and conductors all runs shall be divided into regular and relief runs, and shall conform as nearly as possible to a nine hour day.

3. The superintendent of the company will prepare as soon as possible and post in the men's waiting room a list of employees in order of seniority, together with a schedule of runs. Motormen and conductors shall then have the right, subject always to the satisfaction of the superintendent, to choose such runs as they may prefer, the senior men on the list to have first choice and so from time to time until all have chosen. Any man failing to make his choice within a time satisfactory to the superintendent shall forfeit his right to make such choice and may be allocated to such route as the superintendent may think proper.

4. Employees who are members of any committee of the employees or who are officers of any association of the employees, or delegates to conventions of street railway men, shall be entitled to

leave of absence for the purpose of attending conventions or of doing such committee work or other work as may be necessary, without losing any privilege of seniority.

5. Clothing for conductors and motormen shall consist as follows:

Summer—Full suit, coat, vest and trousers.

Winter—Trousers every year, overcoat every second year.

All conductors and motormen must be so provided, the company to pay full cost of such clothing for all men in service over one year, and half the cost of those in their service first year, said uniforms to be supplied not later than first of May and fifteenth of October in each year. After any article of clothing has been in the possession of a conductor or motorman for a period of three months, it shall become his absolute property.

All uniform caps and badges will be supplied by the company without charge.

6. In the case of an employee being guilty of violating the rules of the company he shall be warned, when off duty, by the superintendent, against a recurrence of the same offence, and in the event of the employee being suspended his case shall be dealt with by the superintendent, save that any employee suspended or discharged shall have the right to appeal to the President in person, or through the Grievance Committee of the employees, and any employee suspended or discharged and who, upon investigation, is found not guilty of sufficient cause to warrant such suspension or discharge, shall be reinstated to his former position and be paid in full for all lost time caused by such suspension or discharge.

7. That cars shall be sent out each morning and night for the purpose of conveying employees to and from their work. Said cars to be run on Somerset, Bank, Hull, St. Patrick, Sussex and Gladstone lines.

8. The company shall, where practicable and subject to regulations of the company, provide suitable seats for motormen and conductors on all cars, and where seats of a fixed design are used, said seats shall be placed in a position where convenient for motormen and conductors' use in the proper discharge of his duty.

9. All cars shall be equipped each morning, before taken out, with sand, switch bars, brooms, dusters, or any other necessary articles, and all cars, cushions and windows shall be cleaned and in proper condition to go upon the street each morning, said equipping and cleaning of cars to be done by shed men employed for that purpose.

10. Employees shall be given free transportation at all times and on all lines of the Ottawa Electric Railway.

11. That the company will not call on any conductor or motorman to perform extra work in excess of his regular schedule day's work of nine hours except in cases of necessity. Men will not be expected to work beyond a full day's work unless they are agreeable to do so.

12. Motormen and conductors who consent to run extras or trippers before or after day's work shall be paid double time for same.

13. All spare men who show up at the shed for work at six o'clock in the morning or six o'clock in the evening and who fail to procure work shall be allowed one hour for so turning up at either morning or evening.

14. Any shop or shed man who works upon a Sunday and who gives at least one day's notice of his desire to be allowed off for one day during that week shall be so allowed, or, if practicable, in the opinion of the superintendent.

15. Conductors and motormen required to work on the following holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, 24th May, Dominion Day, Christmas Day, Civic Holiday, Thanksgiving Day, Labour Day, will be paid at Sunday rate.

16. The company will supply conductors with tickets and change to the extent of thirty-five dollars (\$35). All students practising as conductors shall be required to furnish their own change.

17. The company agrees to furnish a bulletin board in the conductors' and motormen's waiting room upon which employees are to be permitted to post notices of meetings of employees or of any other matters affecting the welfare of employees.

18. Wages for conductors and motormen shall be as follows:

First year's service—26 cents per hour for week days.

Second year's service—27 cents per hour for week days.

Third year's service and upwards—30c per hour for week days.

In addition to the foregoing rates, 4 cents per hour extra to be paid for Sunday work.

19. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all shop and shed men, and the schedule of time shall be so arranged as to allow one hour off for dinner. No shop or shed men shall be required to work more than the regular day's work of nine hours except in case of necessity. The present shop rules will not be amended except after conference with the Grievance Committee.

20. Shop and shed men working on Sundays shall receive 4 cents per hour in addition to their regular rate of wage. No man shall work out of his regular turn unless at the request of a representative of the company, and in the event of his so working on Sunday out of his regular turn he shall be paid one and one-half time.

21. Should any shop or shed men be required to work all night he shall be paid double time from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

22. Shop and shed men shall be paid

Sunday rate of 4 cents per hour extra for work on all legal holidays.

23. All shop and shed men shall receive an increase of 3 cents per hour in excess of the wages which they are receiving at the date of this agreement. Any shop or shed men called upon to work for more than nine hours in any day shall be paid at the rate of time and a half for such excess service, except in the event of his being required to work all night when he shall be paid as required by Section 21.

24. The company has no objection to any employee being a member of Division 279 Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and will not discriminate against any employee by reason of his being a member of that organization.

25. Sunday hours of conductors and motormen are to remain as they are at present.

26. The pits in the sheds shall be equipped with board platforms.

27. The schedule of running times shall be so rearranged as to provide for a lay-over of two minutes at the end of each run.

28. All conductors and motormen shall be entitled to not more than three months' leave of absence in any one year without losing seniority, provided, however, that no conductor or motorman shall receive leave of absence unless his reason for applying for such leave is satisfactory to the superintendent and is for a time which is satisfactory to the superintendent, and further provided that the number applying for leave of absence shall not at any time, in the opinion of the superintendent, interfere with the practical working of the company's system.

29. The paying of the men shall be commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon instead of at four o'clock as heretofore.

30. This agreement and the provisions hereof shall continue in force and shall

be binding on the respective parties hereto until the last day of the month of June, A.D. one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (1918), and so from year to year after unless and until either party hereto desires a change in this agreement or any portion thereof, in which case such party shall notify the other party hereto of the desired change at least thirty (30) days prior to the ending of any year. A notice given to the Minister of Labour under the provisions of the Industrial Act, 1907, and amendments thereto shall be treated as a notice under this section.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have signed.

(Sgd.) THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RY. CO.
By T. AHEARN, *President*.

Signed on behalf of the motormen, conductors, shop and shed men, by

(Sgd.) W. J. DEEVY.

(Sgd.) FRED. GOLDING.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

(Sgd.) B. BARON.

(Sgd.) A. E. FRIPP.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING JULY, 1916.

THERE were in existence during July fourteen strikes, involving directly 73 firms and 1,303 employees. Seven of these disputes commenced during the month and affected twelve firms and 407 employees, while 61 firms and 896 employees were involved in the other seven disputes which commenced prior to July. The time losses resultant from the new and old disputes of the month are estimated at approximately 17,557 working days; of this total 5,568 working days are chargeable to these new disputes. A number of pit-head strikes occurred at various points in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mining district, arising out of the demand for a ten per cent increase as a war bonus, but in most instances the men were out for a few days only. Negotiations between the miners and mine operators were still in progress at the end of the month. Particulars of these disputes are held over until next month.

New disputes in July, 1916.—In the following table are indicated the trades

affected by the strikes which commenced during July:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Clothing	3	3	112
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation...	1	6	70
General Transport	1	1	20
Unskilled Labour.....	2	2	205
Total	7	12	407

Disputes beginning before July.

Three of the strikes beginning prior to July terminated during the month, settlements being reached in each case as the result of negotiations between the parties concerned. These disputes are as follows:

Coal miners, Minto, N.B.—On June 26, 1916, about 200 coal miners employed in the mines of the Minto Coal Company, Limited, at Minto, N.B., went on

strike owing to their demand for increased wages being refused by the company. The company offered the men a counter proposition stipulating that a bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per box would be paid at the expiration of every two months to any miner whose production exceeded a specified number of boxes in that period. A majority of the miners accepted the offer and returned to work on July 12.

Clothing workers, Montreal, Que. — On June 8, 1916, about 370 clothing workers employed by the John W. Peck & Company, Limited, clothing manufacturers, Montreal, Que., went on strike, the alleged cause being a change in piece-work arrangements involving a reduction in earnings and a demand for increased rates. The strike was settled on July 12 following negotiations between representatives of the workers and the management of the firm, which resulted in a satisfactory agreement as to working conditions, including increased wages, being reached.

Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta. — On May 16, 1916, fifty-three employees (cooks, pantrymen, waiters, waitresses and dishwashers) employed in four restaurants, namely, the Arcadia Café, Phoenix Café, We Should Worry Café and the Broiler Café, went on strike for increased wages. During June the management of the Arcadia Café acceded to the demands of seven of the employees and twenty-seven of the other employees were reported to have obtained work elsewhere. The month of July opened with three restaurants and 19 employees still involved. During the month the management of the Broiler Café came to an agreement with their staff, eight in number. The strike was reported to have definitely ended on July 14 with two cafés, the Phoenix and We Should Worry, operating as non-union establishments.

Disputes beginning during July.

Clothing workers, Hamilton, Ont. — Twenty-nine employees of the clothing manufacturing firm of Davis Bros., at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike on July 14 owing to their objection to a "tabulation" system introduced by the firm for the purpose of checking their factory output and which the workers alleged involved a reduction in earnings. The strike was still unsettled at the end of July.

Cap makers, Winnipeg, Man. — On July 17, fourteen cap makers in the employ of the Echlin Cap Company went on strike for increased wages and better working conditions. The strike was settled on July 20 as a result of the employers granting the demand of their employees.

Garment workers, Winnipeg, Man. — Seventy garment makers in the employ of the firm of Stobart, Limited, garment manufacturers, went on strike on July 20 for increased wages and better working conditions. The employers acceded to the demand of their employees, who resumed work on July 27.

Bakers, Winnipeg, Man. — On July 6, about 70 employees of six bakery establishments at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike to enforce their demand for the recognition of their union and also for increased wages. On July 17 a settlement was reached resulting in the recognition of the union and the granting of increased wages.

Freight handlers, Stratford, Ont. — About twenty freight shed porters in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford, Ont., went out on strike on July 1 for increased wages, from \$1.85 to \$2.25 per day. The company offered an increase of 15 cents per day, which was acceptable, and the men resumed work on July 8.

Labourers, Hamilton, Ont. — On July 10, about 150 labourers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada, Lim-

ited, at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike for increased wages. The company refused to grant the wages demanded, and, after being out on strike for 19 days, the men returned to work on July 31 at the rates prevailing before the strike.

Labourers, Hamilton, Ont.—On July 7, 1916, about 55 labourers in the employ of the Dominion Steel Foundry Company went on strike for increased wages. The strike was unsettled at the end of July.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING JULY, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Firms	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO JULY, 1916.								
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners....	Minto, N.B.....	Increased wages.....	1	200	June 26...	July 12...	Negotiations	Compromise
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters	St. Catharines, Ont.	" "	11	16	May 2....		Unsettled	
Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	14	41	June 1....		Unsettled	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	100	May 20...		Unsettled	
Machinists and toolmakers	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a nine-hour day	30	150	June 12...		Unsettled	
<i>Clothing—</i> Clothing workers	Montreal, Que...	Changes in piece-work arrangements involving a reduction in earnings	1	370	" 8...	July 12...	Negotiations	In favour of employees
<i>Miscellaneous Trades—</i> Restaurant Employees	Edmonton, Alta..	Increased wages.....	3	19	May 16...	July 14...	Negotiations.....	Employees partially successful

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING JULY.

<i>Clothing—</i> Clothing workers	Hamilton, Ont...	Objection to introduction of tabulation system	1	28	July 14...		Unsettled.	
Cap makers....	Winnipeg, Man...	Increased wages.....	1	14	" 17...	July 20...	Negotiations	In favour of employees.
Garment workers	Winnipeg, Man...	" "	1	70	" 20...	" 27...	Negotiations	In favour of employees.
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Bakers	Winnipeg, Man...	Increased wages and recognition of union	6	70	" 6...	" 17...	Negotiations	In favour of employees.
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight handlers (G. T. Rly.)	Stratford, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	20	" 1...	" 8...	Negotiations	In favour of employees.
<i>Unskilled Labour—</i> Labourers.....	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	55	" 7...		Unsettled	
" "	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	150	" 10...	July 31...	Employees returned to work unconditionally.	In favour of employers.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE AFFECTING MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES ON THE EDMONTON, DUNVEGAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

IN the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to difficulties affecting maintenance-of-way employees on three newly constructed roads centring at Edmonton, and to the fact that a settlement had been made without the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for which application had been made.

Since the above note was published the Department has received the report of Mr. F. E. Harrison, Fair Wages Officer for the Prairie Provinces, who visited Edmonton and lent his assistance to the disputing parties, and it is now possible to give details of the settlement effected.

During the month of May the maintenance-of-way employees employed on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, the Alberta and Greater Waterways Railway and the Central Canada Railway presented an agreement to the management of these railways involving a new schedule of wages and other conditions. This agreement, however, was not agreed to by the companies affected, and after several conferences between the parties, which failed to adjust the dispute, the maintenance-of-way employees applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

As the circumstances of the case seemed to indicate that personal intervention might be of assistance in adjusting the differences, and while the question of the establishment of a Board was pending, Mr. Harrison was instructed to visit Edmonton and offer his assistance to the disputing parties. Mr.

Harrison succeeded in arranging conferences between the parties, and after several meetings and a number of proposals and counter-proposals, a definite arrangement was reached. Although no formal agreement was entered into, the manager of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway issued a signed bulletin setting out the arrangement as agreed to between the parties. This bulletin, it is stated, is to apply only to the Edmonton and Dunvegan Company and not to the other railways concerned, which, it was stated, had not yet been taken over from the construction companies. As soon as this is done, however, these railways are to be included in the arrangement, and in the meantime the amended rates of pay and working conditions obtain over the three railways. The matter having been settled in this way the necessity for action under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act disappeared and the application for a Board was accordingly withdrawn.

- The following is the text of the bulletin above mentioned:

"1. By 'Permanent Maintenance-of-Way Employees' is meant those employees who take their orders from the roadmaster and bridge and building master in such parts of the line as are open for traffic, and have been in the maintenance-of-way service continuously for nine months or more; or, who have nine months' accumulative service during the two years immediately preceding, and will hereinafter be referred to as 'The Employees.'

"Labourers and extra gangs, unless those practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

"2. Ten (10) hours shall constitute a day's work, from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., with one hour for lunch.

"3. Time and one half shall be paid for Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, and all work performed after nine (9) o'clock p.m.

"4. All overtime shall be authorized by the proper authority, except in cases of emergency.

"5. In case of emergency after ten (10) p.m., a minimum of four (4) hours straight time will be allowed; but in no case shall an employee be required to suspend work in the schedule working hours to equalize overtime.

"6. In emergency, employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four (24) hours continuously without a rest of eight (8) hours.

"7. Foremen will be allowed straight time for wet days, providing they hold themselves in readiness for duty.

"8. Employees will be promoted on their respective superintendent's division in order of seniority, provided they are qualified.

"9. All employees shall be advised of vacancies or of any new appointment that may occur in the departments in which they are employed, and their application, if presented within ten (10) days will be considered.

"10. A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division, and such list will show seniority standing of each employee. The list will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished representatives of the employees upon request. They will be open for correction upon proper representation by an employee to the head of his department.

"11. In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in service shall have a preference of employment, provided their service

has been satisfactory; and in case of re-employment, those who have had previous service will be re-engaged according to seniority, if possible.

"12. Should an employee at any time consider himself unjustly treated for any cause whatsoever, he shall be entitled to a fair and impartial investigation within thirty (30) days from the date of complaint by him to his superior officer, and a decision shall be given in writing as soon as possible thereafter.

"13. Section foremen, or any other foremen, taken from their gang for any reason for three or more days, will be relieved from the duties of foreman during their absence, and the relieving foreman will be paid the rate of the foreman he relieves during the absence of the regular foreman, and be held responsible during the absence of the regular foreman.

"14. The company will keep section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, will be charged to the occupants. Regular section houses shall be for the use of section foremen and their families and employees of the company.

"15. As far as practicable employees will be offered the opportunity of visiting their places of residence, and furnished transportation when requested from proper authority and when it will not interfere with the company's business.

"16. In the event of the extension of the line under operation creating new positions included in this schedule, the same rates and conditions will apply.

"17. McLennan is to be considered as an intermediate point.

"18. Section foremen who perform water service duties are to pay \$2.50 rent per month for section houses or combined stations which are not used as stations.

"19. Free rent, fuel and light will be

provided at combined stations or station houses used as stations.

"20. The conditions and rates of pay herein stated will become effective on the first of July, 1916, and will not become ineffective until sixty (60) days' notice in writing has been given by either party concerned.

"21. Bridge and building carpenters or bridgemen working at intermediate points will be permitted two hours after six p.m., on straight time, after obtaining proper authority, except in emergency cases, when said authority will not be required.

RATES OF PAY

Trackmen

Foremen at Edmonton Yard.....\$90.00 per month
(Straight time will be allowed for all overtime)

Section Foremen at intermediate points.....\$70.00 per month
(Fuel, light and rent extra where occupant occupies section houses;
Section Foremen who occupy shacks will be allowed rent free.)

Sectionmen who are permanent employees. .20c per hour.

Bridge and Building Men

Yard and Shop Foreman.....36½c per hour.

Extra Foreman Carpenter.....32½c per hour.

Carpenters who are ranked as permanent employees.....30c per hour.

Carpenters who are not ranked as permanent employees.....27½c per hour.

Foreman Painter.....35c per hour

Painters.....30c per hour

Pump men.....\$25. per month

SETTLEMENT OF WAGE DIFFERENCES AFFECTING SMELTER WORKERS AT TRAIL AND MINERS AT ROSSLAND, B.C.

IN the July issue of the *Labour Gazette* a brief reference was made to disputes in southwestern British Columbia affecting metal miners and smelter men and to the successful adjustment of one of these through the efforts of an officer of the Department in bringing about conferences between the parties without the necessity of having recourse to an investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, applications for Boards in these cases having already been made. Since this reference the Department has received from Mr. J. D. McNiven, its Vancouver representative, a full report in regard to the arrangements made in settlement of the dispute at Trail and also at Rossland.

The dispute at Trail arose as the result of an agitation in March last among the men employed at the smelter for an increase in wages, their claims being based on the increased cost of living, the high price of metals and the general advances which had been made at other smelters in the province

and in the neighbouring States. During April a committee from the union waited on the management of the smelter and submitted a wage scale and general agreement which provided for a cumulative increase in pay based on the price of silver and lead, a voluntary check-off and a three-year agreement with the union. The company did not accede to the union's proposal, but on May 1 announced an advance to all employees of 25 cents per day. This offer was submitted to a referendum vote of the union and was rejected. Negotiations were continued further, but without result. On June 17, Mr. McNiven, by the Minister's instructions, visited Trail and assisted in bringing about a resumption of negotiations, and finally on June 27 the company submitted a proposal which on the referendum vote of the union was accepted, and which resulted in an increase in wages to all employees in and about the smelter of 40 cents per day. The number of men affected or provided for in the increase is given as 1,520, nearly one-third of whom were employed on the construction of new buildings and equipment. The text of the memorandum of the settlement is as follows:

"On and after July 1, there will be

an increase of 15 cents per day to all men employed at or around the smelter, so long as the Montreal price of lead remains at 8 cents or better, and the Montreal price of copper remains at 25 cents per pound or better; with our guarantee that this additional 15 cents per day will be paid for at least three months from the first of July, 1916, no matter what the current prices of lead and copper may be. We are able to do this through having sold our lead production to the Munitions Board for the first three months at a fixed price.

"This increased rate shall continue so long as lead remains above 8 cents, and copper above 25 cents.

"If and when after the first of October lead falls below 8 cents and copper below 25 cents, but lead is still above 7 cents and copper above 22 cents, the increase will be 10 cents per day instead of 15 cents per day.

"If and when after the first of October, 1916, lead falls below 7 cents and copper below 22 cents, but lead is still above 6 cents and copper above 18 cents, the increase shall be 5 cents per day instead of 15 cents per day.

"If and when the Montreal price of lead is below 6 cents and the Montreal price of copper is below 18 cents, the company reserves the right to revise the wage scale according to conditions prevailing at that time, having special regard to the prices current for necessities at that time. So long, however, as the Montreal price of lead is 6 cents or better and the Montreal price of copper is 18 cents or better, the company will pay a minimum wage of \$3 per day to all employees.

"Except as notified by this letter, the scale made effective on the first May, 1916, shall prevail."

Following the settlement of the smeltermen's dispute at Trail, Mr. McNiven proceeded to Rossland where the Rossland Miners' Union had made a demand

upon the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and Le Roi No. 2, Limited, for a general increase in wages of 25 cents per day and an agreement to include the check-off covering a period of three years. After a number of conferences between the mine managers and a committee from the union, and several propositions and counter-propositions on both sides, the following arrangement was reached on July 16:

"When the price of copper shall be below 16 cents per pound the scale of wages shall be the minimum scale.

"When the price of copper shall have been at or above 16 cents per pound for a period of one month, wages underground shall be advanced by 25 cents per day and wages on the surface shall be advanced 15 cents per day.

"When the price of copper shall have been at or above 18 cents per pound for a period of one month, wages underground shall be advanced by a further 25 cents, or a total bonus of 50 cents per day, and wages on the surface shall be advanced 10 cents per day, or a total bonus of 25 cents per day.

"Should the price of copper advance to 25 cents per pound or over, and remain at 25 cents for one month or longer, at the next period when the copper reduces to below 18 cents per pound, the 50 cents bonus shall continue to men underground and 25 cents bonus shall continue to men on surface for a period equal to that in which the price of copper remained at 25 cents per pound or over, but should the price of copper reduce to below 16 cents per pound during the aforesaid period, the bonus paid to both underground and surface men shall be 25 cents above the minimum scale for the aforesaid period.

"This agreement shall date from January 1, 1916, and shall continue for a period of three years and thereafter until terminated by two months' notice on either side."

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

DURING June there was a slight decrease in the demand for workers as shown by the reports from 111 employment bureaus,—80 commercial, 11 public and 20 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 33,862, a daily average of 1312.16 as compared with 1465.72 in May. The number of persons placed was 16,999, a daily average of 655.67 as compared with 772.68 in May. As to employment for woman workers, the number of vacancies notified was 8,903, a daily average of 349.31 as compared with 345.49 in May. The number of women workers placed was 3,243, a daily average of 122.50 as compared with 131.49 in the preceding month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 50.2 per cent as compared with 55.7 per cent in May. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 55.1 per cent for men and 36.4 per cent for women as compared with 61.5 per cent and 38.5 per cent respectively for May.

The five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed a decrease in the demand for workers except in Edmonton. Decreases are very marked in Montreal and Toronto. In St. John, Quebec, Brandon, Saskatoon, New Westminster and Victoria an increase in the number of vacancies is indicated.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army and other agencies was 1,489, a daily average of 58.78 as compared with 52.80 in May. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,777, a daily average of 157.76 as compared with 134.51 during May.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS
AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED
JUNE 30, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	6				6	10				10
St. John.....	32				32	41				41
Quebec.....	10				10	16				16
Montreal.....	264				264	264				264
Ottawa.....	15				15	50				50
Toronto.....	34				34	681				681
Hamilton.....	23				23	23				23
London.....	10				10	74				74
Winnipeg.....	60	36			96	90	66			156
Calgary.....	54	10			64	54	10			64
Edmonton.....	8	1			9	106	1			107
Vancouver.....	10				10	79				79
Y.W.C.A.:										
London.....		8		1	9		24		1	25
Winnipeg.....		6			6		16			16
Brandon.....		2			2		5			5
Saskatoon.....		27			27		88			88
Calgary.....		39		3	42		39		3	42
Vancouver.....		3			3		6			6
Victoria.....		18			18		18			18
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	2	50		1	53	2	50		1	53
Montreal Muni- cipal Bureau.....	79	1			80	268	1			269
Toronto Women's Patriotic League		116			116		374			374
Winnipeg Muni- cipal.....	231	146			377	548	526			1074
Saskatoon Pro- vincial.....	26				26	60				60
Vancouver City Relief.....	155		2		157	180		2		182
Total—25 agencies	1019	463	2	5	1489	2546	1224	2	5	3777

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JUNE 30, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average.	
						May.	June.						May.	June.
Halifax.....	19	100	25	42	186	7.64	7.30	8	35	7	5	55	2.64	2.16
Women's Hostel.....				40	40	2.22	1.54				4	4	.37	.15
Commercial Bureaus (2).....	19	100	25	2	146	5.42	5.76	8	35	7	1	51	2.27	2.01
St. John—Commercial Bureaus (2).....	194	50	25	....	269	3.83	10.46	69	10	....	....	79	3.23	2.86
Quebec—Provincial Free.....	437	2	....	....	439	11.61	19.09	162	1	....	....	163	7.42	7.04
Sherbrooke.....	141	15	....	35	191	11.62	7.54	51	3	....	35	89	5.80	3.54
Provincial Free.....	141	....	....	35	176	11.16	7.04	51	....	....	35	86	5.80	3.44
Y. W. C. A.....	....	15	....	....	15	....	.50	....	3	....	....	3	....	.10
Montreal.....	3,762	181	3	451	4,397	204.73	173.69	1,775	54	....	127	1,956	87.43	77.62
Provincial Free.....	716	108	....	....	824	46.58	35.93	430	31	....	....	461	17.61	20.04
Municipal.....	35	16	....	....	51	1.92	2.22	9	2	....	....	11	.69	.48
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	4	51	1	1	57	3.56	2.28	4	21	....	....	25	1.32	1.00
Directorate Female Immigration.....	....	....	....	75	75	5.77	2.88	....	....	....	48	48	.61	1.85
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	3,007	6	2	375	3,890	146.90	130.38	1,332	....	....	79	1,411	67.20	54.25
Ottawa.....	927	124	....	6	1,057	92.30	36.69	133	22	....	....	155	8.47	5.73
Women's Hostel.....	....	59	....	....	59	1.68	1.97	....	9	....	....	9	.39	.30
Y. W. C. A.....	....	60	....	....	60	2.57	2.31	....	13	....	....	13	.61	.50
Commercial Bureaus (6).....	927	5	....	6	938	88.05	32.41	133	....	....	....	133	7.47	4.93
Toronto.....	1,537	617	37	50	2,241	138.18	87.69	1,088	164	31	21	1,324	48.73	50.26
Civic.....	391	....	....	....	391	24.04	15.64	327	....	6	....	333	17.77	13.32
Women's Patriotic League.....	....	132	....	....	132	7.71	5.50	....	28	....	1	29	1.75	1.20
Women's Welcome Hostel.....	....	157	....	....	157	6.58	6.28	....	10	....	....	10	.34	.40
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	1,146	328	37	50	1,561	99.85	60.27	761	146	25	20	9,521	28.87	35.34
Hamilton.....	73	78	4	18	173	8.72	6.71	3	14	1	10	28	.65	1.08
Y.W.C.A.....	....	40	....	....	40	1.00	1.60	....	1	....	....	1	.19	.04
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	73	38	4	18	133	7.72	5.11	3	13	1	10	27	.46	1.04
London—Y.W.C.A.....	....	7	....	60	67	2.69	2.58	....	....	....	6	6	.27	.23
Fort William & Port Arthur Commercial Bureaus (5).....	2,714	4	....	15	2,733	92.13	106.65	860	....	....	2	862	39.72	33.27
Winnipeg.....	5,475	4,018	166	389	10,048	417.35	387.32	2,980	1,724	34	46	4,784	267.95	184.21
Municipal.....	174	258	9	21	462	22.88	17.77	141	115	6	15	277	16.58	10.65
Girls Home of Welcome.....	....	117	....	....	117	6.44	4.50	....	14	....	....	14	1.11	.54
Y. W. C. A.....	....	67	....	....	67	10.70	3.04	....	31	....	....	31	1.52	1.41
Commercial Bureaus (8).....	5,301	3,576	157	368	9,402	377.33	362.01	2,839	1,564	28	31	4,462	248.73	171.61
Brandon.....	686	180	19	30	915	21.73	35.19	479	57	8	7	551	13.45	21.19
Y. W. C. A.....	....	18	....	....	18	.77	.69	....	2	....	1	3	.27	.12
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	686	162	19	30	897	20.96	34.50	479	55	8	6	548	13.18	21.07
Regina.....	660	159	....	4	823	45.06	31.66	435	42	....	2	479	29.80	18.43
Y. W. C. A.....	....	2	....	4	6	.29	.23	....	....	....	2	2	.18	.08
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	660	157	....	....	817	44.77	31.43	435	42	....	....	477	29.62	18.35
Saskatoon.....	651	207	....	....	858	26.84	33.00	453	40	....	15	508	22.00	19.53
Provincial.....	145	30	....	....	175	6.42	6.73	82	20	....	....	102	5.77	3.92
Y. W. C. A.....	....	111	....	....	111	3.92	4.26	....	5	....	15	20	.65	.77
Commercial Bureaus (3).....	506	66	....	....	572	16.50	22.01	371	15	....	....	386	15.58	14.84
Calgary.....	1,562	170	....	....	1,732	84.30	66.61	1,220	39	....	....	1,259	49.01	48.42
Y. W. C. A.....	....	116	....	....	116	5.42	4.46	....	30	....	....	30	.57	1.15
Commercial Bureaus (4).....	1,562	54	....	....	1,616	78.88	62.15	1,220	9	....	....	1,229	48.44	47.27
Edmonton.....	2,004	257	....	....	2,261	83.64	87.10	1,453	84	....	3	1,540	65.64	59.23
Municipal.....	347	65	....	....	412	22.29	15.85	293	51	....	....	344	21.50	13.23
Y. W. C. A.....	....	41	....	....	41	1.92	1.71	....	....	....	3	3	.27	.12
Commercial Bureaus (6).....	1,657	151	....	....	1,808	59.43	69.54	1,160	33	....	....	1,193	43.87	45.88
New Westminster.....	84	13	....	23	120	2.88	5.30	31	5	....	4	40	1.84	1.65
Municipal.....	84	13	....	....	97	2.73	4.42	31	5	....	....	36	1.69	1.50
Y. W. C. A.....	....	....	....	23	23	.15	.88	....	....	....	4	4	.15	.15
Vancouver.....	3,202	536	16	663	4,417	175.55	170.85	2,110	245	4	150	2,509	97.09	95.99
City for Women.....	....	83	....	....	83	3.76	3.32	....	73	....	....	73	3.11	2.92
Y. W. C. A.....	....	136	....	....	136	5.31	5.23	....	13	....	....	13	.65	.50
Commercial Bureaus (11).....	3,202	317	16	663	4,198	166.48	162.30	2,110	159	4	150	2,423	93.33	92.57
Victoria.....	283	400	....	272	955	34.92	36.73	265	250	8	89	612	24.54	23.23
Municipal.....	253	213	....	....	466	20.81	17.92	238	205	....	....	443	20.00	17.04
Y. W. C. A.....	....	130	....	....	130	4.00	5.00	....	11	....	....	11	.44	.42
Commercial Bureaus (5).....	30	57	....	272	359	10.11	13.81	27	34	8	89	158	4.10	5.77
Total—19 centres.....	24,411	7,118	295	2,058	33,862	1465.72	1312.16	13,575	2,789	93	522	16,669	772.68	655.67

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET AS REPORTED BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS

DURING the months of June and July the Fair Wages Officers of the Department had very favourable opportunity of observing the state of the labour market in their different districts because of the number of labour disputes coming before the Department and the work of the officers in connection with these disputes. With this in mind they were instructed to submit reports indicating in general outline the state of employment in the different industries as they had found them and from these reports the following summary has been prepared.

In the Province of Quebec general activity prevailed. At Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers and Shawinigan steady employment was being afforded in the various manufacturing plants, and a considerable amount of overtime was being worked. There was also fair activity in the building trades. Farmers were finding difficulty in securing help despite the high wages offered and the difficulty of securing workers in all lines was such that wages in general were showing an upward tendency. In Montreal some of the building tradesmen could not find employment at their trades, but the great majority of these had been absorbed by the munitions plants which were working in many instances night and day. Great activity prevailed on the harbour front and long-shoremen were well employed. This activity in the export trade was reflected in railroad employment; railroad companies were short of men in all classes of service other than trainmen and enginemen, and it was expected that even in this class there would be a shortage at the time of the moving of the crop. They also reported a lack of workers in the iron and wood trades and a grave shortage for track work, this latter con-

dition being particularly acute north of Lake Superior. They found the greatest scarcity of workers in Ontario and the West, this condition being not so marked in the Province of Quebec.

In Ontario many of the manufacturers engaged in the production of munitions of war and military equipment have been unable to secure the labour required. As a result of the war new industries have been established and others have been rapidly developed, and in connection with these there has been a demand for skilled workers which has not been fully supplied. Unskilled labour is also reported in demand, and it is thought that the lumbering industry will have difficulty in securing the number of men required.

In Winnipeg and Brandon no surplus of labour existed in any lines; while the building trades and a few other lines were slack the tradesmen affected were easily able to secure employment in other occupations. It was thought that conditions were not quite so favourable in Fort William and Port Arthur. Farmers were not seriously affected as it was the time between seeding and harvesting and the demand for harvest help had not begun. The railways were finding a shortage of track labourers throughout the West, and bridge men and painters were scarce. The railroads were enjoying a larger volume of freight business than ever before in Saskatchewan, and railroad employment was accordingly at its best. In Saskatoon there were good prospects of a heavy crop and a strong demand for farm labour was anticipated. It was expected that the greatest difficulty would be experienced in obtaining sufficient harvest help. The Provincial Government labour bureau at Saskatoon reported that already there was a very fair demand for farm hands and that from \$40 to \$50 per month was being

offered and work by the day at from \$1.75 to \$2.00 with board. Other employment offices also reported a steady demand for farm and railroad labour, and there was also a very good demand from the rural districts for experienced carpenters as the good crop of last year was having the effect of increasing the amount of building on the farms. There seemed to be no surplus of labour in any of the towns and villages of the province and the City of Saskatoon was finding difficulty in obtaining men for its ordinary work. The amount of building at Saskatoon was showing a substantial increase over last year, and plumbers who had experienced slackness for some time were finding ample employment.

In the coal fields of Alberta employment was exceptionally good for this season of the year. The railroad activity was a strong factor in increasing the demand for coal as the railroads were storing supplies for the autumn and winter. In the Canmore district several of the coal companies reported business in excess of other seasons; they were working at full capacity and were making efforts to increase output. Officials of miners' unions reported members working full time and conditions generally satisfactory. A large proportion of the English-speaking miners had enlisted and the mining companies had found it necessary to employ Oriental labour, especially on surface work. In the coal mines west of Edmonton a serious shortage of labour existed, there being an increased demand for all classes of help. In the Drumheller coal mining district where eleven mines were in operation, production was being gradually increased and it was expected that owing to the increased demand full working time would begin about August 1, a month earlier than usual. No Asiatic labour was employed at any of the mines in this district, but nearly 80 per cent of the employees were foreign-born, a large proportion of the British-born having enlisted. Numbers of homesteaders had been employed in

previous years but these workers were no longer seeking employment at the mines because of the improved conditions of their farms. It was anticipated that the heavy demand for farm workers would still further reduce the available labour supply. In the Alberta section of the Crow's Nest Pass district employment conditions in the coal mines were very satisfactory. At Frank and Bellevue it was anticipated that the mines would soon be operating to full capacity. The percentage of foreign-born labour which before the war constituted about 60 per cent of the labour force had been increased in some instances to 85 per cent.

In British Columbia a shortage of labour in some lines was reported, particularly in the unskilled class. The railroads were offering \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day for track-laying, grading and ballasting work and were finding difficulty in securing the numbers required. Logging camps were also finding the supply of workers inadequate, although the lowest wage offered was \$2.75. Paper and pulp mills were also calling for men, offering \$3.00 per day. The general demand for unskilled labour was evidenced by the increased wage rates which were from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day as compared with \$2.00 and \$2.25 a year ago. There is still a surplus of building tradesmen and these workers have had to take unskilled or semi-skilled employment at lower wages. In the metal trades men were in demand, particularly machinists, tool-makers, pattern-makers and boilermakers. The supply of moulders, blacksmiths, coppermiths, etc., was equal to the demand. In the printing and publishing trades employment was not quite sufficient to absorb all the workers. In the tobacco trades employment was poor, but many of these workers had been placed in other lines. There was also a surplus of bakers and confectioners. In the clothing trades, tailors and garment workers were fairly well employed, while the one large shoe factory of the province was being operated to capacity on war orders. There

was a demand for men from the railroads and also from the marine service, particularly for marine engineers. The fishing companies were also engaging large numbers of men, but for the most part these were Orientals and Indians. Longshoremen were well employed. There was a demand for skilled men in all the coal mining districts of the province with perhaps one exception, while

in the metalliferous mines production was at its highest point. In the Fernie coal mining district labour conditions were very satisfactory; no unemployment was reported, and indeed there was a shortage of competent miners owing to the enlistment of English-speaking employees. Perhaps the only class suffering seriously from unemployment was clerical and office help.

IMMIGRATION—EMIGRATION—COLONISATION

IN the present article statistics in regard to immigration and emigration are given only for the United States, information respecting the movement of British subjects between the United Kingdom and British North America not having been received.

(2) Movement of Persons other than Citizens of the United States between the United States and British North America.

Immigration to British North America from the United States.—According to the June bulletin of the Bureau of Immigration of the United States Department of Labour, alien residents of the United States to the number of 1,851 departed to take up permanent residence in British North America, as compared

with 1,532 in May, 1916, and 1,965 in June, 1915.

Immigration from British North America to the United States.—During June, 1916, 8,986 persons (not including citizens of the United States) left British North America to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 9,394 in May, 1916, and 7,022 in June, 1915.

Balance.—It will be seen from the above that in this movement between the United States and British North America, the latter had an outward balance of 7,135 in June, 1916, as compared with 7,862 in May, 1916, and 5,057 in June, 1915.

The following statement gives the detailed figures for the second quarter of 1916, with a comparison of figures for the same period in the preceding year:

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Month.	Persons (other than United States Citizens) admitted to United States from British North America.		Persons (other than United States Citizens) departed from United States to British North America.		Balance (—) Outward (+) Inward	
	1915	1916	1915	1916	1915	1916
April.....	6,774	10,520	985	934	— 5,789	— 9,586
May.....	7,238	9,394	1,748	1,532	— 5,490	— 7,862
June.....	7,022	8,986	1,965	1,851	— 5,057	— 7,135
	21,034	28,900	4,698	4,317	— 16,336	— 24,583

(3) Homestead Entries and Land Patents.

Homestead entries.—During the month of June, 1916, there were 294 homestead entries in Manitoba; 535 in Saskatchewan; 640 in Alberta, and 26 in British Columbia, a total of 1,459, as compared

with a total of 1,474 in May, 1916, and 1,865 in June, 1915.

The following statement shows by provinces and nationality the number of those who took up homesteads during the second quarter of the calendar year, 1916:

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES BY PROVINCES AND NATIONALITY OF HOMESTEADERS.—APRIL-JUNE, 1916.

NATIONALITY.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.			Alberta.			British Columbia			Total (all provinces.)			
	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	Apr.	May	June	For 3 months
Canadians from Ontario.....	7	25	22	61	84	74	61	72	77	1	2	2	130	183	175	488
“ “ Quebec.....	5	7	1	9	23	27	27	44	24	1	1	1	41	75	52	168
“ “ Nova Scotia.....	1	2	5	7	5	8	3	4	1	1	1	1	14	12	12	38
“ “ New Brunswick.....	1	1	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	9	10	7	26
“ “ Prince Edward Island.....				1	2	2	2	2	7				2	3	9	14
“ “ Manitoba.....	53	96	81	6	20	7	5	6	16				64	122	104	290
“ “ Saskatchewan.....				23	10	42	4	2	4				27	12	46	85
“ “ Alberta.....					1	19	30	47	47				19	30	48	97
“ “ British Columbia.....		1		1	3	3	10	2	2	3	6	4	14	14	24	24
Persons who had previous entry.....	16	29	37	52	79	84	93	99		1	3	152	175	218		545
Newfoundlanders.....													3	3		6
Canadians returning from United States.....			1				3	2								
Americans.....	11	14	7	55	90	73	75	85	103	2	2	2	141	191	185	517
English.....	18	83	45	43	89	56	46	93	82	4	5	7	141	270	190	571
Scotch.....	5	37	17	16	25	25	24	24	13	2	3	2	47	89	57	193
Irish.....	3	20	7	6	3	9	5	9	12	3	1	1	14	33	29	76
French.....		2	2		2	2	5	4	2				5	8	6	19
Belgians.....	5	1		1	1	3	1	2					7	4	3	14
Swiss.....			1		2	1	4	1						6	3	9
Italians.....		2		2		2	2	2	6	1		2	5	4	10	19
Rumanians.....	1		1	1	3	3	1		1				3	3	5	11
Syrians.....		1												1		1
Germans.....	2			6	4	9	8	7					13	14	11	38
Austro-Hungarians.....	21	20	43	35	31	42	36	27	37		1		92	79	122	293
Hollanders.....		1	1		1	2	1	3	4				1	5	7	13
Danes (other than Icelanders).....			1	2	2	2	1	5					4	3	8	15
Icelanders.....	7	3	2	5				1					12	3	3	18
Swedes.....	3	5	9	12	6	14	14	14	11	1	1		30	26	34	90
Norwegians.....	1	4	4	5	13	18	13	14	9		2		19	31	33	83
Russians.....	2	12	7	25	28	36	18	27	12		1		45	68	55	168
Turks.....																
Serbians.....					1				1					1		2
Bulgarians.....																
Chinese.....																1
Japanese.....																
Persians.....																
Australians.....						1		2					2		2	
New Zealanders.....																4
Hindocs.....																
Hebrews.....																
Greeks.....													2			2
South Africans.....													1			1
Doukhobors.....																
Jamaica.....							1							1		1
Poland.....			1		1				1					1	2	3
W. Indies.....					1									1		1
Finland.....				2	3				1		1			3	5	8
Total.....	160	365	293	375	508	536	471	581	604	12	20	26	1018	1474	1459	3951

Lands patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of June, 1916, the number of patents was 1,257 and the number of acres 196,565.26, as com-

pared with 1,302 patents and 206,155.01 acres during May and 1,254 patents and 237,338.57 acres for June, 1915.

The following statement gives details of lands patented during the second quarter of the present year, with a comparison of the figures for the same period of 1915:

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, APRIL-JUNE, 1916.

NATURE OF GRANT.	APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		TOTAL.	
	No. of patents.	No. of acres.	No. of patents.	No. of acres.	No. of patents.	No. of acres.	No. of patents.	No. of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....	1	322.00	4	642.00	2	341.10	5	964.00
British Columbia homesteads.....	8	1,087.80	16	2,104.93	3	481.00	26	3,533.83
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	7	1,119.00	1	160.00			11	1,760.00
British Columbia Sales.....	5	21.00	3	162.95	2	210.00	8	183.95
Coal lands sales.....					915	150,235.28	2	210.00
Homesteads.....	1,110	183,072.182	864	142,717.86	1	28.80	2,889	476,025.32
Hudsons Bay Co.....	24	12,971.70	8	3,356.34	3	12.26	33	16,356.84
License of occupation.....			2	2.13	1	243.00	5	14.39
Military homesteads.....					1		1	243.00
Mineral rights.....							1	
Northwest half-breed grants.....			1	160.00	1	57.00	1	160.00
Parish sales.....					155	24,561.90	1	57.00
Pre-emption sales.....	251	39,748.851	227	36,083.19	36	5,589.20	633	100,394.04
Purchased homesteads.....	71	11,034.96	72	11,354.80	1		179	27,978.96
Quit claim special grants.....	1		6				8	
RAILWAYS:								
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co.....					1	7.28	1	7.28
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	1	6.01	4	963.00	8	3,504.00	13	4,473.01
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	1	641.70	3	481.00	1	320.00	5	1,442.70
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	2	18.69			26	244.499	28	263.18
Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed & station grounds.....			1				1	
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	6	109.92	2	31.25			8	141.17
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....			3	7.07	2	12.39	5	19.46
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	18	4,278.00	19	3,444.30	15	3,805.02	52	11,527.32
Vancouver Power Railway right of way.....			1	10.02			1	10.02
Sales.....	27	2,280.12	39	2,354.36	38	3,015.19	104	7,649.67
School lands sales.....	17	2,660.85	12	1,737.20	38	3,606.01	67	8,013.06
Special grants.....	3	150.66	9	312.62	6	291.34	18	761.62
Yukon territory homesteads.....								
Yukon territory sales.....	2	308.63	5	69.99	1		8	378.52
Total.....	1,555	259,848.07	1,302	206,155.01	1,257	196,565.26	4,114	662,568.34

Total April-June, 1916—4,114 patents; 622,568.34 acres.

Total April-June, 1915—4,834 patents; 809,217.72 acres.

TRADE UNION REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

IN its April issue the *Labour Gazette* published an article dealing with unemployment among the members of local trade unions as reported for December 31, 1915. It is now planned to publish quarterly articles of this kind, and in pursuance of this plan the present article deals with unemployment among organized workers as reported for June 30, 1916, comparisons being made with the figures given in the report in the April issue.

The present report is more representative than the last as returns were received from 1,103 unions with 100,621 members, slightly over 70 per cent of the total union membership as compared with a representation of about 40 per cent in the report for December 31. Members unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. The number of members reported unemployed on June 30 was 2,153 or 2.1 per cent, as compared with 4,584 or 8.7 per cent on December 31. Taking the returns by provinces the percentages of unemployment are as follows:

Province.	June 30, 1916	December 31, 1915
Nova Scotia.....	.10	.18
Prince Edward Island.....	4.6	3.2
New Brunswick.....	.8	.7
Quebec.....	1.8	9.9
Ontario.....	1.7	8.1
Manitoba.....	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	2.6	7.0
Alberta.....	3.03	4.3
British Columbia.....	5.3	14.3

The percentages for the four largest cities were: Montreal, 2.6; Toronto, 1.8; Winnipeg, 1.9; Vancouver, 8.4, as compared with 10.6, 10.6, 2.6 and 18.0 respectively for December 31. The returns for the different trade groups are given in the following tables:

Occupations	Number reporting		Unemployed		
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentages	
				June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Mining and quarrying.....	44	8,786	106	1.2	5.9
Building and construction.....	205	14,886	1,282	8.6	28.3
Transportation....	448	43,428	258	.5	3.0
Manufacturing....	286	25,810	285	1.1	3.1

UNEMPLOYMENT ON JUNE 30, 1916,

OCCUPATION	Nova Scotia			Prince E'd Island			New Brunswick			Quebec		
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed	Number reporting		Unem- ployed	Number reporting		Unem- ployed	Number reporting		Unem- ployed
	Unions	Member- ship	Members Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members Per cent
1-Fishing.....												
2-Mining and Quarrying.....	13	3,248										
3- Mining.....	11	2,912	0									
4- Quarrying.....	2	336										
5-Building and Construction.....	8	459	0	1	287	22 7.6	9	299	32 10.7	35	3,158	181 2.9
6- Bricklayers, masonry, etc.....	3	134	0				1	14	0	1	594	50
7- Carpentry and joinery.....	3	222	0				2	102	0	16	1,653	37
8- Electrical work.....							2	66	32	1	150	17
9- Granite and stone cutting.....										4	197	26
10- Hod carrying and building labour.....				1	287	22				3	2,277	0
11- Painting, decorating, etc.....	2	103	0				1	35	0	3	521	35
12- Plumbing and steam fitting.....							3	82	0	1	350	0
13- Tile laying, lathing, roofing.....										3	126	16
14- Bridge and structural iron work.....										1	207	0
15- Paving.....										2	53	0
16- Steam shovel and dredge work.....												
17-Transportation.....	31	1,852	0	5	255	3 1.2	28	3,377	0 0	60	5,352	55 1.03
18- (a) Steam Railways.....	29	1,663	0	4	228	2 .3	24	2,721	0 0	55	4,830	55 7.1
19- Car cleaning, taffing, etc.....	2	104	0				2	355	0	5	198	0
20- Clerical work.....	7	476	0	1	63	0	4	480	0	2	122	0
21- Conductors.....	1	38	0				1	65	0	6	290	0
22- Locomotive engineering.....	5	164	0				4	240	0	10	782	1
23- Locomotive firing.....	3	149	0				2	72	0	8	575	0
24- Road maintenance.....	5	255	0	2	118	2	5	180	0	13	782	54
25- Telegraphy.....	1	60	0	1	47	0				2	587	0
26- Trainmen.....	5	417	0				5	579	0	9	1,494	0
27- Steam railway employees N.E.S.....							1	750	0			
28- (b) Street and Electric Railways.....	1	100	0				1	131	0	1	96	0
29- (c) Navigation.....	1	89	0	1	27	1 8.7	3	525	0	4	426	0
30- Marine engineering.....	1	89	0	1	27	1	1	78	0	3	268	0
31- Seamen and longshorework.....	1		0				2	447	0	1	158	0
32- (d) Teaming and driving.....												
33-Manufacturing.....	4	217	6 2.7				9	749	3 .4	48	7,024	123 1.7
34- (a) Metals, machinery.....	5	139	6 4.3				6	622	1 .2	15	1,428	0
35- Blacksmithing.....							1	100	0	2	47	0
36- Boilermaking & iron ship bldg.....							2	108	0	2	48	0
37- Machinists.....	1	95	0				2	372	0	4	301	0
38- Moulding.....	2	44	6				1	42	1	3	314	0
39- Others.....										4	218	0
40- (b) Woodwork and furniture.....										1	19	10
41- (c) Clothing.....										8	2,293	23 1.03
42- Tailoring.....												
43- Garment work.....										6	2,158	23
44- Others.....										2	135	0
45- (d) Textiles and carpets.....										1	17	0
46- (e) Printing and bookbinding.....	1	78	0				2	117	2 1.7	15	1,154	29 5.1
47- Composition.....	1	78	0				1	90	0	11	974	29
48- Presswork.....							1	27	2	2	72	30
49- Bookbinding.....										1	78	0
50- Engraving and lithography.....										1	30	0
51- Stereotyping and electrotyping.....												
52- (f) Pulp and paper.....										2	349	0 0
53- (g) Food, tobacco and liquors.....							1	10	0	3	777	61 7.8
54- Breweries.....										2	714	39
55- Cigar making.....										1	63	22
56- Others.....										3	987	0
57- (h) Leather, boots and shoes.....												
58-Domestic and Personal.....	1	12	0				1	16	0	4	627	0
59- Barbers.....	1	12	0							3	437	0
60- Hotel and restaurant employees.....										1	190	0
61-Miscellaneous.....										6	671	0
62- Theatres and music.....										2	460	0
63- Stationary engine tending.....										2	173	0
64- Others.....										2	38	0
Total.....	57	5,788	6 .10	6	542	25 4.61	47	4,441	35 .88	153	19,822	359 1.81

AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				Br. Columbia				Canada			
Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Percent
5	312	15	4.8	2	75	0						13	2,606	61	2.4	11	2,545	30	1.2	44	8,786	106	1.2
4	262	15		1	9	0						13	2,606	61		10	2,465	30		39	8,254	106	1.3
1	50	0		1	66	0											80	0		5	532	106	0.3
90	5,455	525	6.2	7	523	75	14.6	15	278	24	8.6	22	664	104	15.6	18	763	319	41.8	205	11,936	1,282	3.6
28	2,263	317		1	154	59		4	98	12		6	189	55		4	159	131		48	3,635	624	17.2
26	1,042	16		1	50	3		3	50	0		2	64	20		28	143	1		55	3,325	87	2.8
5	205	3						3	82	0		5	215	11		18	752	68		18	752	68	9.0
8	215	66		1	50	0		2	5	5		2	10	9		1	49	22		20	526	128	14.3
2	562	0														3	50	0		7	3,176	22	6
5	404	15		1	100	0						4	12	0		2	51	12		16	1,225	105	8.5
8	429	15			139	0		3	43	7		2	82	9		2	46	37		22	1,210	68	5.6
3	83	40		2	30	13														10	239	69	20.4
3	212	10														2	201	91		6	620	101	16.2
1	5	0																		3	55	0	0
1	35	0										1	92	0						2	127	0	0
159	17,042	5	.02	47	5,235	15	.3	35	2,396	39	1.2	35	3,315	62	1.8	48	4,610	89	1.9	448	43,428	258	3.0
148	14,885	5	.03	45	3,972	15	.3	33	2,290	30	1.3	34	3,109	62	1.9	35	2,043	10	.5	407	35,622	179	5
14	704	1		3	93	0		3	70	0		6	433	0		6	191	0		14	2,148	1	.04
22	1,035	2			459	10		2	85	0		4	253	8		5	267	0		46	2,522	20	7
29	1,791	2		6	486	7		7	32	3		6	463	54		7	351	4		75	4,598	64	1.4
23	1,922	0			527	2		5	404	12		3	185	0		3	119	0		53	3,953	14	3
29	1,932	0		14	1,219	0		11	840	0		10	1,119	0		9	774	2		98	7,219	88	8.1
3	3,381	0																		7	4,075	0	0
25	3,926	0			853	3		5	528	15		5	654	0		5	346	4		66	8,797	22	2
3	114	0			305	0														7	1,169	0	1
4	1,903	0		1	842	0		2	142	0		1	208	0		3	1,801	14	1.3	14	4,603	14	3
7	334	0														8	1,411	64	4.5	24	2,512	65	2.3
5	282	0														2	327	14		13	1,071	15	1.4
2	52	0														6	1,084	50		11	1,741	50	2.8
				1	421	0										2	70	0		3	491	0	0
132	11,133	51	.4	19	2,578	8	.1	14	453	30	6.6	23	1,203	8	.6	37	2,453	62	2.5	286	25,810	285	1.1
56	4,730	16	.4	11	1,896	3	.2	4	158	30	18.9	9	652	8	1.2	14	1,635	11	.7	121	11,440	75	8
2	51	0		2	136	3						1	55	0		2	17	0		10	406	3	.7
5	246	16		3	375	0		1	41	0		2	155	0		2	174	0		17	1,147	16	1.3
26	3,034	0		5	1,320	0		3	117	30		4	416	0		5	199	0		50	5,854	30	5
14	506	0		1	45	0						2	26	8		1	47	0		24	1,911	15	8
12	111	0														4	1,198	11		20	1,891	11	6
16	970	0		1	39	0														5	169	10	5.9
6	179	0										1	3	0		2	56	0		27	3,322	23	6
4	136	0										1	3	0		1	16	0		8	198	0	0
4	605	0														1	40	0		13	2,384	23	.09
2	32	0																		6	740	0	0
28	2,773	0		6	653	0		9	288	0		8	353	0		13	611	18	2.9	82	6,029	49	8
15	1,808	0		1	459	0		5	215	0		4	269	0		7	440	11		45	4,333	40	9
5	563	0		2	123	0		2	43	0		3	74	0		3	102	3		18	1,004	5	0
2	47	0						1	23	0						2	56	2		6	204	2	0
2	200	0		2	43	0														5	273	0	0
4	155	0		1	28	0		1	7	0		1	10	0		1	13	2		8	213	2	.9
6	499	0																		8	848	0	0
12	1,458	24	2.3	1	10	0		1	7	0		5	195	0		8	151	33	5.3	31	2,609	198	4.9
2	18	14										3	135	0		5	66	0		10	219	14	6.4
9	1,399	20						1	7			2	60	0		3	85	33		18	2,275	92	4.1
1	42	0		1	10	0														3	115	22	9
6	559	0																		9	1,548	0	0
23	1,334	5	.4	1	22	0		2	55	0		5	390	0		12	505	80	15.8	54	2,961	85	2.9
21	681	0		1	22	0		2	55	0		4	125	0		5	146	0		38	1,494	0	0
7	653	5										1	265	0		7	359	80		16	1,467	85	5.8
33	2,311	25	1.1	4	463	17	3.8	3	92	1	1.1	8	381	34	8.9	10	712	60	8.4	64	4,430	137	3.1
15	1,128	5		2	376	0		2	50	0		6	349	34		5	288	60		32	2,651	99	3.7
10	552	0		2	87	17		1	42	1						5	424	0		20	1,278	18	1.4
8	431	20										2	32	0						12	501	20	3.9
447	37,387	525	1.68	60	8,896	110	1.23	69	3,268	85	2.6	106	8,559	259	3.03	138	11,098	639	5.36	1103	100,621	2,153	2.1

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS.

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 34 cities showed a decrease in July as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$4,359,864 in June to \$3,117,118 in July, a decrease of \$1,242,676 or 28.5 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed marked increases, the value of permits rising over 200 per cent and 100 per cent in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits showed a substantial gain, amounting to \$450,225 or 16.88 per cent, the value for

July, 1915, being \$2,666,873. As compared with July of last year there were gains in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, the latter province showing a gain of over 300 per cent. Of the larger cities the highest individual return was from Toronto. Montreal was second and Windsor third. Montreal showed a decrease as compared with June, but an increase over July, 1915. Toronto showed slight increases over both the previous month and July of last year. Winnipeg showed decreases both as compared with June and July of last year. Vancouver showed an increase over June, but a decrease as compared with July, 1915.

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	June, 1916	July, 1916	July, 1915	Cities and Towns.	June, 1916	July, 1916	July, 1915
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Belleville, Ont.	9,145	Nil	5,350	Oshawa, Ont.	58,750	85,600	.....
Chatham, Ont.	87,800	61,000	40,650	Outremont, Que.	52,200	45,500	17,380
Cobalt, Ont.	300	600	14,000	Owen Sound, Ont.	5,255	500	22,170
Estevan, Sask.	6,800	750	850	Paris, Ont.	1,200	100	1,948
Galt, Ont.	40,749	38,555	18,325	Point Grey, B.C.	27,980	1,105	2,445
Haileybury, Ont.		16,925	300	Preston, Ont.	3,750		
Kamloops, B.C.	3,300	Nil	Nil	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1,300		5,850
Lachine, Que.	25,135	27,975	12,030	Red Deer, Alta.	75	2,000	14,060
Lethbridge, Alta.	2,700	4,510	2,025	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Nil	3,200	Nil
Longueuil, Que.	2,100	10,000	1,300	South Vancouver, B.C.	40,403	1,320	10,596
Medicine Hat, Alta.	250,250	55,090	3,000	St. Boniface, Man.	7,250	29,632	138,600
Nanaimo, B.C.	11,925	150	.....	Sudbury, Ont.	3,925	46,450	27,300
Niagara Falls, Ont.	29,620	41,000	28,320	Welland, Ont.	13,185	8,189	22,910
North Bay, Ont.	1,975	600	.....	Weyburn, Sask.	4,635	1,600	2,900
North Vancouver, B.C.	2,500	1,350	2,794	Woodstock, Ont.	Nil	17,100	11,487
Oak Bay, B.C.	350	1,500	Nil	Yorkton, Sask.	6,300	15,000	Nil

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FOUR CITIES.

CITIES	June, 1916	July, 1916	July, 1915	July, 1916, compared with June, 1916		July, 1916, compared with July 1915	
				Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)	Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)
	\$	\$	\$	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	268,803	190,840	202,684	—	77,963	—	29
Halifax.....	245,078	173,000	128,817	—	72,078	+	29.40
Sydney.....	23,725	17,840	73,867	—	5,885	—	24.80
New Brunswick.....	98,650	43,540	58,150	—	55,110	—	55.86
Moncton.....	42,400	25,740	34,350	—	16,660	—	38.34
St. John.....	56,250	17,800	23,800	—	38,450	—	68.35
Quebec.....	1,299,710	745,315	644,637	—	553,395	—	42.58
Maisonneuve.....	12,050	3,640	5,000	—	8,410	—	69.07
Montreal.....	748,050	545,870	432,490	—	202,180	—	25.77
Quebec.....	375,270	117,695	66,397	—	257,575	+	68.63
Three Rivers.....	30,050	17,525	88,100	—	12,525	—	41.68
Westmount.....	134,290	61,585	52,650	—	72,705	—	54.14
Ontario.....	1,879,369	1,661,963	1,265,162	—	217,406	—	11.56
Berlin.....	40,700	85,500	80,924	+	44,800	+	110.07
Brantford.....	21,735	9,120	14,785	—	12,615	—	41.95
Fort William.....	1,515	1,800	34,750	+	285	+	18.81
Guelph.....	16,303	12,052	3,910	—	4,251	—	24.07
Hamilton.....	475,261	157,295	73,640	—	317,966	—	66.90
Kingston.....	24,396	9,898	12,428	—	14,498	—	59.42
London.....	98,105	214,020	266,185	—	115,915	+	118.15
Ottawa.....	280,150	99,750	48,650	—	180,400	+	64.39
Peterborough.....	29,935	4,025	7,100	—	25,910	—	86.55
Port Arthur.....	34,560	151,654	2,265	+	117,094	+	338.81
Stratford.....	29,593	26,810	28,150	—	2,783	—	9.05
St. Catharines.....	53,700	46,164	48,874	—	7,536	—	14.03
St. Thomas.....	6,982	4,680	12,450	—	2,302	—	32.97
Toronto.....	569,889	575,750	575,476	+	5,861	+	1.02
Windsor.....	196,545	263,445	55,575	+	66,900	+	1.34
Manitoba.....	609,800	103,200	192,200	—	506,600	—	83.07
Brandon.....	38,900	9,500	3,000	—	29,400	—	75.57
Winnipeg.....	570,900	93,700	189,200	—	477,200	—	83.58
Saskatchewan.....	50,325	151,535	35,075	+	101,210	+	201.11
Moose Jaw.....	6,725	113,610	3,900	+	106,885	+	1,589.36
Regina.....	7,200	30,150	31,175	+	22,950	+	318.71
Saskatoon.....	36,400	7,775	.....	—	28,625	—	78.66
Alberta.....	64,650	41,700	59,600	—	22,950	—	35.49
Calgary.....	56,000	31,500	16,000	—	24,500	—	43.74
Edmonton.....	8,650	10,200	43,600	+	1,560	+	17.91
British Columbia.....	88,557	178,095	209,365	+	89,538	+	101.11
New Westminster.....	19,637	5,100	28,000	—	14,537	—	74.03
Vancouver.....	42,720	156,465	171,065	+	113,745	+	266.25
Victoria.....	26,200	16,530	10,300	—	9,670	—	36.90
Total 34 Cities.....	4,359,864	3,117,118	2,666,873	—	1,242,676	—	28.50
						+	450,225
						+	16.88

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE general movement in prices was again downward for the month, the weekly budget of retail food prices and the index number of wholesale prices both showing slight decreases.

In retail prices the cost of some 30 staple foods for a week was \$8.46, as compared with \$8.51 in June, owing to slight decreases in mutton, salt pork,

milk, butter, potatoes, beans, evaporated apples and prunes. Beef, however, advanced slightly. Coal and wood, however, averaged somewhat higher. In July, 1915, the same list of foods cost \$7.80, and in July, 1914, \$7.42. All commodities included in the list except milk were higher than a year and two years ago. The rent of a six-roomed

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.**

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	July, 1914	July, 1915	June, 1916	July, 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	49.4	49.2	52.0	52.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	33.6	33.4	35.0	35.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.3	18.8	19.2
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.3	24.2	23.9
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.2	19.5	22.2	22.4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.4	34.4	40.2	38.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.5	25.6	28.9	28.7
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.8	35.8	40.2	40.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	26.9	25.3	28.6	31.0
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	24.9	24.9	26.2	28.0
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	51.0	52.2	51.0	48.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	49.8	56.2	61.2	60.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	30.0	32.6	35.1	34.5
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.1	24.6	25.5	25.6
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.4	22.6	23.8	23.6
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	63.0	79.5	70.5	70.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	33.0	41.0	37.0	37.0
Rolls, oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	21.5	26.0	24.0	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.8	13.0	13.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	11.8	14.8	19.5*	19.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.1	11.9	13.5	13.4
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.4	13.1	13.2	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	22.0	31.9	38.0	38.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.2	14.6	17.6	17.6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.5	9.9	9.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.8	10.7	10.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.0
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	50.3	29.3	60.5	58.6
Vinegar, white wine.....	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.417	\$7.797	\$8.510*	\$8.457
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.2	52.1	54.4	54.7
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	38.0	35.8	37.8	38.0
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.5	41.7	41.8	42.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.8	30.6	30.2	30.2
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.5	23.4	23.0	22.8
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.890	\$1.836	\$1.872	\$1.889
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.825	\$4.099	\$4.040	\$4.040
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.164	\$13.765	\$14.455*	\$14.416

*Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	July, 1914	July, 1915	June, 1916	July, 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.245	7.628	8.493†	8.466
Prince Edward Island.....	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.543	6.597	7.426	7.367
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.045	7.447	8.429	8.407
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	6.916	7.621	8.103	8.221
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.286	7.300	8.489	8.551
Manitoba.....	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	7.763	8.149	8.076	8.345
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.163	7.897	8.624	8.673
Alberta.....	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	7.784	7.994	8.478	8.224
British Columbia.....	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	8.985	8.988	9.018	9.014

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.662	1.556	1.585	1.603
Prince Edward Island.....	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.660	1.564	1.739
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.771	1.738	1.873	1.869
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.767	1.763	1.762	1.766
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.796	1.771	1.790	1.795
Manitoba.....	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.369	2.326	2.312	2.312
Saskatchewan.....	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.625	2.373	2.460	2.460
Alberta.....	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.749	1.647	1.706	1.722
British Columbia.....	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.417	2.415	2.223	2.189

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island.....	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.640	3.547	3.812†	3.812
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.390	3.835	3.890	3.890
Manitoba.....	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan.....	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	7.975	5.470	5.000	5.000
Alberta.....	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.975	5.405	5.125	5.125
British Columbia.....	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.200	4.589	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces. †Revised.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	25	20	20	28	22	23.	24	24	28	25	25	25.5	21-24	25	25	22	
2-Beef, round steak... "	22	18	20	25	22	21.4	22	22	24	20	23	22.3	21-25	22	25	20	
3-Beef, rib roast prime.. "	18	18	15	22	18	18.2	22	16	28	16	18	19.5	21-23	25	25	18	
4-Beef, shoulder roast.. "	18	16	15	20	16	17.	18	14	16	14	16	15	17-18	20	17	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	16-18	10	15	14	18	14.8	12	14	14	10	.....	12.7	20	12	20	18
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	.....	15	15	24	20	18.5	15	22	25	16	16	19.8	20-22	18	.....	20
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	22	18	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	16	20	19.5	20-22	20	20	18	
8-Pork, fresh, chops.... "	22	20	18	22	20	20.4	20	22	24	16	22	21	20	22	20	20	
9-Pork, salt, mess..... "	20	20	18	18	20	19.2	18	20	18	18	20	19	20-22	18	20	18	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid "	30	25	25	27	32	27.8	30	28	30	30	30	29.5	22-24	25	25	30	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality.. "	6-18	9 20	18	6-10	18	.....	10	8	6-17	7	8	.....	10	8-25	12	10
12-Fish, salt, herrings.... "	30	30	.....	.....	35	.....	30-40	30	35	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20-25	18	18	20	18	19.3	22	20	22	20	23	21.3	25	12-25	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.. "	20-22	20	20	20	20	20.2	20	20	22	22	22	21.5	23-25	20	20	18	
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	30	25	30	35	30	30	28	30	35	30	30	31.3	35	30	30	28	
16-Eggs, packed..... "	28	.....	25	32	.....	28.3	.....	32	22	.....	.....	27	.....	25	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	7	7	9	7	8	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	7	8	7	
18-Butter, dairy solids...lb.	36	30	28	35	30	31.8	24	25	30	25	30	27.5	32	32	32	30	
19- " creamery prints "	40	35	35	38	35	36.6	31	30	32	34	35	32.8	35	34	37	32	
20-Cheese, old..... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	22	.....	25	25	22	24	25	30	25	24
21-Cheese, new..... "	27	24	22	25	.....	24.5	20	24	22	22	22	22.5	20	25	25	.....
22-Bread, plain white.... "	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4	6	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	4 1/2-4 1/2	5	3.8	
23-Flour, family..... "	4-4.4	4.4	4.2	4	4.4	4.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	4	3.6	4.1	5	4.4	4 1/2-4 1/2	3.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard.. "	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	5	4	5	4.6	5	5	5	5	
25-Rice, medium..... "	6	6	8	7	6	6.6	6	6	7	6	7	6.5	6-7	5	6	6	
26-Rice, Patna..... "	8-10	7	8	10	8	8.4	8	7	10	10	9	9	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	12	10	12	12	10	11.2	15	10	10	12	12	11	5	12	10	10	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	13	15	13	12	15	13.6	14	12	12	12	14	12.5	12	12	10	10	
29-Peas, canned 2's..... "	12	12	10	10	12	11.2	10	10	12	10	12	11	12	10	10	10	
30-Corn, canned 2 s..... "	12	12	10	12	12	11.6	10	10	10	10	12	10.5	12	10	10	10	
31-Beans, common...lb.	10	10	9	10	9-10	9.7	8	10	11	10	10	10.3	7	10	10	9	
32-Apples, evaporated... "	12	13	14	15	12	13.2	10	13	14	13	13	13.3	13	12.5	12.5	12	
33-Prunes, medium..... "	14-18	13	14	13	12	13.6	12	12	14	12	15	13.3	12	15	12.5	12	
34-Sugar, granulated.... "	10	9.5	9.1	10	8.7	9.4	9	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.1	9	9	9.1	8	
35-Sugar, yellow..... "	9	8.3	8.3	9	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.2	8	8.6	8.3	7.5	
36-Tea, black, medium.... "	40	40	40	40	35	39	35	40	45	40	40	41.3	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium.... "	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium..... "	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1 1/2 bu., 90 lbs.....	\$2.25	\$1.90	\$1.05	\$2.00	\$1.75	1.79	\$0.80	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	1.813	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.95	\$1.20	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.113	.16	.15	.10	.10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.11	.10	.08	.09	.08	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	8.50	.....	8.50	9.75	8.00	8.688	10.25 10.35	.....	9.75	10.50	9.25	9.833	8.50	7.50	8.00	8.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs...	3.50	3.75	5.00	6.50	5.25	4.80	5.95- 6.05	5.90	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.288	6.50	5.00	6.00	5.25	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	5.20	4.00	5.75	8.00- 9.00	7.00	.....	7.083	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	3.25	3.563	5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.20	.18	.20	.195	.20	.20	.20	.18	
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00- 18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	8.00- 10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month....	4.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	7.00- 8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00

a. Millwood. *Erroneously quoted since January at 20c per lb.

CONSUMPTION. CANADA. DURING JULY, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Berlin	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	25	26	24	23.7	30	28	25	20	28	30-32	30-35	28	23	28	28	23	30-32	25	1
20	25	20-24	23	22.5	24	25	20-22	18	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	25	25	20	25-27	23	2
16	18	16-20	21	20.4	24	20-25	20	18	20	24	22-24	22	22	22	22	18	25	20	3
15	16	15-18	18	16.9	18	18-20	18	15	18	18-20	19-19	18	17	20	18	15	19-20	18-20	4
15	17	15	20	17.1	19	12-14	12-15	15	18	18-20	22-24	23	19-20	25	18	15	22-24	22-25	5
18	25	.....	20	20.3	23	25	23-25	20	25	20	30-32	28	20	30	25	22	22-25	.....	6
19	22	22	22	20.5	21	25	25	20	25	22	22-24	28	25	25	25	18	27	23-24	7
19	20	27	20	21	23	25	20-25	20	25	25-28	24-27	28	27	27	28	20	27	23-24	8
18	20	20-22	20	19.5	21	18	20	.....	20	.....	18-19	20	18	16-17	25	18	22	.....	9
25	25	28	27	26	27	28-32	22-25	34	29	30	28-32	32	28	28-30	28	23	27	30	10
6-15	8-12	7	10-20	.....	8	12-20	12.5	13	15	12	12-14	18	15-20	18	16-17	18	17	15-16	11
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	12
20	22	15	22	20.3	25	15-25	15-25	20	20	25	12	20	18-20	15	25	25	18	25	13
18	20	20	20-22	20.1	21	20	18	20	22	22	20	22	20	20	22	20-22	20	20	14
28	30	32	28	30.1	27	32	25-30	30	30	28	34	35	32	35	30	28	28	30	15
.....	28	.....	25	26	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	16
7	7	9	7-8	7.8	8	7	8	7	7	8	9-10	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	17
.....	30	30	32	31.1	28	32	25-30	30	30	25	27-30	35	28	30	30	28-30	28	30	18
33	32	35	34	38	35	34-36	30-35	32	33	30	32	36	33	32	34	32	32	34	19
20	25	25	22	24.5	25	22-24	24	24	25	25	25	30	28	26	25	25	27	25	20
.....	20	22	18	21.6	22	22	.....	.....	22	22	20	25	20	23	25	20	25	25	21
3.3	3.3	4.7-6	4	4.1	4.3-4.7	3.3-4	3.6	4	4	4.6	4-4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4	4	4.7	4.7	22
3.4	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4	3.4-4	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	23
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	4	4	5	5	3.6	3.6	5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	5	5	24
8	6	7	6	6.3	6	5	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	25
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	26
10	12	10	10-12	10	10	10	9	15	12.5	8.3	11	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	10	13	13	27
10	12	10	12	11	12.5	10-13	10	10	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	13	13	12.5	8-10	13	12.5	28
10	10	8.3	10	10.4	10	8-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8-10	10	10	29
10	10	8.3	10	10.4	10	8-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8-10	10	10	30
9	8	9	8	8.8	9	10	8	10	10	10	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	31
15	15	15	10	13.1	12.5	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	12	32
13	15	12.5	10	12.8	12.5	15	10-12	12.5	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	11	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5	33
9	8.1	9	8.3	8.8	9.5	10	8.3	9	10	10	9.1	10	10	9.1	10	10	10	10	34
8.5	8	9	7.7	8.2	9	9.1	7.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	35
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	45	35	40	40	36
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-45	40	40	37
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	45	40	30	38
						1.20-													
\$2.10	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$1.90	1.889	\$1.75	\$2.10	\$1.90	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$1.75	\$2.35	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$2.25	39
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.125	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	40
.10	.07	.08	.08	.084	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.07-10	.08	.10	.083	.08	.10	41
8.00	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.031	7.75	8.00	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.60	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	42
5.50	.....	6.25	5.25	5.643	5.00	.....	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	.....	5.00	.....	43
7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	9.50	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	44
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.50	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	45
.20	.20	.20	.20	.198	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	46
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	.....
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	12.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	16.00	47
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.929	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	12.00	48

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. \$New potatoes.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Per	Ontario (Continued)											Manitoba			
		Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Avera
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....	lb.	28	28	28	28	25	28	25	31	26	28	28	27.5	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak.....	"	22-25	25	25	25	23	25	22	27	22	20	20	23.5	24	25	24.
3-Beef, rib roast prime.....	"	20	18	20	22	22	23	18-20	25	18	20	20	21.2	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast.....	"	15-17	17	18	20-22	18-20	20	15-17	22	18	17.5	17.5	18.2	17		17.
5-Veal, roast, forequarter.....	"	18-20	18	20	20	22	20	18	20	20	25	25	19.8	20	19	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter	"	25	28	25		25	20	18	25	20	25	25	24.0	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham.....	"	28	25	25	23	25	30	20	25	20	22	20	23.8	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops.....	"	27-28	22	27	28	28	28	22	28	24	25	22	25.2	20	20	20.
9-Pork, salt, mess.....	"	20	18	27	28	20	18	16-17	18	22	18	18	20.0	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced.	"	30	29	30	30	30	30	30	35	25	30	30	29.2	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality.....	"	10-16	15	18	18	12½-15	20	12	15	10	12.5	12.5	12.5	15		
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....	doz.	30		30	30	20	35	20	40	30				50	40	
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....	lb.	20	25	17	20	20	28	25	19	20	15-25	15-25	20.9	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.....	"	20	20	20	22	20	22	20	20	18	20	20	20.4	18	22	20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....	doz.	28	26	31	30	27	28	28	35	35	35	35	30.6	30	27	28.5
16-Eggs, packed.....	"								28	20	30	30	28	25		25.
17-Milk, delivered.....	qt.	7	7	7	7	8	10	7	10	9	10	10	7.9	10	8.5	9.25
18-Butter, dairy solids.....	lb.	32	28	30	30	30	32	28	35	30	35	35	30.2	30	27	28.5
19-Butter, creamery prints.....	"	35	30	33	33	32	35	32	33	32	35	35	33.1	40	33	36.5
20-Cheese, old.....	"	25	25	27	28	24	28	23		28	25	25	25.6	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new.....	"	25	22	24	25	24	26	23	25	22	25	25	23.3	22		22.
22-Bread, plain white.....	"	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4	3.3	5.3	5	5	4.4	5	4	4.5
23-Flour, family.....	"	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6	4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
24-Rolled oats, standard.....	"	4.3	4.5	5	4.2	5	5	6	5	5	4.2	4.2	4.6	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium.....	"	7	5	7	8	6	7	6	8	6	10	8	6.8	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna.....	"	10	7	9	10-12½	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.1	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl.....	"	12.5	13	13	12	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	15	12.1	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....	can	13	13	13	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	15	15	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
29-Peas, canned 2's.....	"	8½-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.
30-Corn, canned 2's.....	"	8½-10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9.9	10	10	10.
31-Beans, common.....	lb.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	15	15	10.3	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated.....	"	12.5			12.5		15		15	10	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium.....	"	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated.....	"	10	10	9.5	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	10	10	9.6	9.5	10	9.75
35-Sugar, yellow.....	"	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	7.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.1
36-Tea, black, medium.....	"	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.5	35	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium.....	"	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	40-50	35-65	38.7	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium.....	"	40	40	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.4	35	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bushels, 90 lbs.	"	\$2.25	\$2.00	\$2.75	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	2.044	\$1.90	\$1.20	1.55
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	"	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.104	.10	.13	11.5
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	"	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.092	.08	.125	10.2
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	"	8.00	7.25	7.75	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	10.50	8.25	7.50	7.50	7.842	11.00	11.50	11.25
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs.	"	5.00	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00-3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.677	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	"	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.00		8.00	8.00	5.00	4.50	4.00-4.50	4.50	7.193	€7.00	€7.50	€ 7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	"	6.00	7.00		4.25	4.50	5.00	3.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.955	6.00	6.00	6.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	"	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.190	.25	.25	25.
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month.....	"	12.00	15.00	16.00-22.00	15.00-22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.56	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo.	"	8.00	10.00	12.00-8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.08	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load. e. Jackpine, tamarac, poplar, etc.

§New potatoes.

CANADA, DURING JULY, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
32	25	28	25	27.5	30	24	25	25-28	26.4	26	25-28	28	22-25	25	28	35	27.4	26.3
25	20	22	20	21.8	25	20	24	22.3	22	22	22	25	22-25	22	25	30	24.2	23.0
25	20	20	20	21.3	25	20	20	20	21.3	25	18-20	23	18-25	20	22	28	22.6	21.0
18	18	17	20	18.3	18	18	12½-15	18-20	17.2	20	17-20	18-20	15	15	20	20	18.2	17.6
25	20	16-20	20	20.8	25	22	22	20	22.3	25	16-18	22-25	22	25	25	30	23.9	19.2
35	25	28	25	28.3	28	23	28	28	26.8	30	25	30	25	28	30	35	29	23.9
25	18	22	25	22.5	23	20	22	24	22.3	25	20	25	20-22	22	25	25	23.3	22.4
25	20	23	25	23.3	25	25	25	24	24.8	25	18-22	20	20-27	25	25	30	24.1	23.4
17	18	20	20	18.8	18	20	20	.....	19.3	20	18-20	18	18	18	20	.....	18.8	19.4
35	30	25-35	35	30	25	28	28	32	28.3	30	28-35	27	32-38	30	32	28	28.9	28.7
12½-18	10-18	17.5	15	.....	15	15	12.5	15-20	.....	12.5	15	15	12.5	12½-15	10	10.15	.....	11
25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	20	20-25	25	23.1	15	25	25	.....	21.7	25	15	12.5	9	13	15	15	14.9	20.2
23	20	20	20	20.8	15	20	20	20	18.8	20	20	18	18	19	20	20	19.9	20.2
30	25	25	25	26.3	30	35	35	30	32.5	35	40	35	38	35	35	40-45	37.2	31.0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	28	30	28	32	.....	35	30.6	28	16
10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	9.6	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.5
30	30	25	30	28.8	25	30	.....	30	28.3	30	35-40	30	30	38	30	35	32.9	30.2
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	30-35	35	34.4	40	40	35	34	40	45	40-45	39.5	34.5
25	25	.....	25	25	25	24	30	30	27.3	.....	30	30	27	25	30	30	27.3	25.6
.....	.....	25	.....	25	25	22	25	30	25.5	25	30	25	25	22	30	25	27.4	23.6
5	4.2	4.2	5	4.6	5.8	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	6.3	6.3	4.4	5.5-5.7	5.7	5.5	5	5.5	4.7
3.8	3.2	3.4	4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
4.4	4.3	5	4.2	4.5	5	3.8	4.5	5	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	4	5	5	5.8	5.3	4.8
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.3	8	6.9	6	8.3	5	4	7	6	8.3	6.4	6.7
10	10	10	.....	10	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	.....	8	10	9	.....	9	9	9.0
7	8	10	6	7.8	10	7	12.5	12.5	10.5	8	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.5	10.9
15	15	15	15	15	15	13-15	15	15	14.7	15	16.7	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	14.5	12.9
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.6	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	10	12	12.5	12	10.8
12½-15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.6	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	12.4	10.8
10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	10	8.3	9	8	9	9	10	9.0	9.7
12.5	15	15	10	13.1	17.5	12.5	15	15	15	15	15	12	15	15	15	15	14.6	13.4
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12	12.5	15	15	13.6	15	12.5	12.5	11	12	12.5	12.5	12.6	13.1
10	10.5	11.1	10	10.4	10	9.5	11.1	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.5	9.7	9.1	10	10.5	10	10.0	9.6
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.1	11.1	10	9.6	10	9.5	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	10	9.4	8.8
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	40	40	35	50	40.4	39.8
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	50	43.6	41.2
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	40	40	40	50	41.1	40.1
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.75	1.50	1.00	2.50	1.69	1.15	1.00	1.30	h .90	1.09	h 1.35	h 1.15	h .83	h .65	h .90	h 1.35	h 2.25	1.21	1.757
.15	.15	.20	.15	.163	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.10	.15	.20	.25	.186	.126
.15	12.5	.15	.15	.144	.12	.10	.10	.15	.118	.10	.125	.10	.08	.10	.10	12.5	.104	.100
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.757
7.90	9.50	9.00	7.75	8.475	f	g 4.00	6.75	4.75	5.083	4.25	8.75	7.50	7.00	7.25	6.00	10.00	6.928	6.084
e 8.00	e 6.00	e 7.50	.....	7.167	f	e 4.00	5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.857
5.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	6.25	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	e 3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.063	4.838
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	33.8	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.343	22.8
25.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.16
6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.50	.....	.....
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.88	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.176

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. i. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery. \$New potatoes.

house averaged \$4.04, the same as in June, as compared with \$4.10 in July, 1915, and \$4.83 in July, 1914.

In wholesale prices the index number, including 271 commodities, based on the average prices during the decade 1890-1899, stood at 178.8, as compared with 180.6 for the previous month, 150.2 for July, 1915, and 134.6 for July, 1914. The chief decreases for the month were in fodder, cattle, beef, sheep, fresh fruits, soda, raw silks, jute, tallow, metals, and chemicals. Advances, however, occurred in grains, hog products, dairy products, vegetables, breadstuffs, woollens, cotton, flax products, leathers, implements, oils, iron beds, and newspaper. As compared with the same month in 1915 all the groups were higher except grains and fodder, and as compared with July, 1914, all the groups were higher except fish and raw furs.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workmen.

Retail Prices

Meats advanced in several localities, advances being general at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at Ottawa, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., while some lines were up at Toronto and Berlin, Ont. The high price of cattle in the early part of the month was reported as the cause of the advances. At Calgary and Vancouver meats were lower owing to large supplies. It was reported, however, that the cattle being marketed were grass fed and therefore unsuitable for the best quality of meat. At Montreal round steak and rib roast were lower in price.

Mutton was down in British Columbia cities, but was higher in some cities in the other provinces. A shortage was reported at Regina. Both fresh and salt pork were upward at Edmonton and Moosejaw, and fresh pork was higher in some eastern cities also. Bacon and lard advanced in several cities. Fresh fish also advanced.

Eggs advanced in 35 out of 60 cities, but declined at Ottawa, Saskatoon and at Fernie, and at Vancouver, B.C. Milk declined at Sorel, Que. Butter was lower in a number of cities throughout the Dominion, as a result of good pasture. Cheese was down at Westville, N.S., at Newcastle, N.B., Brockville and St. Catharines, Ont., and at Edmonton, Alta., but was up in Amherst, N.S., Sorel, Que., London and St. Thomas, Ont.

Bread was higher at Kingston, Belleville and Woodstock, Ont., and at New Westminster, B.C. Scarcity of labour was reported as a factor in the rise. Flour was higher in price at St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., and Victoria, B.C., but declined at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Lethbridge, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C. Rice and tapioca advanced in several cities.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn advanced in a number of cities, and it was reported that the crop for the pack this year would be short, also that large shipments to Europe were being made.

Sugar rose at Quebec, St. John's and St. Hyacinthe, Que., but declined at Moncton, N.B., Belleville, Ont., and at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Potatoes were lower in price in a number of cities and new supplies were coming on the market.

Anthracite coal advanced at Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Three Rivers and St. Hyacinthe, Que., Peterborough, Orillia, Niagara Falls and Owen Sound, Ont. At Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., prices were down for the summer. Soft coal advanced at Charlottetown, P.E.I., St. John, N.B., Three Rivers, Que., and Orillia, Ont. Lignite coal was also higher at Edmonton, Al-

berta. Wood was higher at Toronto, the scarcity of labour being reported as the cause. Prices were also higher in Owen Sound, Ont.

In rent no changes were reported.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba Northern wheat, No. 1, had declined to \$1.10 in June, but rose in July to \$1.25 in the last week. Unfavourable reports of crop conditions in the United States and anticipated scarcity in other countries due to smaller crops than usual were factors in the advance. Ontario winter wheat rose from 97-98c to \$1.03-1.05. Other grains were higher in sympathy with the wheat market. Western barley rose from 71c to 75c. American corn rose from 82c to 93c per bushel. Flaxseed advanced from \$1.58 to \$1.83. Ontario peas rose from \$1.70 to \$1.75-1.85. Ontario rye rose from 94-95c to 96-97c. Oats, however, were in poor demand and declined to 44½c at Winnipeg. Hay declined at Montreal to \$20 per ton and at Toronto to \$16-17. The new crop was reported to be very large. Baled straw declined to \$6-7 per ton. Bran and shorts were steady.

Animals and meats.—Western cattle had risen to high prices at Winnipeg in June for the best quality, being as high as \$9.60 per cwt. In July, however, no choice cattle were offered and good butchers were bringing only \$7.75. At Toronto, cattle declined considerably, choice steers being down from \$11.10 per cwt. to \$8.50. The demand was light during the hot weather. Dressed beef declined, hindquarters being down from \$18.00 per cwt. to \$16.00, and forequarters from \$12.50 to \$12.00 per cwt. Hogs eased off slightly at the middle of the month, but rose later to \$11.50 per cwt. Bacon and hams rose to 25c per lb. Lard declined from 17¼c to 17c. Sheep had declined in the last week in June and were slightly lower in July at \$7.00-8.25.

Dairy products. — Butter had advanced ½c per lb. the first week in July

to 30½c at Montreal, but declined ¾c the next week. In the last two weeks of the month the price rose gradually to 31½c. At Toronto, creamery solids rose 2c per lb. in the last week to 30-31c. Cheese, early in the month, was down in price owing to a lack of orders for export, but the demand improved about the middle of the month and prices rose, reaching 17¾c per lb. at the close. Fresh eggs were up to 35c per doz. at Montreal and Toronto.

Fish.—The Lunenburg catch of cod during the summer season was expected to be about the average and better prices than usual were expected as a good demand was anticipated. The supply of shore fish marketed at Halifax was reported extremely light on account of the poor weather for drying the fish during June and early in July. Later in July the weather was more favourable. The export markets were reported favourable, improvements being reported in Porto Rico. The market for salt fish was also very strong and supplies were short. The catch of spring herring and alewives was below the average. Spring mackerel were selling for \$15.50 per barrel, ex-vessel at Halifax, as compared with \$8.60 last year. Alewives were selling for \$5.00 as compared with \$3.25 per barrel last year, and herring at \$4.50 as compared with \$3.75 a year ago. The market for canned lobsters was improved by the withdrawal of the embargo in France on imports of lobsters. The pack of salmon in British Columbia was reported to be disappointing.

Fruits and vegetables. — Canadian cherries came on the market at 60-75c per basket of 11 quarts and rose to 75-90c. Red raspberries came on at 15-17c per box and declined to 13-15c. Strawberries were down to 7-12c in the first week of the month and the season closed with prices at 8-10c per box. Bananas were 25c per bunch lower at \$1.50-2.25. Lemons advanced from \$4.50 per box to \$5.00, and later in the month were again advancing. Evaporated apples were firm at 8½-9c per lb. Potatoes were steady at \$1.90-2.00 per bag for old stock at

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR JULY, 1916, JUNE, 1916, JULY, 1915,
1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS				
		July, 1914	June, 1916	July, 1915	July, 1914	July, 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	193.2	187.5	200.7	147.8	136.7
Grains, Western.....	4	173.3	163.0	183.7	136.3	125.2
Fodder.....	5	164.6	183.9	185.8	164.7	137.5
All.....	15	178.3	179.7	191.2	150.4	133.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	234.4	244.2	215.1	228.9	188.9
Hogs and Hog Products.....	6	213.6	211.2	171.9	165.6	187.5
Sheep and Mutton.....	3	208.4	215.8	185.3	175.6	151.1
Poultry.....	2	282.2	282.2	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	228.1	231.9	195.0	195.7	181.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....						
	9	160.5	154.7	141.2	131.3	138.4
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared Fish.....	6	154.8	154.8	143.6	149.5	149.8
Fresh Fish.....	3	156.8	156.8	129.4	147.8	174.6
All.....	9	155.5	155.5	137.9	148.9	159.7
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh Fruits, native.....	3	113.4†	165.9§	99.7†	109.4†	135.2†
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	114.2	120.3	101.0	87.2	102.2
Dried fruits.....	4	163.9	163.2	125.5	121.7	108.4
Fresh vegetables.....	3	359.8	303.0	154.8	243.5	150.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	111.4	109.7	78.5	97.7	110.5
All.....	16	172.0	188.6	103.5	131.2	120.4
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	155.9	153.4	153.5	125.1	125.0
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	121.5	105.2	115.4
Sugar, etc.....	6	169.5	169.2	140.0	102.8	114.7
Condiments.....	5	141.7	145.9	121.7	104.6	99.6
All.....	25	151.6	151.4	138.8	112.7	115.5
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	231.9	217.3	187.8	144.0	135.8
Cottons.....	4	159.5	155.9	127.9	145.0	146.1
Silks.....	3	104.8	108.8	85.9	93.5	89.0
Jutes.....	2	293.3	299.7	245.8	212.1	204.1
Flax products.....	4	219.8	213.1	163.5	111.6	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	132.5	132.5	107.0	102.3	104.7
All.....	20	192.1	187.7†	153.4	132.8	130.2
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	306.4	313.7	188.8	209.1	185.9
Leather.....	4	202.8	192.4	175.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	198.3	198.3	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	239.2	238.1	176.3	173.6	165.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and Steel.....	11	142.8	142.8	107.6	101.8	103.0
Other metals.....	12	233.5	251.4	239.7	115.4	130.1
Implements.....	10	139.5	138.9	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	174.8	181.1	156.4	108.4	114.1
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	146.9	146.3	117.0	121.1	130.1
Lighting.....	4	92.4	94.7	90.0	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	125.1	125.4	106.2	109.0	114.9
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	168.1	168.1	174.1	183.2	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	154.3	154.6	120.3	110.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	188.3	186.6	162.1	140.6	143.7
All.....	48	172.1	171.5	148.2	140.6	142.2
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	146.6	145.9	145.9	146.6	146.6
Crockery and Glassware.....	4	189.2	189.2	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	146.7	145.1	138.7	128.8	126.2
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....						
	16	237.3	261.1	174.2	111.6	112.8
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	292.3	310.3	144.0	235.0	302.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	140.5	140.5	134.7	128.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	142.1	141.6	116.3	106.2	112.8
All.....	17	176.5	180.9	129.3	138.2	164.9
All commodities.....	262*	178.8	180.6	150.2	134.6	135.1

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. †Cherries, raspberries and strawberries. §Strawberries. ‡Corrected.

Toronto and Montreal. Beans advanced to \$5.00 per bushel. Onions and turnips were off the market. Canned vegetables advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen, corn and peas being up to \$1.00 per dozen and tomatoes \$1.20.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour was steady during the month, but toward the end was rising in sympathy with the advancing wheat markets. Some grades of winter wheat flour, however, had risen 10c to 20c per barrel early in the month. Oatmeal advanced to \$3.25 per bag of 98 lbs., and rolled oats to \$2.95 per bag of 90 lbs. Yellow sugar rose to \$7.91 per cwt. at Toronto. Later in the month, however, both granulated and yellow sugar declined 20c per 100 lbs. Glucose rose 10c per cwt. in sympathy with corn. Salt was higher again, fine salt being up from 95c to 99c per barrel and table salt from \$2.43 to \$2.52. Baking soda declined 10c per cwt.

Textiles.—Ontario washed wool rose from 41-45c in June to 47-52c, and unwashed wool rose 4c to 34-37c per lb. A line of woollen underwear advanced 75c per dozen garments. Raw cotton was slightly higher than in June. Coloured cottons and prints averaged slightly higher. Raw silk, both Italian and Japanese, was slightly lower. Jute and hessians were easier. Flax products were up again, sewing twine and linen rope rising 2c per lb.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides were steady, but tallow declined to 8c per lb. Leather had advanced again, sole leathers being up to 50-60c per lb. Some lines of leather were also becoming very scarce, so that certain lines of boots and shoes were being discontinued.

Metals and implements.—Iron and steel markets were steady, but some lines of manufactured goods were still advancing owing to high cost of raw material. In other metals many decreases occurred. Aluminium declined 1c per lb. Antimony was down from 35c to 25c per lb. Copper was down 4c at $28\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Lead was $\frac{1}{4}$ c easier at 9c. Silver averaged 1c per ounce lower. Spelter declined from 15c to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c per

lb. Tin was down 4c to 42c-43c per lb. Quicksilver, however, recovered part of the decline in June and stood at \$80-83 per flask. Axes rose to \$10.00 per dozen.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton at Montreal. Connellsville coke was slightly higher at \$2.75 per ton at the ovens. Calcium carbide declined \$5.00 per ton.

Building materials.—In the lumber market there was a good demand for stock for shell boxes. Hard woods were reported quiet but firm. Some shortage was reported in basswood. The demand from farmers in Ontario for building was reported to be less than expected. The lumber market in Montreal was quiet. Exports to United States were only moderate. The demand for lumber for export to England was less, although freight rates had declined considerably. Lead pipe declined 1c per lb. to 13c. Sash cord was higher at 35c per lb. Heavy hinges advanced to \$2.64 per dozen pairs, size 8 in. Copper wire was 3c lower at 30c per lb. Iron wire was higher at \$4.25 per cwt. Galvanized barbed wire fencing was down to \$4.50 per cwt. Linseed oil was firmer at 79-84c for boiled. Shellac was higher at \$2.15 per gallon.

Drugs and chemicals.—Several lines of chemicals showed downward tendencies. Alum declined from \$6.50 to \$6.40 per cwt. Bleaching powder was down $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. to 7c. Soda ash fell from 4c per lb. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c. Carbolic acid was down to \$1.25 per lb. in bottles.

Miscellaneous.—In raw furs, mink advanced, but skunk declined. Hops were slightly easier. Newsprint paper rose to \$2.50 per cwt. Sulphite pulp rose to \$150 per ton. Raw rubber was slightly firmer at 59c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries.

In the United Kingdom the retail prices of foods on July 1 were only slightly higher than a month before, there being a net decrease apart from potatoes, which rose 30 per cent. Flour

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	26 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	46 foods and groceries 80 towns	13 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.	86.984						113	991		91
1911.	7.188						115	933	109	90
1912.	7.439		1009			100	119	1017	108	96
1913.	7.437		928				114	1037	114	98
1914.	7.731		942				116	1098	115	101
1915.	7.886		1129				142		135	100
January, 1914.	7.729		916a			95.7			113	101
April.	7.635					96.2	113c		111	85
July.	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100
October.	7.998	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	103
January, 1915.	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1199	123	101
February.	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	124	99
March.	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	96
April.	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.	7.843	128	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.	7.797	132½	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	100
September.	7.736	135	1354	196.4	173.4		147	1213	140	100
October.	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1176	140	103
November.	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148	1234	143	105
December.	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150	1213	152	106
1916.										
January.	8.282	145	1319		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	106
February.	8.404	147	1383		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162	104
March.	8.360	148	1374	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168	105
April.	8.342	149	1333	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	107
May.	8.373	155		228.1	216.0	126.2		1269	185	107
June.	8.513	159							197	
July.	8.457	161								

a. January-March, 1914. b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA	
	Department of Labour	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8869	91.41	44.2		894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	93.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	181.008	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1090
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1807	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8539	124.96	64.0		1604
Jan. 1914.	138.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1685
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1225
Jan. 1915.	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6621	125.662	68.0	1392	1199
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
May.....	147.4	151.2	107.2	152.65	9.7973	126.649	68.3	1484	1453
June.....	149.4	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1624	1534
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
August.....	151.5	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1635
September.....	150.3	151.6	107.8	138.04	9.8224	124.694	58.5	1602	1514
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.8774	126.093	60.0	1605	1494
November.....	158.7	159.1	113.1	145.87	10.3768	130.457	60.6	1690	1328
December.....	161.1	165.1	118.4	149.11	10.6473	132.146	62.1	1763	1229
Jan. 1916.	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	11.1415	142.200	65.6	1677	1294
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.200	68.2	1706	1316
March.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1869	
May.....	180.9	199.0	135.4	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3		
June.....	180.6	191.5	130.8	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8		
July.....	178.8				11.5294	145.142	71.9		

a. July of each year. b. Foods.

and bread were about 5 per cent lower, but eggs were up 15 per cent on the average.

In wholesale prices a decline was shown by the Sauerbeck index number, continued by the *Statist*, the first notable decline since the beginning of the war. The greatest fall was in foodstuffs, particularly in meats, but was fairly general except in textiles, which advanced. The fall in wheat and flour was pronounced. The declines were reported to be due mainly to the favourable progress of the war, which induced holders of goods to sell them as protection of stocks for future needs would appear to be less necessary.

The index number of the Economist was also much lower at the end of June than a month earlier, all groups being lower, with the greatest decreases in the principal foodstuffs and minerals.

In Australia the index number of retail prices for foods and groceries in 30 towns declined for April and the index number of wholesale prices of New South Wales produce averaged the same in April as in March, pastoral products being slightly lower and metal products higher.

In New Zealand prices of foods and groceries in May were slightly higher than in April, groceries being lower, but meat and dairy produce up.

In Germany, prices in Berlin were reported on in the British Labour Gazette as follows:

A slight fall (1.7 per cent) was registered in the general level of retail food prices in Berlin during May, according to the returns published in the Prussian official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz*. As a result, the percentage rise since July, 1914, stood at 116.0 in May, as against 119.8 in April. In calculating these percentages allowance is made for the relative importance of the various articles of food in working-class consumption.

The most noteworthy change since April was in the price of beef, for which there came into operation for the first time in May maximum retail prices fixed at a level well below that previously obtaining in the uncontrolled retail trade. On the other hand, meat was so scarce in Berlin in May that a system of rationing was put into force similar to that already in operation as regards bread, flour, butter, sugar and potatoes. According to the *Vossische Zeitung* of May 21 the weekly ration per person had just been fixed at a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fresh meat or fresh fat, or of both combined.

In Austria retail food prices in Vienna, as published in the official journal *Warenpreisberichte*, were higher in May than in April, the chief increases being in margarine, pork, eggs, potatoes.

In Italy out of the seven commodities included in the index number, bread, flour, beef and milk were lower in April than in March, but bacon and table oil were higher, while macaroni was unchanged.

In the United States at the middle of April retail prices of 15 foods were slightly higher than in March, increases appearing in meats, butter, onions, and sugar, while eggs, cheese and potatoes were lower. In wholesale prices in the United States important decreases appeared in all the published index numbers for July, the greatest decreases appearing in metals and chemicals, but foods were also lower.

INVESTIGATION INTO PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD BY THE NEW ZEALAND BOARD OF TRADE UNDER THE COST OF LIVING ACT, 1915.

UNDER the provisions of the "Cost of Living Act, 1915," to establish a Board of Trade and to make provisions for the regulation of trade, the first investigation made by the Board was into "*the prices of wheat, bran, pollard, flour and bread for two years before the outbreak of the war, the fluctuations of*

prices subsequently, and the reasons for fluctuations, present prices and the reasonableness of the present prices."

Under the Act the Board of Trade consists of the Minister of Industries and Commerce, who is President, and three appointed members. The Secretary and other officers of the Board are appointed by the Public Service Commissioner.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Trade is empowered:

- (a) To investigate and report to the Governor upon any case in which it is alleged that there has been an infringement of any of the provisions of the Commercial Trusts Act, 1910;
- (b) To inquire into and report to the Governor upon matters affecting the cost of living, or upon any other question referred to it by the Governor relating to the supply, demand or price of commodities;
- (c) To inquire into and report to the Governor upon any complaint that the price of any class of goods is unreasonably high;
- (d) To consider, inquire into and report upon any question relating to the trade, commerce or business of New Zealand which may be referred to it by the Governor;
- (e) To institute inquiries in reference to markets for goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand, to report the result of such inquiries to the Governor, and to make recommendations to the Governor in regard to trade with other countries;
- (f) To make recommendations to the Governor for legislation in relation to matters referred to it for consideration; and
- (g) Generally to advise the Governor as to how the trade, industries and commerce of New Zealand can be best encouraged, developed and protected.

The Commercial Trusts Act, 1910, which forbade trusts, combines, associations, etc., for the purpose of affecting the supply, demand or prices of or restraining trade in agricultural implements, coal, petroleum or other mineral oil, tobacco, and also meat, fish, sugar, flour and milling products, was amended by substituting any article of food for these last. The Governor in Council was also empowered to make regulations authorizing and controlling borough councils in the carrying on of business in milk, cold storage, fish trawling, bakeries and brickmaking.

For the purpose of conducting any inquiry the Board was empowered to delegate its powers or functions to one or more members or to any fit person or persons with the approval of the Governor in Council. It was also invested with the powers of a Commission of Inquiry.

The investigation into prices of flour, bread, etc., was conducted by the appointed members of the Commission, who held ten sittings *in camera* owing to the

highly confidential nature of the matters considered, and examined 39 witnesses on oath. Statistics were obtained as to prices in New Zealand and abroad. Attention was concentrated on Canterbury as the chief market and on the west coast of the south island and Nelson.

It was found that the price of wheat was advancing somewhat before the war, but then rose steeply until April, 1915, when it reached 7s. 2d. per bushel, as compared with 3s. 7d.-3s. 8d. for some months before the war. The prices of bran and pollard were found to depend entirely on the demand for feed. The price of bread in Christchurch rose from 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf to 7d. in April, 1914, and reached 7½d. in September. In January, 1915, the price reached 8½d., and in March, 10d. By September gradual declines brought the price to 8½d., where it remained until the investigation began in March, 1916.

Evidence was taken as to the cost of producing bread and for delivery and other expenses. It was found on the average that 670 4lb. loaves could be made from 2,000 lbs. of flour. The following tables show the cost of milling a ton of flour and of making this into bread. At 8½d. per loaf only a reasonable profit was believed to be made.

"Taking as the basis of calculation 46 bushels of wheat to a ton of flour, the cost of a ton of flour will work out as follows:

	£	s.	d.
46 bushels at 4s. 10d.....	11	2	4
Cost of manufacture*.....	1	7	6
Railage to f. o. b.....	0	3	7½
Commission and discount as on selling price of £13.....	0	13	0
	£13	6	5½
Less allowance for offal at mill.....	1	7	8
	£11	18	9½

"Interest on capital has not been included in the above calculation, and no allowance has been made for bad debts.

"The above shows a profit to the miller of £1 1s. 2½d. per ton. If 48 bushels is taken as the basis the profit would amount to 9s. 8d. less.

"Turning now to the manufacture of the flour into bread, and taking the conditions in Christchurch as a standard, we find the cost to be as follows:

*Includes wages, sacks, power, depreciation, interest on stocks, management and clerical, rates and taxes, and other charges.

	£	s.	d.
Flour.....	12	13	6
Potatoes.....	0	8	0
Yeast.....	0	3	6
Salt.....	0	2	0
Improvers.....	0	5	0
Firing.....	0	12	6
Lighting.....	0	1	6
Power.....	0	1	0
Depreciation.....	0	5	0
Rent.....	0	10	0
Wages.....	2	10	0
Stationery and rates.....	0	1	6
Insurance.....	0	1	6
Incidental.....	0	2	6
	£17	17	6
Delivery.....	4	2	6
	£22	0	0

"On the outbreak of the war, however, world prices soared rapidly, due to five main causes:

- (a) There was an immediate rise in freights between wheat-exporting countries and England, due mainly to increased war risks and the withdrawal of tonnage from mercantile to war purposes.
- (b) There was an obstruction of supplies not only in the zone of conflict but in Eastern Europe, due to the closing of the Dardanelles.
- (c) The shortage of supplies mentioned above was now generally known, the amount of the world shortage being at least 10 per cent in comparison with the year immediately preceding.
- (d) There was an actual destruction of growing supplies in both France and Poland by the invading Germans.
- (e) Lastly, the psychological factor—the fear of famine prices—caused somewhat of a panic in the chief wheat markets.

"In normal times increase of price of a commodity induces economy in its use and automatically attracts further supplies, and thereby tends to provide its own remedy. In the case of flour, however, where consumption varies little, notwithstanding price, these considerations do not apply. In the abnormal and unprecedented conditions prevailing from August to December, 1914, a serious crisis would probably have occurred if the distribution of available stocks had been left to the ordinary working of the law of supply and demand. No doubt a little economy in consumption was practised, and the high price of wheat proved a sufficient inducement to farmers to increase the acreage under wheat cultivation, but long before these factors could have affected the situation the poorer classes would have been faced with prices beyond their ability to pay. What undoubtedly steadied the market was the Government purchase of Canadian and Australian wheat, as it acted immediately on what we termed the psychological factor, and lessened, if it did not entirely end, the demand due to 'panic' orders.

"In considering the question of reasonableness of the prices prevailing to-day for wheat we have come to the conclusion that although substantially higher than pre-war prices, they are no higher than prices at which foreign wheat could be landed in New Zealand, and in this sense they are reasonable. We have come to the conclusion from the evidence before

us that no proportion of the prices of flour and bread is attributable to the existence of definitely constituted 'rings' or close corporations among either millers or master bakers, but there are evidently opportunities of conference among these chiefly concerned which do in effect commonly lead to concerted action with respect to prices. For the purposes of comparison, the Board had hoped to append a statement showing the wholesale prices of the commodities dealt with in the report not only in New Zealand, but in London, the Dominion of Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia. Owing, however, to the lack of statistical information in New Zealand, the Board has not been able to obtain the complete information. The data will, however, be collected and published later.

"The millers in Christchurch comprising those selling through the New Zealand Flour and Produce Company (Limited) and the other local millers are, owing to lack of outside competition, able to obtain from 10s. to £1 per ton more in the Christchurch market than they can obtain in markets supplied by sea carriage where the price is fixed in competition with mills in other parts of the Dominion. The difference in the cost of flour in Christchurch and f.o.b. Timaru and Lyttelton—namely, from 10s. to £1 per ton,—appears to be unwarranted."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"The impression left upon our minds by the evidence and information before us is that the distribution of the food-supply of the Dominion cannot safely be left in a time of crisis to the working of an unregulated system of supply and demand; and we consider that the situation as regards prices of flour and by-products of wheat should be closely and continuously watched with the aid of returns that should be periodically furnished through the Government statistician to the Board of Trade. We therefore recommend that it be enacted that millers and recognized dealers in grain should be registered with the Board of Trade, and should furnish from week to week quantities of wheat purchased and prices paid. Appropriate penalties should be provided for omitting to furnish, or furnishing false returns. It would be the duty of the Board, in conjunction with the Government statistician, to collate the information thus supplied, and weekly to publish an official quotation of the actual market prices. At present the leading newspapers publish weekly quotations, and we are in possession of evidence that the publication of unreliable information by speculators has on occasions artificially raised the price of wheat to genuine dealers, and detrimentally affected the industry generally. We further recommend that the threshing mill proprietors be required to register with the Board of Trade, and send weekly returns of quantities of grain threshed to the Government statistician. Appropriate penalties should be provided for failure to comply.

"We have considered the question whether the fixation of maximum prices by legal enactment for wheat, flour and bread, or by the method of 'recommended prices,' which was adopted in England shortly after the outbreak of the war, would be best suited to the conditions prevalent in New Zealand. There are difficulties to be encountered under either system, but on the whole we prefer the latter method, and suggest that the following table should be the recommended prices, subject to alterations by the Board of Trade as may be required by changing conditions from time to time:

Wheat (delivered at Mill)			Flour (f. o. b.)		Bread (Cash over Counter)
	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	d.
At.. .. .	3 9		9	10 0	6
"	3 9	to 4 0	10	0 0	6
"	4 0	" 4 3	10	10 0	6
"	4 3	" 4 6	11	5 0	6½
"	4 6	" 4 9	11	15 0	6½
"	4 9	" 5 0	12	5 0	6½
"	5 0	" 5 3	13	0 0	7

"As pointed out, the majority of master bakers discourage over-the-counter sales of bread by charging the customer who purchases his requirements in the shop the same price as for delivery. We recommend that a relative over-the-counter price be made compulsory. This provision should apply to the four main centres and the secondary towns."

An appendix to the report covers the results of the investigation carried further in other parts of the Dominion. It was found that in these parts automatic baking was more fully developed and if automatic establishments were run full time it would enable a reduction in the price of bread to be made.

"The price of flour manufactured in the Auckland Province is fixed in keen competition with flour from the southern mills, and consequently nothing in the nature of a ring or combine exists.

"The price of bread is governed by the price of flour, but, as the figures given in a subsequent paragraph will show, did not rise during the early part of 1915 proportionately as high as flour. Two explanations were offered in evidence.

- (a) Bakers feared the result of public opinion on their business if bread were retailed at a higher figure than 5d. per 2 lb. loaf.
- (b) It was thought that the high price of flour was only temporary.

"Flour, however, remained at a high price during the first eight months of the year, and we are satisfied that during this period the bakers lost money. When flour commenced to fall in price in August, 1915, bread was not immediately reduced in sympathy. No reduction took place until November, when a drop of ½d. per a lb. loaf (delivered) occurred in Auckland City, but not in the outlying districts.

"As flour is considerably lower now than it was from February to September, 1915, a drop in the price of bread should follow in the towns outside Auckland. In fact, during our visit to Thames the bakers voluntarily agreed to bring thier prices into line with the prices prevailing in Auckland, and we are of the opinion that in the country districts the same price should be charged as in the city, as cheaper rents, horse-feed, etc., would counterbalance railway freights on flour.

"In all the towns visited there are associations of bakers who fix retail prices; but no compulsion appears to be used to ensure that the arranged price should be adhered to. There is nothing to prevent any one who thinks that undue profits are being made from commencing business on his own account. In Auckland City a number of firms are outside the association and sell at a lower price than the association. These firms, from the evidence submitted, appear to be generally short-lived."

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, JULY, 1916

SIX fair wage contracts were received by the Department of Labour for insertion in the *Labour Gazette*, four of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and two by the Department of Railways and Canals. Two of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained fair wage schedules and the other four contained the fair wage clause providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post

Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Backfilling and retaining wall, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, The Maritime Dredging & Construction Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 15, 1916. Schedule of prices.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	\$ 3.50 per day of 8 hours
Carpenters.....	3.00 " 8 "
Blacksmith.....	2.50 " 9 "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	1.80 " 9 "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c. per hr., 9 hours per day.
Driver with 1 horse and cart..	3.00 per day of 9 hours
Driver with 2 horses & wagon	5.00 " 9 "
Dredge captain.....	150.00 pr. m'th. & board
First dredge engineer.....	150.00 " "
Dredge fireman.....	60.00 " "
Tug captain.....	110.00 " "
Tug engineer.....	85.00 " "
Tug fireman.....	50.00 " "
Scow and deckhands.....	55.00 " "
Dredge craneman.....	106.00 " "
Cook (male).....	40.00 " "

Building for riding school for Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.—Name of contractor, Kingston Construction Company, Limited, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 24, 1916. Amount, \$29,000, and for additional concrete \$8 per cubic yard and for additional facing stone \$10 per cubic yard.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than:
Stonecutters.....	50c. per hour, 8 hrs. pr. day
Masons.....	50c. " 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	50c. " 8 " "
Plasterers.....	50c. " 8 " "
Concrete finishers.....	45c. " 8 " "
Carpenters.....	37½c. " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	37½c. " 8 " "
Metal lathers.....	37½c. " 8 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	37½c. " 8 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	37½c. " 8 " "
Electricians.....	35c. " 8 " "
Builders' labourers.....	28c. " 8 " "
Common labourers.....	25c. " 9 " "
Man, horse and cart.....	\$3.50 per day of 9 hours
Man, two horses and wagon..	5.00 " 9 "

Fair Wages Clauses

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Boarding house on forest nursery station, Sutherland, Sask. Name of contractor, R. B. McLeod and R. B. Arrand, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, June 24, 1916. Amount, \$3,665.

Dredging the channel, Grand River, Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractor, Great Lakes Dredging Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, July 20, 1916. Contract

price: Class "B," 12 cents per cu. yd. (*in situ*).

The said contractors further agree and bind themselves to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rates of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of a branch line of railway from a point on its line as located, situated near the Spirit River Settlement, to and through the Grande Prairie Land District, Alberta; not exceeding 60 miles. Railway company, The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company. Date of subsidy agreement, July 12, 1916. Amount of subsidy, \$384,000.

General Clauses.

Manufacture and erection of the steel superstructure and the timber floor of the Kettle Rapids Bridge, situated on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway at

the crossing of the Nelson River, three hundred and thirty-two miles from Le Pas, in the Province of Manitoba. Name of contractor, The Canadian Bridge Company, Limited, of Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, July 14, 1916. Amount, schedule rates.

General Clauses.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of June, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 874.56
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	91.47
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,711.77
Repairing post office scales.....	34.85
Supplying mail bags.....	1,844.94
Repairing mail bags.....	2,247.98
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	713.75
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	30.75
Repairing railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and steel portable letter boxes....	54.65
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	17.55
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	442.50

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1916

IN the accompanying statistical table detailed information is presented relating to changes in rates of wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour during the second quarter of 1915. In this period there were in all 46 changes, affecting over 18,800 employees, all of whom received increases in wages. About 60 employees were also granted a reduction in hours. The number of changes was 28 more than in the first quarter of the present year and 31 more than in the second quarter of 1915. The number of employees affected was about 7,000 more than in the previous quarter, and about 13,600 more than in the corresponding period of 1915.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected by changes which took place in the different trades and industries:

Trade or Industry.	No. of Changes.	No. of Employees affected.
Lumbering.....	1	40
Mining.....	5	10,980
Building trades.....	7	835
Metal trades.....	5	4,154
Clothing trades.....	1	317
Food and tobacco preparation....	1	375
Printing trades.....	2	300
Leather trades.....	1	...
Street railway employees.....	6	256
Railway service.....	8	992
General transport.....	5	415
Civic employees.....	1	24
Miscellaneous trades.....	2	7
Unskilled labour.....	1	17
Total.....	46	18,812

Changes in Industries and Trades

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours according to the industry affected:

Lumbering.—Forty deal carriers at Newcastle, N.B., received an advance from \$2 to \$2.25 per day.

Mining.—On May 1 the Cobalt Mine Managers' Association voluntarily increased the wages of all underground workers by 25 cents a shift, and in addition declared they would give a bonus of 25 cents a shift to both underground and surface men, when the price of silver averages over 70 cents per oz. for the previous month. About 1,200 men were affected by the change.

On May 1 an increase of 5 cents per day was granted by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to 480 coal miners at Sydney Mines, N.S., and on June 1 a further increase of from 5 to 10 per cent was granted by the same company to 1,600 coal miners and pier men, including those who had received the 5 per cent increase on May 1.

On May 15 an advance of 20 and 25 cents per day and 8 per cent on tonnage or yardage was granted to 1,000 coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., by the Acadia Coal Company, in accordance with the findings of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

On June 1 an advance of 6 per cent was granted in the wages of the employees of the Dominion Steel Company,

which affected about 6,700 coal miners and piermen at Glace Bay, N.S.

Building trades.—On June 1, 100 bricklayers and masons at Windsor, Ont., were granted an advance from 62½ to 65 cents per hour. An increase from 35 to 40 cents per hour was granted on June 1 to 150 carpenters at Ottawa employed on Government work. On May 1, 200 carpenters at Hamilton, Ont., received an increase from 40 to 42½ cents an hour, and 130 carpenters at Niagara Falls obtained an increase from 45 to 50 cents per hour. On April 18 the wages of 45 carpenters employed by the city of Calgary were advanced from 45 to 50 cents per hour. During April 60 painters, decorators and paperhangers at Halifax, N.S., received an advance in wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, and a reduction in hours from nine to eight per day. On May 1, 150 painters, decorators and paperhangers at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an increase from 35 to 37½ cents per hour.

Metal trades.—On May 22 about 39 machine fitters and drillers at Peterborough, Ont., received an advance in wages amounting to \$2.75 per week as the result of a strike.

On May 1, 35 moulders and helpers at Brockville, Ont., received an increase of 10 per cent for piece work, representing an advance in earnings from \$20 to \$22 per week, and an advance of 25 cents per day for day work, being from \$16.50 to \$18 per week.

On May 1 the wages of 73 sheet metal workers at Hamilton, Ont., were advanced from 37½ to 40 cents per hour.

About 4,000 steel workers at Sydney, N.S., had their wages advanced 6 per cent by the Dominion Steel Company on June 1.

On June 5 seven labourers in a shrapnel factory at Dundas, Ont., received an increase of 25 cents per day, raising their weekly earnings from \$11 to \$12.38.

Clothing trades.—During April, customs tailors of 15 establishments in

Montreal were granted an increase in piece work prices, raising their wages from about \$10 to \$14 or \$15 per week. About 317 journeymen tailors benefitted by this increase.

Food and tobacco preparation.—On May 12 a general increase of 10 per cent was granted to 375 employees of a cereal and flour mill at Peterborough, Ont.

Printing trades.—As the result of a friendly conference, about 300 printers working on the six daily newspapers of Toronto were granted an increase in wages. Those working on morning papers were granted an advance from \$23 to \$24 a week, and those on evening papers from \$21 to \$22 a week. Apprentices are to receive an increase of \$1 per week every six months. The agreement is to run for one year from June 1, 1916.

A new agreement was signed between the Ottawa Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and twelve employing firms, to remain in force from April 17, 1916, to September 2, 1918. By this agreement the wages of pressmen are advanced \$2 per week, and the rates for feeders and assistants are advanced \$3 per week.

Street railway service.—On June 1 the wages of 27 motormen and conductors at Brantford, Ont., were advanced 2½ cents per hour, from 17, 19 and 20 cents per hour to 19½, 21½ and 22½ cents respectively. The change was brought about by conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

On May 1, 20 motormen, conductors and brakemen of Chatham, Ont., received an advance of 2 cents per hour in their wages.

On June 10 the wages of the employees of the Hull Electric Railway Company, at Hull, Que., were advanced on their request. Sixty motormen and conductors were advanced from a scale of 20 to 23 cents to a scale of 22 to 25 cents per hour; 20 trackmen from a rate of 18½ to 23 cents to a rate of 19 to 24

cents; 23 car repair men from a rate of 20 to 30 cents to a rate of 22 to 32 cents per hour, and 12 power house men from a rate of \$47.50 to \$57.50 to one of \$52.50 to \$62.50 per month.

On June 1 the wages of 40 motormen and conductors of Fort William, Ont., and a similar number at Port Arthur were granted an increase in wages from a scale of 24 to 32 cents to a scale of 26 to 33 cents per hour.

On April 15, 40 motormen and conductors of St. Thomas, Ont., received an advance in wages from 22 to 25 cents per hour.

Railway service.—On April 1 the wages of sectionmen on the Michigan Central lines and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines in Ontario were increased. In the case of the former company, 91 section foremen were advanced from a scale of \$62.50 to \$82.50 to a scale from \$70 to \$87.50 per month. One assistant foreman was advanced from \$72.50 to \$87.50 per month, and four from \$67.50 to \$75 per month. The wages of 585 section men were advanced from a scale of \$1.75 to \$1.80 per day to one from \$1.85 to \$1.90 per day. In the latter company, 24 section foremen earning \$67.50 and \$82.50 per month were advanced to \$72.50 and \$87.50, and the pay of 65 section men was raised from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per day.

The following changes took place at Hamilton, Ont. Eleven watchmen were advanced from \$42.50 to \$45 per month, eight gatemen from \$45 to \$50 per month, 50 porters and freight handlers from 17½ to 21 cents per hour, and 50 freight handlers, door checkers and checkers from 17 cents to 20 cents per hour, from 18 cents to 21 cents per hour, and from \$50 to \$65 per month respectively.

On April 1, 81 porters and freight handlers at London, Ont., were advanced from 18 cents to 20 cents an hour, and on the same date 22 freight handlers

at Niagara Falls, Ont., were advanced from 18½ to 20 cents per hour.

In April roundhousemen and trackmen at Truro, N.S., received an increase of 10 cents per day and 5 cents per day respectively.

General transport.—Seamen on the Pacific coast, including 100 quarter-masters, 20 winchmen, and 300 able-bodied seamen, received advances of \$5 per month. On May 8, 40 drivers of milk wagons at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an increase from \$12 to \$13 per week, with a two per cent commission on sales. Seven coal handlers at Brockville, Ont., had their wages raised from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. On April 1 the Kingston Board of Works increased their pay to teamsters from 40 cents to 50 cents per hour for man and team. These men are hired from time to time as the city does not own teams. On June 19 an increase in wages was granted by the city of Winnipeg to teamsters and drivers employed in scavenging; 25 teamsters received an advance from \$15.12 to \$17.55 per week, one teamster from \$16.50 to \$18.50 per week, and 22 drivers with one horse were advanced from \$15 to \$17 per week. Sunday attendance at the stables was also abolished except for three men each week, who received \$3 extra for Sunday work, the men taking this work in turn.

Civic employees.—The salaries of police constables at Windsor, Ont., were increased by various amounts, but they ceased to receive fees for arrests. Twenty-four men were affected by these increases.

Miscellaneous trades.—On May 31, seven theatrical stage hands at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an increase from \$16 to \$20 per week and 10 cents per hour extra for overtime.

Unskilled labour.—On May 10, 17 unskilled labourers at Peterborough, Ont., were granted an advance from 20 to 25 cents per hour.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1916.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Rate of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Logging—</i> Deal carriers...	Newcastle, N.B.	40	June, 14	Increase of 25 per day	Per day \$2.00	Per day \$2.25	Per day 10	10	25c.				Strike in one case, Negotiations in others.
<i>Mining—</i> Silver miners...	Cobalt, Ont....	1,200	May 1	Increase of 25 cents a shift, with bonus of 25 cents a shift if silver averages over 70 cents per oz. for a month.									Voluntary concession.
Coal miners...	Sydney Mines, N.S.	480	May 1	Increase of 5 cents per day.	various		10	10	5c.				On request of Union.
Coal miners and pier men.	" "	1,600	June 1	Increase of from 5 to 10 per cent.	"		10	10					" "
Coal miners...	Stellarton, N.S.	1,000	May 15	Increase of 20 and 25 cents per day and 8 per cent on tonnage or yardage.	"		10	10					Conciliation under I. D. Act negotiations.
Coal miners and pier men.	Glace Bay, N.S.	6,700	June 1	Increase of 6 per cent.	"								Request of men.
<i>Building trades—</i> Bricklayers and masons.	Windsor, Ont...	100	June 1	Increase of 2½ cents per hour....	Per hour 62½c.	65c.	Per week 44	44	2½c.				Negotiations.
Carpenters	Ottawa, Ont...	150	June 1	Increase of 5 cents per hour....	35c.	40c.	50	50	5c.				"
"	Hamilton, Ont.	200	May 1	Increase of 2½ cents per hour....	40c.	42½c.	44	44	2½c.				Request of union.
"	Niagara Falls, Ont.	130	May 1	Increase of 5 cents per hour....	45c.	50c.	44	44	5c.				Voluntary concession.
"	Calgary, Alta...	45	April 18	Increase of 5 cents per hour....	45c.	50c.	48	48	5c.				Request of men.
Painters, decorators and painters.	Halifax, N.S....	60	April	Increase of 2½ cents an hour and reduction in hours.	37½c.	40c.	Per day 9	8	2½c.			1	"
"	Hamilton, Ont.	150	May 1	Increase of 2½ cents per hour on minimum rate.	35c.	37½c.	Per week 44	44	2½c.				"

<i>Metal trades—</i> Fitters and drillers.	Peterboro, Ont.	39	May 22	Increase of \$2.75 per week.....	Per week \$13.75	Per week \$16.50	Per week 55	Per week \$2.75	Result of strike.
Moulders and helpers.	Brookville, Ont.	35	May 1	Increase of 10 per cent for piece work. Increase of 25 cents per day for day work.	\$20.00 \$16.50	\$22.00 \$18.00	.....	.....	Request of men.
Sheet metal workers.	Hamilton, Ont.	73	May 1	Increase of 2½ cents per hour....	Per hour 37½c.	40c.	.....	2½c.	Request of men.
Steel workers....	Sydney, N.S....	4,000	June 1	Increase of 6 per cent.....	various	.....	.....	.....	Voluntary concession.
Shrapnel labourers.	Dundas, Ont....	7	June 5	Increase of 25 cents per day.....	Per week \$11.00	\$12.38	55	25c.	" "
<i>Clothing trades—</i> Customs tailors	Montreal, Que..	317	April	Increase in piece work prices....	Per week \$10.00	\$14.00 to \$15.00	.....	.....	Request of union.
<i>Food and tobacco preparation—</i> Cereal and flour mill hands.	Peterboro, Ont.	375	May 12	Increase of 10 per cent.....	various	.....	59	.....	Voluntary concession.
<i>Printing trades—</i> News printers..	Toronto, Ont....	300	June 1	Increase of \$1.00 per week.....	Per week \$23.00	\$24.00	48	Per week \$1.00	Negotiations.
Pressmen.....	Ottawa, Ont....	.....	April 17	Increase of \$2.00 per week.....	\$21.00	\$22.00	48	.....	Negotiations.
Feeders and assistants.	" "	.....	"	Increase of \$3.00 per week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Leather trades—</i> Tannery workers.	Berlin, Ont.....	.....	April	Increase of \$1.00 per week.....	.....	.....	Per week \$1.00	.....	Voluntary concession.
<i>Street railway employees—</i> Motormen and conductors.	Brantford, Ont.	27	June 1	Increase of 2½ cents per hour....	Per hour 17c., 18c., 20c.	19½c., 21½c., 22½c.	.....	Per hour 2½c.	Conciliation under I. D. I. Act.
Motormen, conductors and brakemen.	Chatham, Ont..	20	May 1	Increase of 2 cents per hour	18c. 19c. 20c.	20c. 21c. 22c.	11	2c.	Request of men.
Motormen and conductors.	Hull, P.Q.....	60	June 10	Increase of 2 cents per hour.....	20c. 20c. 23c.	22c. 24c. 25c.	Per day 10 to 23c.	01 2c.	.....

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1916.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Estimated rate of wages per week		Estimated hours of labour per week		Change in wages per head per week		Change in working hours per head per week		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
Trackmen.....	Hull, Que.....	20	"	Increase of ½ cent and 1 cent per hour.	Per hour. 18½c. to 19c.	Per hour. 19c. to	10	10	¼c. 1c.				Request of men.
Powerhouse men.	"	12	"	Increase of \$5.00 per month.....	Per month \$47.50 to	Per month \$52.50 to	8	8	Per month \$5.00				
Car repair men	"	23	"	Increase of 2 cents per hour.....	Per hour 20c. to 30c.	Per hour 22c. to 32c.	10 to	10	2c.				
Motormen and conductors.	Fort William.	40	June 1	Increase of from 2 to 3 cents per hour.	24c. to 32c.	26c. to 33c.	10	10	2c.				Voluntary concession.
" " " "	Port Arthur.	40	"	" " "	32c.								
Motormen and conductors.	St. Thomas, Ont.	14	April 15	Increase of 3 cents per hour.....	22c.	25c.	10	10	3c.				Request of men.
Railway employees													
Section foremen	M. C. R. lines, Ontario.	91	April 1	Wages increased.....	Per month \$62.50 to	Per month \$70.00 to	Per day		Per month \$5.00 to				
Assist' section foremen.....	"	1	"	Wages increased.....	\$82.50 to \$72.50	\$87.50 to \$77.50	10	10	\$7.50 to \$5.00				Voluntary concession.
" " "	"	4	"	Wages increased.....	\$67.50 to \$1.75	\$75.00 to \$1.85			Per day 10c.				
Sectionmen....	"	585	"	Wages increased.....	Per day \$1.80 to	\$1.90 to							
					Per month \$67.50 to \$82.50	\$72.50 to \$87.50			Per month \$5.00				Voluntary concession.
Section foremen	T. H. & B. lines Ontario.	24	April 1	Wages increased.....	Per month \$67.50 to \$82.50	\$72.50 to \$87.50	10	10	Per month \$5.00				Voluntary concession.

Section men . . .	" "	65		Wages increased	Per day \$1.75 Per month	\$1.90		Per day 15c. Per month	Voluntary conces- sion.
Watchmen	H a m i l t o n , Ont.	11	April 1	Increase of \$2.50 per month	\$42.50	\$45.00			Voluntary conces- sion.
Gatemen	" "	8	"	Increase of \$5.00 per month	\$45.00 Per hour	\$50.00		\$5.00 Per hour	" "
Freight handlers Door checkers	" " "	50 "	April 15 "	Increase of 3 cents per hour Increase of 3 cents per hour	17c. 18c.	20c. 21c.		3c. 3c. Per month	Request of men.
Checkers	" "	"	"	Increase of \$15.00 per month	\$50.00 Per hour	\$65.00		\$15.00 Per hour	"
P o r t e r s and freight handlers	" "	"	"	Increase of 3½ cents per hour	17½c.	21c.	Per week 60 to 70	3½c.	"
P o r t e r s and freight handlers	London, Ont.	81	April 1	Increase of 2 cents per hour	18c.	20c.	60 to 70	2c.	"
Freight handlers	Niagara Falls, Ont.	22	April 1	Increase of 1½ cents per hour	18½c.	20c.	60	1½c. Per day	"
R o u n d h o u s e men	Turo, N.S. . . . .	. . . . .	April	Increase of 10 cents per day				10c.	"
Trackmen . . . . .	" "	. . . . .	"	Increase of 5 cents per day				5c.	"
General transport Steamship hands: Quartermasters Winchmen A. B. seamen	B r i t i s h Columbia.	100 20 300	May 20 " "	Increase of \$5.00 per month " " "	Per month \$50.00 \$50.00 \$45.00	\$55.00 \$53.00 \$50.00		Per month \$5.00 \$5.00 \$5.00	Request of men.
Milk wagon dri- vers.	H a m i l t o n , Ont.	40	May 8	Increase of \$1.00 per week, with 2 per cent commission.	Per week \$12.00	\$13.00		Per week \$1.00	"
Coal handlers	Brookville, Ont.	7	May 1	Increases of 25 cents per day	Per day \$2.00	\$2.25		Per day 25c.	"
Teamsters	Kingston, Ont. . .	varies	April 1	Increase of 10 cents per hour for man and team.	\$3.60	\$4.50	Per day 9	90c.	Voluntary conces- sion.
Teamsters	Winnipeg, Man.	25	June 19	Wages increased and bonus of \$3. added for Sunday work and stables.	Per \$15.12	\$17.55		Per \$2.43	
" " Drivers	" " "	1 22	" " "	" " " "	\$16.50 \$15.00	\$18.50 \$17.00	9	\$2.00 \$2.00	Request of men

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1916.

Class of Workpeople affected.	Locality	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected	Date from which change took effect	Particulars of change	Rate of wages.		Hours of labour.		Change in wages.		Change in working hours		Manner in which change was brought about.
					Before change	After change	Before change	After change	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	
<i>Civic employees—</i>					Per month				Per month				
Chief constable.	Windsor, Ont.	1	June 1	Salaries increased but fees for stopped.	\$125.00	\$150.00			\$25.00				
Detective ser-	"	1	"		\$92.50	\$116.66			\$24.16				
Police sergeants	"	3	"		\$87.50	\$100.00			\$12.50				
Police men	"	19	"		\$80.00	\$90.00			\$10.00				
"	"	"	"		\$70.50	\$80.00			\$9.50				
"	"	"	"		\$62.50	\$70.00			\$7.50				
<i>Miscellaneous trades—</i>					Per week								
Theatrical stage hands.	Hamilton, Ont.	7	May 31	Increase of \$6.00 per week and 10 cents extra for overtime.	\$16.00	\$20.00			\$4.00				Negotiations.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>					Per hour				Per hour				
Labourers,	Peterboro, Ont.	17	May 10	Increase of 5 cents per hour.	20c.	25c.	9		25c.				Request of men.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

DURING July, 1916, industrial accidents were responsible for 74 fatalities and 415 workpeople being seriously injured. The record for the month of June was 55 killed and 357 injured, and that for July, 1915, was 64 killed and 440 injured. A comparison of the July and June records shows that there were 19 more workpeople killed and 58 more injured in July, and a comparison with July of a year ago indicates an increase of ten fatalities and a decrease of 25 in the number of workpeople injured this year.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	3	11	14
Lumbering.....	3	8	11
Mining.....	6	13	19
Railway construction & canal	2	1	3
Building Trades.....	4	27	31
Metal Trades.....	9	149	158
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	10	10
Printing and allied trades...	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	2	2
Textile.....	.....	3	3
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	2	8	10
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	18	82	100
Electric Railway Service..	3	2	5
Navigation.....	8	6	14
Miscellaneous.....	10	40	50
Public Employees.....	.....	8	8
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	3	34	37
Unskilled Labour.....	3	9	12
Total.....	74	415	489

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JULY, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Effingham, Ont.....	July 7	1	Fell from load of hay.
Farmer.....	Hanna, Alta.....	" 24	1	Run over by a disc harrow.
Farm labourer.....	Norwood, Ont.....	" 15	1	Crushed by falling whey barrel.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Ste-Anne de la Pêrade, Que.	" 4	1	Struck by flying piece of lumber.
Sawmill employee.....	Nakusp, B.C.....	" 28	1	Mangled by circular saw.
Donkey tender.....	Roche Point, B.C.....	" 18	1	Struck by a falling tree.
<i>Mines, metalliferous works and quarries—</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	July 6	1	Struck by falling box of rock.
Miner (Dom. Col. No. 1)...	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 3	1	Fall of rock.
Miner (Col. No. 15).....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 14	1	Fall of rock.
Miner (Reserve mine).....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 24	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 6	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 23	1	Crushed by runaway mine cars.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING JULY, 1916 (Cont'd)

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of fatality.
<i>Railway & Canal Construction—</i>				
Conductor.....	West Bay, N.S.....	" 13	1	Falling from and runover by construction train
Construction foreman....	(C.N.R. Tunnel) Montreal.	" 22	1	Run over by a locomotive.
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Building contractor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	By a fall.
Structural iron worker....	Donnacopa, Que.....	" 4	1	Struck by falling iron bridge girder.
Carpenter.....	St. Claude, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell from barn roof.
Painter.....	Verdun, Que.....	" 25	1	Overcome by intense heat.
<i>Metal, engineering and ship-building trades—</i>				
Metal worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 5	1	Struck by a crane.
Metal worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	1	Electrocuted.
Steel Worker.....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 6	1	By a fall.
Cartridge factory emp....	Brownsburg, Que.....	" 19	1	Accidentally shot, while acting as marker during ammunition test.
Lineman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 12	1	Electrocuted.
".....	Trail, B.C.....	" 8	1	"
".....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 14	1	"
".....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 10	1	"
".....	Quebec, Que.....	" 26	1	Fell from pole.
<i>Food, tobacco and liquor preparation—</i>				
Sugar refinery employee...	Halifax, N.S.....	" 20	1	Electrocuted.
Abattoir employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from gang-plank.
<i>Steam railway service—</i>				
Conductor.....	London, Ont.....	" 26	1	Rear-end collision.
Fireman.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 11	1	Crushed between locomotive and a car standing "foul" on siding.
Brakeman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 5	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Cornell, Ont.....	" 28	1	Fell from locomotive.
".....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 18	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	London, Ont.....	" 26	1	Rear end collision.
".....	Shelburne, N.S.....	" 31	1	Crushed between cars.
".....	Victoriaville, Que.....	" 2	1	Runover by locomotive.
Yardman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 7	1	Runover by cars.
Yardman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 28	1	Struck by a locomotive.
Car repairer.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed by a car.
Sectionman.....	Salisbury, N.B.....	" 11	1	Deraiment of hand car.
Sectionman.....	St. Andrews, Que.....	" 21	1	Crushed by falling earth.
Employee.....	M.P. 25, Mountain, S.D.....	" 2	1	Fell from and runover by train.
".....	M.P. 47, Brandon, S.D.....	" 8	1	Struck by a train.
".....	Maple Creek, Sask.....	" 12	1	Runover by a train.
".....	St. James, Man.....	" 11	1	Runover by a locomotive.
".....	Westminster, B.C.....	" 16	1	Fell from and runover by a train.
<i>Electric railway service—</i>				
Conductor.....	St. Louis de Courville, Que.	" 10	1	Fell from a car.
Conductor.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 24	1	Fell from a car.
Employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	1	Fell, attempting to board a moving car.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Canal Pilot.....	Lock 20, Welland Canal...	" 2	1	Fell through hatchway of barge.
Deckhands.....	Quyon, Que.....	" 27	4	Burned in fire which destroyed steamer.
Deckhand.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 29	1	Drowned, fell between vessel and wharf.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	1	Drowned, fell from wharf.
Dredgehand.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 8	1	Drowned, struck by a dredge cable, and knocked into the water.
<i>Miscellaneous transport—</i>				
Express driver.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 23	1	Thrown from wagon.
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	1	Overcome by intense heat.
Warehouse employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 17	1	Fell from railway car.
Night wharf clerk.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 16	1	Drowned, fell from wharf.
Longshoremen.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 12	3	Crushed by falling bags of sugar in hold of [vessel.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Drowned, fell from gang-way.
".....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 28	1	Drowned, fell from vessel.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	1	Fall.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades—</i>				
Factory employee.....	Dragon, Que.....	" 28	1	Mangled in a cotton separator.
Hotel Bell boy.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Messenger Boy.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12	1	Crushed by an elevator.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 12	1	Overcome by intense heat.
".....	Longue Pointe, Que.....	" 6	1	Crushed by falling earth as the result of cave-in trench.
".....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Runover by a wagon.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING JULY, 1916.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																															Total.			
	Falling and rolling material.	Machinery.	Fall.	Struck by flying objects.	Burned and scalded.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Falling from, run over and crushed by horse and motor driven vehicles.	Handling tools.	Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Derrailment of locomotives and cars.	Horse and motor-driven vehicles struck by electric street cars.	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses.	Nails, wire and sharp-edged objects.	Overcome by smoke and noxious fumes.	Cut by glass.	Overcome by intense heat.	Collision of locomotives and cars.	Explosions.	Injured by elevators.	Overstrained.	Injured by trucks, lorries, wheelbarrows.	Handling material.	Injured by farm machinery.	Struck protruding object passing same on cars.	Injured by appliances on locomotives and cars.	Injured by mine cars and mine machinery.	Shocked and burned by electricity.	Injured handling fire hose.	Crushed by a car door.	Septic poisoning.	Collision of vehicle with street pole.		Collision of horse and motor-driven vehicle.	Injured by whip handle.	
Agriculture	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
Lumbering	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Mining, Metaliferous Works and Quarries	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	
Railway Construction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Building Trades	18	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades	34	47	11	23	9	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	149	
Woodworking Trades	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
Printing and Allied Trades	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Clothing	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Textile	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Steam Railway Service	11	2	6	4	15	1	1	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Electric Railway Service	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Navigation	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous Transport	5	1	2	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	8	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Public and Civic Employees	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	5	12	6	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
Unskilled Labour	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	
Total	91	86	38	33	19	15	14	13	12	11	8	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	415

REVIEWS.

United States.—Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour, May 1, 1915. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole Number, 194. May, 1916. 295 pp.

This bulletin presents the union scale of wages and hours of labour prevailing on May 1, 1915, in the principal trades and occupations in 47 important industrial cities in the United States. Within these 47 cities

live approximately one-fifth of the total population, two-fifths of the urban population and one-third of the total number of persons engaged in gainful occupations (not including those in agricultural pursuits) in continental United States. The figures cover 676,571 union members. The trades and occupations covered are divided into 11 groups, as follows:

Bakery trades.
Brewery and bottling-house workmen.
Building trades.
Chauffeurs, teamsters and drivers.
Freight handlers.
Granite and stone trades.
Metal trades.
Millwork.
Printing and publishing: book and job.
Printing and publishing: newspaper.
Soft-drink establishment employees.

Table I shows for each trade and for each year for which data are available the per cent of increase in rates of wages per week on full time in 1915 as compared with each of the eight years preceding in all cities covered, taken collectively. In the bakery trades the increase in 1915 was 1 per cent as compared with 1914, and 3 per cent as compared with 1913. In the brewery and bottling-house trades there was no change in 1915 as compared with 1914 for coopers, elevator men and packers (bottle beer). The per cent increase for 1915 as compared with 1914 for other workmen of this group ranged from 1

per cent for brewers, chauffeurs and drivers, engineers, firemen, stablemen, washers, wash-house men and watchmen to 3 per cent for bottlers and labelers (bottle beer) and 4 per cent for miscellaneous occupations. In the building trades the rate of wages per week for full time was 1 per cent lower in 1915 than in 1914 in the case of building labourers. Sixteen of the 34 trades in this group reported increases of from 1 to 4 per cent, while in the remainder there was no change. In the chauffeurs, teamsters and drivers' group, teamsters and drivers received an increase of 1 per cent in 1915 as compared with 1914, while chauffeurs and miscellaneous occupations reported no change. The freight handlers' group also reported no change. In the granite and stone trades, stone cutters received an increase of 1 per cent in 1915 as compared with 1914, while for granite cutters wages remained the same. In the metal trades 9 of the 10 groups reported no change, and for the other, blacksmiths' helpers, no data was available. In mill work, carpenters received an increase of 1 per cent, and painters, hardwood finishers, a 4 per cent increase. In printing and publishing, book and job, 7 of the 10 trades reported no change, compositors received an increase of 1 per cent, electrotypers, battery men and builders an increase of 3 per cent, electrotypers, finishers and molders an increase of 2 per cent. In printing and publishing, newspaper, 7 of the 12 groups reported no change, while compositors (day work), linotype operators (day work), linotype operators (night work), pressmen, web presses (day work), and pressmen, web presses (nightwork), reported an increase of 1 per cent. In soft-drink establishments, bottlers received an increase of 3 per cent, chauffeurs and drivers of 1 per cent, and miscellaneous occupations 3 per cent.

Reductions in full time hours per week in 1915 as compared with 1914 were reported by bottlers, brewers, elevator men, labelers (bottle beer), maltsters, packers (bottle beer), washers and wash-house men in the brewery and bottling house trades. In the building trades, shorter hours were reported by elevator constructors, elevator constructors' helpers, inside wire men, fixture hangers, lathers, plasterers, and tile layers' helpers. Chauffeurs, teamsters, and drivers also reported shorter hours. No reductions were reported by freight handlers, granite and stone trades, metal trades, mill workers, and the printing and publishing trades. Among soft-drink establishment employees there was a reduction in hours for the bottlers and miscellaneous occupations.

The following table of index numbers of union wage rates and hours of labour and of retail prices of food, 1907 to 1915, shows an advance in the retail price of food considerably greater than in rates of wages per hour and in full-time week-ly wages:

(1915=100)

Year.	Rates of wages per hour.	Full-time hours per week.	Rates of wages per week, full time.	Retail prices of food
1907.....	87	103	90	81
1908.....	89	103	91	83
1909.....	90	102	91	87
1910.....	92	102	93	91
1911.....	94	101	94	90
1912.....	95	101	96	96
1913.....	97	101	98	98
1914.....	99	100	99	101
1915.....	100	100	100	100

As wages advance, more food can be bought by wages if food remains the same in price. If food advance and wages remain stationary, the quantity of food purchasable by wages diminishes, and if wages and food advance in an equal extent the amount of food purchased by wages remains the same. The

following table of index numbers of the purchasing power of union wages as measured in food shows that while wages and food have both advanced between 1907 and 1915 the advance in the retail price of food has been greater, and a diminishing purchasing power of wages is therefore indicated:

(1915=100).

Year.	Purchasing power measured in retail prices of food.	
	Of rates of wages per hour	Of rates of wages per week, full time.
1907.....	108	111
1908.....	107	109
1909.....	103	105
1910.....	101	102
1911.....	103	104
1912.....	99	100
1913.....	99	100
1914.....	99	99
1915.....	100	100

United States.—Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1914. Special Bulletin of the State of New York Department of Labour, issued under the direction of the Industrial Commission. No. 75. Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information. 77 pp.

Part I of the report presents statistics of industrial accidents reported to

the Department of Labour for the year ending September 30, 1914.

Knowledge of Machine Guards is still Elementary While the total number reported for 1914 was

greater than for any preceding year, this does not mean a proportionate increase in the number of accidents, as a part of the increase was due to more complete reporting. It is believed that the reports for 1914 are more complete than for any previous year.

Of the 88,314 reported accidents, 26.7 per cent were chargeable to power machinery; 24.4 per cent to weights and falling objects; 19.1 per cent to miscellaneous causes such as knocking against objects, stepping upon or striking against nails, handling sharp objects,

flying objects whose source is unknown; poisonous gases, etc. Hand tools were responsible for 10.8 per cent; 9.6 per cent were due to fall of the person; 6.9 per cent to heat and electricity; and 2.5 per cent to vehicles and animals. In factories 31.7 per cent of all accidents were chargeable to power machinery, while in mines and collieries 48.0 per cent were chargeable to weights and falling objects. In the building trades 36.0 per cent were due to this cause.

Part II discusses the relation of guards to accidents in a selected number of investigated cases. The accidents selected for investigation were either serious cases resulting in death, dismemberment or long-time disablement, or cases where violation of the law might be suspected. With due recognition of certain limitations the findings of the investigation may be summarized as follows: (1) in over one-third of all accidents investigated and in over one-half of those occurring at two kinds of machinery — gearing and elevators — no guards were provided at the time of the accident; (2) in over one-tenth of all accidents investigated and in over one-quarter of those occurring at planers and jointers, guards were provided but were not in use at the time of the accident; (3) over one-third of all accidents investigated and nearly one-half of those occurring at saws, planers and jointers, happened in spite of the fact that according to the reports of the inspectors the machines were guarded as fully as possible at the time of the accident; (4) the inspectors reported that in over one-sixth of all accidents investigated and in nearly one-third of those occurring at stamping machines and miscellaneous machines, guards were not practicable.

These findings lead to the conclusion that neither employers nor employees recognize the necessity of utilizing to the fullest extent the known means of guarding machinery to prevent accidents, and also that our knowledge of practicable and effective machine guards is still elementary.

Part III deals with causes of fatal industrial accidents. In considering fatal accidents those caused by three catastrophes are omitted as it is more desirable to know the normal expectancy of fatal accidents than to know the catastrophe expectancy. With these limitations the per cent distribution of 1,081 fatal accidents in factories for the four years from 1911 to 1914 inclusive is as follows: mechanical power 42.3, heat and electricity 23.9, fall of person 18.4, weights and falling objects 7.5, and miscellaneous 7.9.

Three very complete tables are appended giving a detailed analysis of the causes of factory accidents.

United States.—Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices and the Supervision of Private Employment Agencies for the year ending September 30, 1915. Springfield, Illinois, 1916. 70 pp.

The State of Illinois established free employment offices in Chicago, 1899; in Peoria, 1901; in East St. Louis, 1907; in Springfield, 1909; in Rock Island - Moline, 1913; and in Rockford, 1913. An amendment in the law governing

these offices became effective July 1, 1915. The revised Act creates a General Advisory Board which is directed to appoint Local Advisory Boards for each of the offices. The amended Act also creates, in place of the three former free employment offices in Chicago, each with its superintendent and with practically no co-operation between them, a central office and such branch offices as may be deemed necessary, not, however, to exceed three at any one time, with a general superintendent in charge. The new central office and one branch were opened in August, 1915. The central office will take care of all female and skilled labour and the branch office of all unskilled labour. A comparison of the record of the Chicago office for the four months ending December, 1915, with the corresponding period of 1914, shows an increase of 66 per cent in the

number of applicants for employment; 90 per cent in the number of calls for help, and 82 per cent in the number of positions secured.

The number of applications for employment received at all offices in the year ending September 30, 1915, was 81,486. The number of positions se-

cured was 38,140 and 43,346 applications were unfilled. Applications for help during the year numbered 43,026, of which 4,886 were unfilled.

Copies of the laws relating to free employment offices and private employment agencies are appended to the report.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

An action was brought by a father and mother to recover damages for the death of their son, caused, it was claimed, by reason of the insufficiency of a door guarding an elevator shaft. The deceased, a boy of sixteen years, who was in the employ of the defendants as a messenger boy, and another messenger boy, also in the employ of the defendants, were in a room on the premises of the defendants, one one side of which was the door of an elevator used by the defendants in their business. The two boys commenced playing and wrestling and struck the door, which flew open, and one of them fell down the shaft and was killed. The doors were of corrugated steel plate, apparently strongly built; they were hung upon chains and were opened and shut automatically by the elevator cage in ascending and descending. They were kept in place by moving up and down in slots constructed on each side of the doors on the inside of the brick walls which formed the shaft, and these slots held the edges of the doors by one-half to one-eighth of an inch on each side, and thus prevented them from swinging inwards. There was some evidence that one of these slots was loose to a certain extent at the place of the accident, and that it was warped.

At the trial the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs to the amount of \$1,500, of which the mother was to receive \$1,000 and \$500 to the

father. The defendant company appealed from the verdict upon several grounds, the principal being that they were not guilty of negligence. It was urged by the appellant that the deceased had himself by his negligence caused the accident. It was argued that it was negligence upon the part of the deceased to engage in a wrestling bout with the other boy in close proximity to the door of the elevator shaft, that in so doing the deceased was not engaged in his master's business but was occupied with his own amusement, that it was in short the act of the deceased which brought about the accident. It was held, however, that neither deceased nor the other boy were doing anything wrong, they were not committing a breach of any rule or order of their employers. It was pointed out that if the boy had tripped and fallen against the doors whilst he was engaged in his master's business and had in that way suffered the accident, there could be no doubt that the master would be liable. If, therefore, at the close of the day's work, and before he left the premises, the boy had engaged in a playful struggle with another boy and fell against the door, which gave way and the accident took place; it was reasonable to claim that the accident was caused by the employers' failure to fulfil the statutory duty imposed on them and to provide a door sufficient to sustain the pressure caused by a person accidentally falling against it. The former judgment was allowed to stand and the appeal was dismissed. (*Manitoba—Owen v. Sauls & Pollard et al.*)

An appeal was recently heard in the Manitoba Court of Appeal from the judgment in an action taken by a workman against his employers to recover damages for injury to his hand caused by a machine while he was engaged in his work.

**Removal of
Guard from
Jointer Neg-
ligence. Worker
Given Damages
for Injuries.**

The action was brought both under the Employers' Liability Act and at common law. The facts of the case were as follows: The defendants' shop was a small one in which five men, including the working foremen, were employed. The shop contained certain machinery used in doing carpenter and joiner work. One of these machines was a jointer. It consisted of a table fitted with revolving knives and was used in shaping pieces of lumber. The machine was known to be dangerous, and the defendants designed and provided a guard which was adjustable to the machine, but could be removed. This guard seems to have been approved by the inspector under the Manitoba Factories Act.

On the day on which the accident took place the plaintiff was ordered by the foreman to do some work which involved the use of the jointer. It was then within a few minutes of closing time and the work was to be done that evening. Just before this the foreman himself had been working on the jointer with a man who acted as a helper. The foreman had removed the guard from the machine so as to operate it more easily. The foreman had been called away, leaving the helper at the machine, and the plaintiff proposed to go and help him do the rest of the work, which was almost finished, and that the helper would assist him with his, the plaintiff's work. This was agreed to, and while they were both engaged on the work which the foreman and the helper had been performing the plaintiff's hand was caught by the knives and the injury was caused. The guard had not been replaced on the machine after the fore-

man had removed it. The jury found the defendants were guilty of negligence as it was shown that the plaintiff was not aware that such a guard existed to prevent accidents occurring, and awarded the plaintiff the sum of \$800 under the common law and \$800 under the Employers' Liability Act. The appeal was dismissed. (*Manitoba—Fornell v. Nelson & Foster, Limited.*)

A labourer sued under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act for damages for an accident

**Frost Bite Held
Accident Under
Alberta Work-
men's Com-
pensation Act.**

while working for a railway construction company, alleging the following facts: The plaintiff was chopping with an axe under the orders of a foreman in cutting a road-way for teams working on the construction of a railway right of way, his hours being from seven a.m. to six or seven p.m., during which time he was not under shelter. On the day of the accident the temperature was about 60 degrees below zero. On his return to camp after being exposed all day it was found that his feet were very badly frozen, notwithstanding that he was then wearing two pairs of woollen socks and a pair of felt boots and rubbers, though the boots were not in a very good condition. It was contended that when the plaintiff met with the accident he was a workman within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the injury occurred from an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. It was shown that the frost bite, as it happened in this case, was an accident within the terms of the Act, and it was also found that the plaintiff was, by reason of his employment, exposed to a greater risk of frost bite than any other person. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff, and an appeal entered by the defendant company was dismissed with costs. (*Alberta—Nikkiczuk v. McArthur.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

The industrial activity which has been reported in recent months was continued in most lines during August. In the West it was thought that the supply of harvest help would be adequate to the requirements, but a shortage was reported from different points in Ontario. While there was about the same number of trade disputes as in July, the loss of time was greater than in the previous month, as was also the number of employees affected. The settlement of eight disputes was reported during the month. Retail prices showed a decided upward tendency. The cost of the weekly budget of staple foods rose to \$8.63 as compared with \$8.46 in July. The Department's index number of wholesale prices, however, showed a slight decline, being 178.5 for August as compared with 178.8 for July. Prices, the labour market and trade disputes are summarized in the General Review. A special article summarizes the provisions of the Acts of the United Kingdom under which numbers of establishments in which munition work is being carried on have been declared controlled and also outlines the Rules, Orders and Instructions which have been issued in connection therewith by the Ministry of Munitions. There is also an article on prices during the war which analyzes the recent trend of prices in Canada and certain other countries.

**In this
Issue**

Three applications for Boards of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received during August, and in all cases railway companies and their employees were concerned. The applications received affected the Algoma Central Railway Company and its trainmen, the Canadian Government Railways and federated shop trades and the Grand Trunk Railway System and its maintenance-of-way employees. Boards were established in the case of the Algoma Central Company and the Grand Trunk Company; the question of establishing a Board to deal with the dispute on the Canadian Government Railways was under consideration of the Minister at the end of the month. A Board was also established during the month in the case of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees in response to an application received in July. The Board appointed in July to deal with a dispute affecting the Great North Western Telegraph Company and its telegraph operators reported a settlement, and an adjustment was also reached in regard to matters at issue between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way and shop employees. This dispute had been referred to the Department for a Board, which, however, was not established pending negotiations between the parties.

**Industrial
Disputes
Investigation
Act Cases**

The difficulties arising out of a request for a war bonus in coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district were adjusted by negotiations brought about between the parties by fair wage officers of the Department. The dispute affecting asbestos miners at Thetford Mines in which case an application for a Board had been received in July, was adjusted after enquiry by a Royal Commission. Full particulars of both these settlements appear elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

The Electrical Workers' Union of Medicine Hat has drafted a bill to provide safer working conditions for electrical workers in Alberta, which will probably be brought before the Alberta Legislature. In some detail the proposed

Act treats of measures for the prevention of the various kinds of accidents to which electrical workers are exposed in the course of their employment. Provision is made for the better insulation and carrying of wires or cables of high voltage on posts and poles and for improvement in the placing of telephone, telegraph and call-bell wires where these are carried in proximity to high voltage lines. Provision is also made for the proper support and placing of transformers and the proper insulation of wires on curves or corners. Poles must be provided with steps in certain cases and fixtures for the support of wires on roofs of buildings must be of sufficient strength; guy wires must be insulated and circuit-breakers provided in certain cases where trolley wires are used and the proper grounding of wires in certain cases is also provided for. All generators, motors, transformers and switches must have name plates giving the capacity in volts and amperes; warning cards in red are to be placed near switches and persons opening switches must record particulars in regard thereto on the card. Provision is made for the proper insulation and sanitation of

manholes for underground wires and for the stationing of watchmen when workmen are employed therein. It is provided that public service companies, the province and municipalities shall furnish rubber gloves and shields to their employees when working on wires of over 110 volts and every gang of men is to be furnished with an emergency kit for use in case of accident. Public service companies must also instal a pulmotor and have at least one man instructed in its use constantly on duty. Provision is made for the posting up of the Act in conspicuous places and for the altering or changing of apparatus to conform to its provisions within five years from the date of its enactment. Public utility commissioners, however, are given power to require the provision of guards and other protective devices at some prior date when in their opinion such a course is desirable. A penalty of \$1,000 is provided for each offence.

* * *

A booklet recently issued by the Department of the Interior gives a number

of interesting facts and figures in regard to immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, and for previous years. The total immigration to Canada during the period July 1, 1900, to March 31, 1916, was 3,099,348. Of this number 143,095 were destined for the Maritime Provinces; 493,952 for Quebec; 810,332 for Ontario; 455,236 for Manitoba; 834,577 for Saskatchewan and Alberta, and 348,945 for British Columbia. The destination of 13,211 was not shown. The total immigration for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, was 48,437, as compared with 144,789 for the previous year. The total British immigration for 1916 was 8,664 compared with 43,276 the previous year. Immigration from the United States totalled 36,937 in 1916, compared with 59,779 in the fiscal year 1915. The number of immigrants from other countries was 2,936 in 1916, compared with 41,734 the year previous. There were 1,243 deportations in 1916

compared with 1,734 the previous fiscal year. During the period included in the calendar year 1897 to the fiscal year ended March 31, 1916, 18 per cent of the British immigrants, 30 per cent of those from the United States and 28 per cent of the immigrants from other countries made entry for homesteads in Western Canada. In addition large numbers of farmers and farm labourers of the immigrant class settled on farms other than homesteads in various parts of the Dominion.

The expenditure on immigration during 1914-15 was \$1,662,878 compared with a total expenditure of \$1,859,671 in 1913-14. In 1914-15 \$386,230 was spent in the British Isles; \$340,814 in the United States; \$24,905 in continental countries, and \$910,020 in Canada.

* * *

The well-known firm of Swift & Company have announced a pension plan

**Swift and
Company's
Pension Plan**

for all their employees, which became effective August 1. It is estimated that there are more than 2,000 employees of the company at its various branches in Canada, over 800 of these being in Toronto, in addition to those in the United States. To inaugurate the plan the company has created a fund of \$2,000,000 and may make additional contributions from time to time. The employees do not contribute. The fund is administered by a Board consisting of five members, officers or employees of the company. No pension is to be less than \$240 a year and not more than \$5,000 a year. Male employees who have been in the company's employ for 25 years or longer and have attained the age of 60 years, and women who have been employed by the company for 25 years and have attained the age of 50 years, may, in the discretion of the Board be pensioned. Male employees who have served 25 years or longer and have reached the age of 65, and women who have served 25 years or longer and reached the age of 55, are entitled to pensions under the plan. Disabled em-

ployees who have been in the service of the company continuously for 15 years or longer may also be pensioned. Employees who were 40 years of age at the time of entering the company's service are not eligible for pensions. The pensions of those retired on account of age and long service, and of those after service of 25 years, but prior to the age of retirement, will be one-half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement; the pension of those retiring on account of incapacity after from 15 to 25 years of service will be computed on a basis of one and one half per cent of the average salary for the five-year period preceding retirement for each year of continuous service. The widow and children of a pensioned employee will receive one-half of the pension to which such employee was entitled at the time of his death and pensions may be paid to the widow or dependents of an employee whose death occurred after he had been 15 years or more in the employ of the company. The establishment of the pension plan, it is stated, is intended only to declare the present policy of the company and to give authority to their officers to carry out such policy and is not to be held to create a contract or to give employees a right to be retained in the service or any right to any pension allowance; the company reserves its right to discharge without liability other than for wages due and unpaid any employee whenever the interest of the company may in its judgment so require. The scheme also provides that in case of the payment of pensions under the laws of any state or country, the pension payable under the company's plan shall be the excess of the company's pension over that provided by the State.

* * *

The position of commissioner under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Manitoba which, it will be remembered, was enacted at the last session of the Provincial Legislature has been filled. Announce-

**Recent Labour
Appointments**

ment has recently been made of the appointment of Mr. W. H. Curle, a well-known lawyer of Winnipeg and a member of the legal firm of Andrews, Andrews, Curle, Burbidge and Bastedo.

In Ontario, Walter A. Riddell, Ph.D., has been appointed Superintendent of the new Trades and Labour Branch in the Provincial Department of Public Works. Legislation for the establishment of this branch was passed at the last session of the Ontario House in view of the recommendations of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment. Among the duties of the branch are included the collection of statistical and other information respecting trades and industries in the province and the establishment of employment bureaus to assist in the distribution of labour. Dr. Riddell is a graduate of the University of Manitoba and pursued his post-graduate studies at Columbia University.

* * *

According to recent cable despatches the Trades Union Congress of Great

Proposed Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom held in Birmingham early in the present month of September, adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of a Ministry of Labour. It is presumed that the resolution was substantially the same as that adopted by the Congress in Bristol last September which, besides calling for the appoint-

ment of a Minister of Labour with cabinet rank and the co-ordination of all departments of labour under the Minister's supervision, suggested the establishment of a statistical department which should take an industrial census of the United Kingdom and should prepare monthly statements giving the number of persons casually and regularly employed and the number unemployed in any one week. Statements should also be prepared indicating the average wages of persons permanently employed and irregularly and casually employed as well as changes in wages and conditions of employment. It was suggested that factory Acts, regulations in regard to mines, docks and railways, and provisions in regard to dangerous and unhealthy occupations should be supervised by the Minister who should also administer labour exchanges and registration agencies. The resolution also called for the establishment of a national department of industrial arbitration and conciliation and of a legal department to deal with trade union law and all measures affecting the industrial life of the workers. It was also suggested that the Minister of Labour should have the administration of schemes dealing with unemployment, unemployment insurance and afforestation, coast erosion, land reclamation, canal restoration, military roads and other forms of useful work, as well as of provisions for the relief, feeding and housing of the unemployed.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 1916

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

The scarcity of labour which was becoming marked in many industrial centres during July was more pronounced in August, owing to some extent to the large numbers of men who left other occupations to take advantage of the usual harvest

excursions to the West and the high rates of wages being paid for harvest work. Civic work in a number of localities was delayed or discontinued owing to inability to secure sufficient unskilled labour. Female help continued in demand and was difficult to secure in some industries. There was a slight falling

off in employment in metal manufacturing at a few centres owing to delay in receiving material, but in most branches manufacturing continued active. Transportation by rail and water was active and afforded a maximum volume of employment. Mining, with greater development work in metal mines and the settlement of labour troubles in Crow's Nest Pass coal mines, showed greater activity than in the previous month. Sawmills continued running in most of the large lumbering centres and a scarcity of loggers was reported in some localities. Farm labour was reported scarce in Eastern Canada, but the western supply was believed sufficient to handle the crop which suffered damage by hail and rust in a number of districts and was not expected to show more than a fair average. Fishermen were quiet on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, in the latter case owing to the prospect of about a three-quarter salmon catch.

Returns from employment bureaus for July showed a large increase in the demand for workers. The daily average of vacancies notified was 1616.34 as compared with 1298.74 in June. The number placed showed a daily average of 732.79 as compared with 639.75 in the preceding month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 42.33 per cent for men and 36.6 per cent for women as compared with 55.3 and 36.0 per cent respectively for June. The number of vacancies notified for women workers showed a daily average of 370.39 as compared with 349.31 in June. The five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed large increases in the demand for labour, particularly Winnipeg and Edmonton. Substantial increases were also noted in St. John and Saskatoon. Quebec and Brandon showed decreases.

The August strike record showed the same number of disputes in existence as in the previous month, but the number of employees affected and the loss of time in working days was greatly in excess of the same figures in July. Serious disputes in the mining industry were largely responsible for this, over 4,500 employees being affected by disputes in the coal mines of the Crow's Nest Pass district and about 900 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines. These difficulties fortunately were terminated before the close of the month and satisfactory working agreements arranged. Special articles elsewhere in this issue give in detail the questions at issue, the negotiations conducted between the parties and the settlements reached. The greatest number of employees concerned in disputes outside of the mining industry was in the metal trades, where nearly 900 men were affected. Of the 14 disputes existing during the month, eight were terminated, leaving six disputes still on the record as unsettled at the end of the month. The number affected by these strikes, however, was comparatively small, with the exception of a strike of cigarmakers at London which involved over 300 men.

In prices the movement was marked by two divergent trends, foods, fuel and rent tended higher, while materials which had advanced continually for over a year to very high levels in May continued a decline which then set in, although in some lines advances still occurred. The upward movement and the recessions afterwards were most conspicuous in metals and chemicals. In foods, beef, mutton, pork products, eggs, butter, cheese, bread, flour, rice, beans and sugar had advanced substantially during the war, while potatoes were unusually cheap during the season 1914-1915 and very dear during 1915-1916. In tea prices had risen, but the rise was considerably offset by the use of lower grades. For August there was a sub-

Strikes

Prices

stantial increase in the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods, which rose to \$8.63 as compared with \$8.46 in July, \$7.78 for August, 1915, and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In fuel and light advances occurred in anthracite coal, with slight rises in soft coal, wood and coal oil. Rent also averaged slightly higher. In wholesale prices the Department's index number, based on 272 commodities, including farm products, foods, raw materials and manufactured goods, stood at 178.5 for August as compared with 178.8 for July, 151.5 for August, 1915, and 136.3 for August, 1914, and 134.1 for August, 1913. There were considerable increases in grains and dairy products, but a number of metals declined again; while animals and meats and vegetables averaged somewhat lower.

Wages continued to advance during August, the following being the most important changes of the month. About 4,500

Changes in Wages and Hours coal miners and coke oven hands in the Crow's Nest Pass district in Alberta and British Columbia received an increase of 8 per cent in their wages. An increase of 15 per cent was granted to 260 shipbuilders at Quebec after a strike. The hours of 137 boilermakers and iron shipbuilders at Esquimalt, B.C., were reduced from 54 to 48 per week and their wages were slightly advanced; at the same place the hours of 130 blacksmiths, helpers, etc., and 50 machinists were similarly reduced, as the result of a strike. An increase in wages averaging from 2 to 3 cents per hour was granted to men in the Canadian Pacific Railway shops from Fort William to the Pacific coast. About 100 civic teamsters at Vancouver, B.C., were granted an increase of 35 cents a day. Employees of the Guelph Radial Railway received an increase of 1 cent per hour, bringing the minimum wage to 23 cents per hour. An advance of 15 per cent in piecework rates was granted to 25 pant machine operators at Hamilton, Ont. An increase was granted to about 72 cigar-

makers at London, Ont., the increase averaging from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. An increase of 7 per cent was granted to all employees of the City of Brandon receiving less than \$100 per month salary. About 200 millers and labourers in a flour mill at Port Colborne, Ont., were granted an advance in wages, the increase for millers amounting to \$4.00 per week, from a rate of \$16 to \$20 to a rate of \$20 to \$24 per week, and the increase for labourers being from a rate of 20 and 22½ cents per hour to 27½ and 30 cents per hour. About 70 dock labourers at Vancouver, B.C., were granted an advance from 25 to 30 cents per hour for a day of nine hours, and 35 cents per hour overtime.

Four fair wage contracts were received for insertion in the *Gazette* during August, two from the Department of Railways and Canals for work at Carleton Point, P.E.I., and on the Welland Canal, containing fair wage schedules; and two from the Department of Public Works for post office fittings at Hull and Cornwall containing the usual clauses providing for the payment of the wages current where the work is being performed. A number of contracts containing anti-sweating regulations were also awarded by the Post Office Department.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for July, 1916, amounted to \$64,026,689, compared with \$66,768,276 in June, 1916, and \$37,366,309 in July, 1915, an increase of \$26,660,380. Domestic exports of merchandise for July, 1916, amounted to \$104,964,270, as compared with \$95,635,862 in June, 1916, and \$45,590,038 in July, 1915. For the seven months ended July 31, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$429,976,202 in 1916, as compared with \$245,159,621 in 1915,

Trade and Finance

while the exports for the same period amounted to \$580,423,252 and \$261,764,778 respectively. Increases in exports of products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, agriculture and manufactures were shown, while decreases

were noticed in animals and their produce and miscellaneous merchandise.

The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Total, 7 months.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods, 1916.	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	28,929,084	39,840,167	36,765,226	34,698,911	231,615,831
" " 1915.	18,183,179	21,956,997	23,751,511	16,615,321	19,851,612	20,638,409	20,765,166	141,762,195
Free Goods, 1916.	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	21,218,746	29,857,645	29,634,612	28,923,676	182,112,474
" " 1915.	12,116,978	13,955,913	16,659,913	16,659,873	11,776,319	14,686,330	15,857,024	99,591,633
Total Imports, 1916.	61,887,513	53,764,936	62,565,988	50,612,619	70,330,181	66,788,276	64,026,689	429,976,202
" " 1915.	30,933,331	36,201,826	40,858,179	28,963,756	35,046,944	35,784,276	37,366,309	245,159,621

EXPORTS.

Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	3,690,744	6,299,546	7,755,875	8,578,750	43,880,599
Mines, 1915.....	3,508,769	3,274,626	5,997,010	2,795,002	5,057,175	4,649,014	5,904,544	31,186,140
The Fisheries, 1916...	2,437,715	1,782,071	2,054,493	829,515	1,478,734	1,267,883	2,570,358	12,420,769
The Fisheries, 1915...	1,703,443	1,800,710	2,065,564	710,447	872,314	1,222,570	2,166,857	10,441,905
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	2,287,939	4,174,038	5,846,672	7,259,805	28,654,925
The Forest, 1915.....	1,811,049	2,342,590	3,440,941	1,929,440	3,457,103	4,904,152	5,876,784	23,792,059
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,492,339	8,626,681	5,112,105	6,287,620	8,473,780	9,546,186	53,742,538
Animals and their products, 1915.....	5,661,172	4,816,610	5,476,249	3,312,498	3,487,231	7,808,946	10,943,628	41,506,334
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,898,856	17,852,426	21,305,977	47,433,750	38,744,527	38,285,309	192,923,821
Agriculture, 1915.....	8,082,571	7,616,411	12,438,145	6,618,443	12,746,727	14,269,748	7,676,404	69,448,449
Manufactures, 1916...	47,015,283	28,606,680	47,013,766	21,573,078	27,734,477	32,252,447	38,264,136	242,459,867
Manufactures, 1915...	7,769,146	8,982,639	15,600,790	13,221,658	16,121,149	9,757,146	12,441,428	83,893,956
Miscellaneous, 1916...	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	922,677	1,244,973	1,294,678	459,726	6,969,376
Miscellaneous, 1915...	59,449	47,691	100,223	104,401	308,787	294,270	580,393	1,495,214
Total exports, 1916.	83,731,384	37,931,168	88,414,238	55,092,035	94,654,295	95,635,862	104,964,270	580,423,252
Total exports, 1915.	28,595,721	28,881,876	45,118,922	28,691,889	42,080,486	42,805,846	45,590,038	261,764,778
Excess of Exports(+) or of Imports (-), 1916.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Excess of Exports(+) or of Imports (-), 1915.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	21,843,871	4,166,232	25,848,250	4,479,416	24,324,114	28,847,586	40,937,581	150,447,050
	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
	2,342,590	7,319,950	4,260,743	271,867	7,033,542	7,021,570	8,223,729	16,605,157

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in August as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$864,637,297 in July to \$842,595,842 in August, a decrease of \$22,041,455 or 2.54 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces increases were shown in all the provinces except Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$286,587,577, or 34.0 per cent, the

total for August, 1915, being \$556,008,265. As compared with July of last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities Montreal showed a decrease as compared with July, but a marked increase as compared with August, 1915. Toronto showed a considerable decrease as compared with June, but a decided increase as compared with August of last year. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases both as compared with July and with August last year.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31, 1916.

Cities.	July, 1916	August, 1916	August, 1915	August, 1916, compared with July, 1916		August, 1916, compared with August, 1915	
				Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per Cent
Nova Scotia.....	11,374,667	9,975,969	8,725,491	— 1,398,698	— 12.29	+ 1,250,478	+ 12.53
Halifax.....	11,374,667	9,975,969	8,725,491	— 1,398,698	— 12.29	+ 1,250,478	+ 12.53
New Brunswick.....	7,807,281	8,463,056	6,638,508	+ 655,775	+ 8.39	+ 1,824,548	+ 21.55
St. John.....	7,807,281	8,463,056	6,638,508	+ 655,775	+ 8.39	+ 1,824,548	+ 21.55
Quebec.....	343,377,271	312,782,624	238,402,242	— 30,594,647	— 8.90	+ 74,380,382	+ 23.77
Montreal.....	326,715,007	296,013,018	224,452,501	— 30,701,989	— 9.40	+ 71,560,517	+ 24.17
Quebec.....	16,662,264	16,769,606	13,949,741	+ 107,342	+ .64	+ 2,819,865	+ 16.81
Ontario.....	256,777,619	231,269,506	175,735,812	— 25,508,113	— 9.93	+ 55,533,694	+ 24.01
Hamilton.....	16,550,551	15,864,278	13,095,120	— 686,273	— 4.14	+ 2,769,158	+ 17.45
London.....	8,718,756	8,003,529	7,358,661	— 715,227	— 8.20	+ 644,868	+ 8.05
Ottawa.....	22,748,421	19,890,475	14,657,981	— 2,857,046	— 12.56	+ 5,232,494	+ 26.30
Toronto.....	208,759,891	187,511,224	140,624,050	— 21,248,667	— 10.17	+ 46,887,174	+ 25.00
Manitoba.....	166,054,953	194,133,827	66,444,845	+ 28,078,874	+ 14.46	+ 127,688,982	+ 65.77
Winnipeg.....	166,054,953	194,133,827	66,444,845	+ 28,078,874	+ 14.46	+ 127,688,982	+ 65.77
Saskatchewan.....	17,244,331	20,461,913	11,450,659	+ 3,217,582	+ 18.65	+ 9,010,254	+ 44.03
Moose Jaw.....	3,851,749	4,223,031	2,560,706	+ 371,282	+ 9.63	+ 1,662,325	+ 39.36
Regina.....	8,918,126	10,509,885	5,785,215	+ 1,591,759	+ 17.84	+ 4,724,670	+ 44.95
Saskatoon.....	4,474,456	5,728,997	3,104,738	+ 1,254,541	+ 28.04	+ 2,624,259	+ 45.80
Alberta.....	26,803,738	29,329,233	18,384,749	+ 2,525,505	+ 8.61	+ 10,944,484	+ 37.31
Calgary.....	18,305,071	18,713,089	10,433,985	+ 408,018	+ 2.18	+ 8,279,104	+ 44.24
Edmonton.....	8,498,667	10,616,144	7,950,764	+ 2,117,477	+ 24.91	+ 2,665,380	+ 25.10
British Columbia.....	35,197,437	36,179,714	30,225,959	+ 982,277	+ 2.79	+ 5,953,755	+ 16.45
Vancouver.....	27,481,846	28,550,714	24,246,715	+ 1,068,868	+ 3.74	+ 4,303,999	+ 15.07
Victoria.....	7,715,591	7,629,000	5,979,244	— 86,591	— 1.12	+ 1,649,756	+ 21.62
Total of 16 Cities.....	864,637,297	842,595,842	556,008,265	+ 22,041,455	— 2.54	+ 286,587,577	+ 34.10

Canadian revenue for the month of July, 1916, amounted to \$16,856,031.19, as compared with \$12,655,085.66 for July, 1915, an increase of \$4,210,945.53. The expenditure on capital account for July, 1916, amounted to \$31,471,796.14, which comprised \$29,151,429.45 for war purposes and \$2,320,366.69 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for July, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$112,852,-

038, as compared with \$112,846,435 for the month of June, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for July, 1916, amounted to \$431,958,188, as compared with \$428,117,340 for June, 1916. Notes in circulation for July, 1916, amounted to \$123,530,451, as compared with \$123,373,395 in June. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during July amounted to \$42,385,096, as compared with \$46,773,032 during June, 1916.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

No diminution was reported in the activity which prevailed in most lines of manufacturing during

Manufacturing

July, except in some branches of metal manufacturing, where delay in the supplying of material had the effect in a few localities of temporarily suspending or slackening operations. Labour, both male and female, was greatly in demand in a number of localities. Some manufacturers stated they would employ woman workers if they could be secured in sufficient numbers to justify them in making necessary changes to provide separate accommodation for women. In a number of instances wages were increased by manufacturers either to secure or hold employees.

Sydney reported the steel trade very brisk. The two large mills at Sydney and Sydney Mines were keeping up large outputs and had heavy stocks of material for the winter season. Montreal reported structural steel manufacturers busy with good orders from outside points, but general foundrymen were not very well employed. The Angus shops, in addition to active operations on special work, were busy turning out refrigerator and box cars. Sherbrooke reported metal manufacturing active, with some companies making additions to plant. At Windsor automobile factories were very busy. Toronto, Stratford and Peterborough reported foundries and brass works very busy. The International Nickel Company was reported to have obtained options on several hundred acres of land on the lake shore, and it was expected ground would be broken at an early date for the erection of a large refining plant.

Furniture and woodworking factories were active and at Kitchener (formerly Berlin) there was a demand for machine hands in furniture factories. At Woodstock where many furniture and

woodworking factories are located, a great labour shortage was reported. Toronto reported woodworking and piano factories busy.

Boot and shoe factories at Montreal were active, with plenty of orders ahead. Kitchener also reported shoe factories busy, with a demand for experienced men. At Toronto also, boot and shoe workers were fairly active. Clothing factories were busy, with a pronounced shortage of female labour in shirt and collar and whitewear factories reported at Kitchener. Textile factories were busy in a number of localities, but quiet was reported in this branch of industry at some points. Manufacturing in miscellaneous lines was reported active in most centres.

Railroad traffic continued brisk, and the large railway companies continued to show increased earnings.

Transportation

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for July were \$12,247,440, as compared with \$7,895,375 for the same month of 1915, an increase of \$4,352,064. Grand Trunk gross revenues for July were \$4,196,982, as against \$3,612,875 in July, 1915, an increase of \$584,107. Gross earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for a period of about two months from July 1 were \$8,228,000 as compared with \$4,401,800 for the same period last year, an increase of \$3,826,200.

Moncton reported railway shops and operating departments very active and other points in the Maritime Provinces reported railway traffic busy. In Quebec and Ontario centres, also, freight and passenger traffic was well maintained. Peterborough reported heavy shipments of last year's grain over the Grand Trunk Railway from Midland. At Brockville railway traffic was active. St. Thomas reported conditions in shops

normal. Some difficulty arose in the Michigan Central shops over the introduction of a new piece-work schedule, but the matter was adjusted without a strike. At Chatham railway freight traffic was reported exceptionally heavy, and passenger business was improving. Western points also reported activity on railways, and in the Crow's Nest Pass district, with the settlement of labour difficulties at the coal mines and the movement of lumber to the Prairie Provinces the volume of railway freight traffic was considerably increased.

Water traffic also continued active. Conditions along the waterfront at Halifax for longshoremen and freight handlers were fairly active. Fairly large shipments of lumber were made from New Brunswick ports, though activity in this direction was diminished at times on account of scarcity of tonnage. Most of the lake and river ports reported water traffic active.

There was greater activity in metal and coal mining during August than in the previous month, due to greater development work and improvements

Mining

to mills in metal mining and to the resumption of operations in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mining district, where most of the mines had been shut down for a time pending a settlement of matters in dispute between miners and operators. There was some revival of metal mining activity in New Brunswick. A tungsten mine on the Southwest Miramichi was being developed and work was being carried on at the old copper mines at Dorchester which had been closed for a number of years. A considerable number of labourers was being employed in this locality, and it was expected the mines would be operating by winter. Asbestos mines at Thetford were adversely affected for a short time by a strike which involved several hundred employees. The dispute, however, was settled before the end of the month and activity was restored. Copper and chrome iron mines in the Sherbrooke dis-

trict continued active. Cobalt reported that the shortage of help was a serious problem, especially at the gold mines, many of which found it difficult to maintain their full production. All of the Cobalt silver-mining companies, owing to the high price of silver, were running at maximum capacity and outlying properties were being developed. Gold mines were also taking steps to increase their output. Metal mining in British Columbia continued very active. The Trail smelter and Rossland properties were very busy and a scarcity of skilled miners was reported in some districts. Prince Rupert reported metal mines in the district very active with a shortage of labour in some camps.

Coal mines were active, though outputs, both in Eastern and Western fields, were reported suffering from scarcity of labour. Sydney reported mines active, labour scarce and shipments to St. Lawrence ports lower than for many years. At Westville conditions were active with a shortage of men and the demand for coal exceeding the supply. Considerable improvement was noticeable at Lethbridge, where the mines were working full time but not to capacity on account of lack of experienced help. All available men were being taken on. At Fernie and other points in the Crow's Nest Pass district the demand for coal and coke was increasing, railways and retail yards commencing to put in winter stocks. Quiet was restored in labour matters with the settlement of the dispute between miners and operators in regard to a war bonus, which was arranged on a compromise basis, the men, who had requested a ten per cent increase receiving advances approximating eight per cent. A full report of the negotiations and settlement in this matter appears elsewhere in this issue. Edmonton reported that fear of a labour shortage in coal mines created a good demand for coal. Nanaimo reported coal mines in the city working steadily and those in the district showing marked improvement. The demand for miners was absorbing most of the unemployed

and in some quarters a scarcity of skilled men was in evidence.

With the exception of Sydney, where building was quiet, building trades at all points in the Maritime Provinces were reported active. At Truro unusual activity prevailed, and at Newcastle building operations exceeded those of many previous years. Fredericton reported building trades busy, though there was no great amount of new work. Nearly all points in Quebec reported activity, with the possibility of its continuation for some time. Montreal reported an improvement, both in the construction of new residences and factories and difficulty in securing good builders' labourers. Every point in Ontario from which reports were received reported either active or steady conditions in the building trades, and in some localities exceptional activity was noted. At Ottawa about 1,500 men were employed in the reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings. Toronto reported more houses being erected and a demand for men. At Hamilton and Kitchener general activity prevailed in the building of dwellings and factory extensions. Unusual activity was reported at Windsor, there being a very heavy demand for dwelling houses, a number of which were being rushed to completion. At Port Arthur the erection, enlarging and repair of elevators absorbed every available man in the building trades, and owing to a scarcity of building tradesmen wages showed a tendency to advance. Cobalt reported a temporary quiet following the destructive forest fires, but that during the last few weeks of the month rebuilding had commenced and a considerable demand for carpenters and other building tradesmen had been created. Active conditions were reported from Peterborough and Lindsay and from Belleville, St. Catharines, Galt, Chatham, St. Thomas, Stratford, Guelph and other cities. Western cities, also, reported an improvement in building. Brandon and Regina reported

building trades working full time. At Saskatoon heavy storms and the destruction of crops curtailed a considerable amount of building, but a number of elevators were being constructed, and there was a steady volume of building being carried on in rural districts. Medicine Hat reported building trades busy, with a scarcity of men. At Lethbridge there was little new building but alterations and repairs kept carpenters and painters busy. Calgary reported building trades fairly well employed, a large number of elevators being constructed throughout the province. Edmonton reported carpenters in demand for country work and wages better than a year ago. From some British Columbia points reports indicated quiet in building operations, but Vancouver reported considerable improvement.

There was not much change in railway construction. Work on new lines being constructed in Northern Alberta and British Columbia continued fairly active, though difficulty was experienced in obtaining labour. A fair amount of work was being done in the Maritime Provinces and at points in Quebec and Ontario. St. John reported good progress on track work at Bay Shore and new yards at West St. John. At Three Rivers the city traction company was laying a few miles of rail to extend its road to Cap de Madeleine. Hamilton reported steel was being laid on, the extension of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway from Dunnville to Port Maitland and that the line was expected to be in operation in September. At Port Arthur tracks were being laid to elevators and there was the usual amount of repair and maintenance work. Moosejaw reported work trains busy ballasting and a few miles of new work being done. Work on the extension of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway from Spirit River to the British Columbia boundary was progressing satisfactorily, though a difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of labour. On the Canadian Northern Railway branch line

from Oliver to St. Paul de Metis grading was in progress, fifty men and teams being employed. Railway contractors reported some difficulty in securing the necessary supply of labour owing to the demand for harvesters. The Canadian Northern Railway commenced the erection of a large machine shop at Edmonton and work was being done at the new stockyards. Victoria reported good progress being made on improvements to the outer wharf.

Lumbering was reported active from many centres, though there was some quiet in a few localities in the Maritime Provinces owing to mills closing down for lack of vessels to make shipments. Westville reported conditions quieter than in the previous month, but at Truro lumbermen were busy and help scarce. At Fredericton mills continued busy, and at Newcastle mills were running full time with large crews; men were also being sent into the woods to prepare for the next season's cut. Large lumber shipments were being made from North Shore points. At St. John, owing to a scarcity of vessels for transportation, some of the mills closed down for an indefinite period. In Quebec districts activity was well maintained, though at Montreal a weakened demand was reported from the United States and Europe. At Three Rivers mills were very active, and Quebec reported mills busy, with the possibility of more men being sent into the bush than last year. Hull reported mills working full time and that shantymen's wages had increased nearly 50 per cent, \$50 to \$55 per month being paid. At Port Arthur mills were running and while lumbering was reported quiet it was much better than last year. Prince Albert reported that unless the large number of men who went to the harvest fields returned there would be a shortage of men for the lumber camps. Lumber operators announced that several camps would be opened. Mills were running day and night and making regular ship-

ments. At Vancouver mills were busy and logging companies complained of inability to secure men. New Westminster reported lumbering brisk, with a good demand for all classes of lumber and a shortage of labour. Wages advanced somewhat owing to scarcity of men. Nanaimo reported mills working steadily and logging camps busy. At Prince Rupert there was a shortage of loggers.

While practically all points in Eastern Canada reported farm labour scarce, farmers were able in

Agriculture

most instances to gather their crops in good condition. Soldiers allowed on furlough in order to work on farms assisted materially in harvesting operations. Crops except hay, which was plentiful everywhere, were expected to be somewhat short of the returns for an average year, particularly in the case of potatoes, which were reported a failure in many districts and were selling for as high as \$2 and \$3 a bag. The Western grain crop was damaged in a number of districts by rain and hail and many localities reported rust. Owing to partial crop failures in various parts there was not as heavy a demand for farm help as was expected, and the number of harvesters sent from British Columbia, the United States and Eastern Canada was expected to be ample. Some 5,000 men went from British Columbia, between 15,000 and 20,000 from Eastern Canada and several thousand from the United States. Wages averaged \$2.50 per day, with higher rates obtaining in some instances.

Fishing was fairly quiet. Sydney reported a poor month despite good weather. St. John reported

Fishing

sardine fishing active, with a good demand. At Charlottetown fishing was fairly active. Westville reported the salmon fishing season which ended August 15 a very good one. The catch on Lake Erie was reported the smallest in years and

at Port Stanley a number of tugs ceased making trips. Port Arthur reported fishing stations and tugs busy. On the Pacific coast salmon were not expected to yield more than a three-quarter pack. On some of the rivers the pack was nearly a full one, while on others not

more than half a pack was expected. From New Westminster fishing was reported very poor—the worst season for sockeye in the history of the Fraser. Canneries on the river were very quiet, although the price to fishermen had advanced to 50 cents per fish.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES AS INDICATED IN REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHER SOURCES

INDUSTRIAL activity in the various provinces was well maintained during August. In the Maritime Provinces building was reported very active; coal mining, while busy, showed diminished outputs owing to a scarcity of labour; lumbering continued active, but fishing was quiet. In Quebec satisfactory conditions were reported in manufacturing and lumbering. The chief industrial centres of Ontario showed no falling off from the activity of the previous month except in some instances where delay in the receipt of materials and a shortage of help retarded operations. Mining in the Cobalt and Porcupine districts was more active than in the previous month owing to greater development work and improvements to plant. The commencement of harvesting in the Western Provinces gave employment to large numbers of farm labourers and improved business conditions. A great deal of elevator construction and the erection of farm buildings in considerable numbers improved conditions in the building trades and in some localities a scarcity of building tradesmen was evident. The settlement of labour troubles and the resumption of operations in coal mines brought about great activity in the Crow's Nest Pass district in Alberta and British Columbia and improved railway traffic. Salmon fishing in British Columbia was quiet and the canneries were not expected to put up more than a three-quarter pack.

Nova Scotia

At Halifax fairly extensive operations provided employment for building tradesmen and unskilled labour. Factory employees were busy, with a shortage of help, both male and female, in confectionery and biscuit factories. Work on the Halifax Ocean Terminals showed much progress, and it was expected that one or two berths would be in readiness for the coming winter's shipping if required. The new Furness line pier was also advanced considerably. Longshoremen and freight handlers were fairly well employed.

Labour conditions continued active in the Sydney district, and labour generally was well employed. Building trades were quiet. The larger concerns reported a shortage of skilled and unskilled trades, particularly the latter. This shortage continued to reduce coal outputs and the volume of shipments up the St. Lawrence. Prospects continued bright in all industries. The steel trade was very busy, with large outputs. All departments of the Sydney and Sydney Mines works produced up to capacity. Both companies were well ahead with large stocks of iron-ore and lime-stone for the winter season. Transportation by rail and water continued brisk. Wholesale and retail business was fairly good. August was a poor month for fishermen. Bait was scarce and dogfish plentiful, and although the weather was good, the catch was small.

At Westville unskilled labour continued scarce. The closing down during the greater part of August of some plants relieved the situation somewhat, and enabled farmers to procure help during the harvesting. Rail, freight and passenger service was busy. Wholesale and retail trades continued active. Coal mines worked full time, the demand for coal exceeding the supply. Lumbering was somewhat quieter than during the previous month.

At Amherst all branches of labour were well employed, with the exception of machinists, who, during the greater part of the month, were laid off owing to some changes in machinery.

All classes of labour at Truro were well employed, with the exception of the employees of a steel company which was closed for two weeks waiting for material. Lumbermen were busy with a scarcity of help. Railway transportation men were well employed. Builders and builders' labourers were unusually busy. The town has taken over the plant of the Chambers Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, and the franchise, which was a 99 years' lease, for \$862,500, and will operate it. Business, wholesale and retail, was satisfactory.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown all trades were well employed. Local dealers received notice from the agents of the Albion Coal Company that on September 1 their prices would advance 40 cents per ton. Fishing was reported quiet.

New Brunswick

At St. John all trades were busy. Good progress was being made on the track work at Bay Shore and in the new yard area at West St. John so that everything may be in readiness for the heavy traffic expected during the coming winter season. Owing to the scarcity of vessels for the transportation of lumber some of the mills were closed down

for an indefinite period. Harbour dues during July were higher than during the same month last year. Customs and inland revenue receipts for July also showed an increase. Biscuit manufacturers advanced the price of biscuits of all kinds one-half cent per pound on August 15. Flour has increased in price, Manitoba selling at \$9.25 and Ontario at \$8.40. The advance in flour since July 25 on Manitoba is \$1.90, and on Ontario \$1.80. Early cobbler potatoes are being shipped from Carleton county, the buyers paying \$2 per barrel. Turnips are also being shipped in large quantities to the Boston market. Sardine fishing was very good during August, and prices ranged from \$9 to \$12 per hogshead. There was good demand for local fish. Construction work on the Valley Railway bridge at Nerepis was being pushed vigorously. The work which has been in progress at the Copper mines near Dorchester since the early spring of this year was nearing completion and it was expected that the mines would be in operation this fall.

At Moncton all the local supply of labour was utilized to its full extent, and importations from outside points were found necessary to meet the increased demand and practically no unemployment existed. In all local fields of labour such as manufactories, machine shops, railway shops and railway operating circles, special activity was observable as evidenced by the employment of night shifts, overtime work and increase of additional help. Building trades also continued active, and the demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters and builders' labourers was good. Commercial conditions continued satisfactory. Customs receipts for July showed an increase over those of the same month in 1915. Retail trade owing to the absence of many families from the city was quieter than usual, but wholesale conditions were reported satisfactory. Real estate continued active and the transfers recorded were in excess of those of last year. Labour was scarce and farmers had much difficulty in se-

curing sufficient help; haying and harvesting operations were much delayed. The National Chemical Copper Company has taken over the development of the old copper mines near Dorchester which have been closed for a number of years. A considerable number of labourers were employed, and it was expected to have the mines in operation at an early date.

At Newcastle all men able and willing to work were busy. Activity in building trades was more marked than for many years. Shipping circles were very active, large shipments of lumber being made for all North Shore ports. Wholesale and retail trade was very good. The salmon fishing season which ended August 15 was a very good one. All local lumber mills were working full time with large crews. Men were also being sent into the woods to prepare for the season's cut. All local industries were working full time.

At Fredericton the general condition of labour during August was quite as good as during the preceding month, and there were few idle men. The building trades were kept busy although there was no great amount of new work started and conditions were not any too promising for later in the season. Manufacturing lines were busy, and in some cases more workmen were taken on. There was some shortage of unskilled labour. The hay crop was the best in years. Farm labour was scarce. Wholesale and retail trade showed an improvement over the preceding month. Railway traffic continued about normal. Lumber mills were all busy.

Quebec

Montreal reported few changes in labour conditions during August. The usual activities were maintained, and there was even some improvement in the building trade, both in the construction of new residences and factories. Builders found it very difficult to get good labourers, although they advanced prices considerably. Structural steel workers reported good orders from outside

points. Local paint manufacturers reported a well maintained output and some considerable shipments were made to Australia and New Zealand. Boot and shoe factories were getting orders freely and many jobbers placed large orders for next season. Manufacturers of woollens, cottons and knitted goods were working to capacity but they also had difficulty in getting sufficient labour. General foundrymen were not very well employed, though special orders were still keeping many large firms fully employed and many men in work. The Angus shops were turning out in addition to other work ten refrigerator cars a day and had a special order for 2,000 box cars. Lumbering men reported a weakened demand both from Europe and the United States for their product. The journeymen barbers and master barbers of Montreal were discussing at the end of the month the making of a contract which would give barbers a minimum weekly wage of \$12, and which would make closing at 8 o'clock compulsory except on Saturday night, when 11 o'clock would be allowed. The Charity Organization Society returns show that 300 families were assisted in July.

Woman workers at Montreal were not affected by any change in conditions during August, which were better than in the same month in 1915. About 100 persons are likely to be affected by Swift and Company's pension scheme, reference to which appears elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*. The sum of \$80,806.32 is the result for the first six months of 1916 of the tax of one cent imposed by the city on each ticket of admission to all places of amusement. It will be distributed among the hospitals and other charitable institutions having at least 25 free beds permanently at the disposal of the public.

At Quebec the demand for labour was well maintained. The tourist trade, although slack as compared to other years for the month of July regained activity in August. The only labour difficulty was one occurring in the Levis

dry dock, some 260 men being affected. After the men were out about a week the difficulty was adjusted. A full account of this strike appears in the regular article on trade disputes. In the lumbering industry it was expected there would be more men sent into the bush this winter than last year.

At Sherbrooke the labour market was still very active and manufacturers found difficulty in getting sufficient help. There was a good deal of building going on. A number of manufacturing establishments were making additions to their plants. Lumbering was good and asbestos, copper and chrome iron mining active. A strike which lasted about a week occurred at Thetford Mines and after investigation by a Royal Commission was adjusted on a compromise basis.

At St. Hyacinthe the general condition of the labour market was better than at the same time last year. The building trades were well employed. All local industries were active, and in some cases the supply of labour was not sufficient to meet the demand. A large number of men were employed on city work such as street paving and sewers.

At Three Rivers labour conditions were as good as during the corresponding month of last year. Manufacturing generally showed activity. Commercial activity in general showed an increase over the corresponding month of last year. The Three Rivers Traction Company was laying a few miles of rails and ties to lengthen its road to the village of Cap de la Madeline.

Hull reported very satisfactory conditions, the demand for labour exceeding the supply. Shantymen's wages advanced nearly 45 per cent, from \$50 to \$55 per month with board, being offered for this class of labour. Potatoes and other vegetables suffered considerably from lack of rain. Mills and factories were working full time.

St. John's reported a great demand for labour. Local factories were active and working full time. Customs receipts during July amounted to \$25,691.48, as

against \$22,166.92 during the same month last year, an increase of \$3,524.56. Large quantities of lumber were exported to the United States by way of St. John's. Hay gave a very large crop. Fishing on the Richelieu was active.

At Sorel labour conditions were very satisfactory. All industrial establishments were running to full capacity, most of them night and day and there was a great demand for labour. Lumbering was quiet.

Ontario

Labour conditions at Toronto during August showed little change as compared with July except that the shortage in all classes of labour was more pronounced. A large number of workers have gone west as harvesters, and many others have been absorbed by the transportation systems. The building trade has been steady with a demand for more men though continuing light as compared with normal conditions. The metal and engineering trades were busy, with increasing activity in ordinary lines, including engines and machinery. Woodworkers, including piano makers, were active. Printers, bookbinders and stereotypers were well employed. The clothing trades were active with the exception of custom tailors, who were rather quiet. Boot and shoe workers were well employed. Leather and harness workers were active. The provision trades were steady, showing increased activity during the latter part of the month. Cigarmakers were quiet and brewery workers unsettled owing to the Prohibition Act which goes into effect on September 16. Hotel and restaurant work was fair during the early part of the month but busy later. There has been a considerable influx of building tradesmen into the city owing to the increase in manufacturing industry causing a steady demand for small houses. Of late there has been a great scarcity of four-, five- and six-roomed houses with conveniences, few of which

are to be obtained except in the more distant suburban localities. Larger houses of a modern type in residential neighbourhoods were also scarce. As money for building purposes was easier there was expected to be a revival of house building activity during the fall. The receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for July were \$469,845, as compared with \$449,108 for July, 1915, the city's share being \$93,969, as against \$89,821. The Swift Canadian Company has adopted a pension system for their employees which became effective August 1. The employees are not required to contribute. The minimum amount of an old age pension is fixed at \$240, and the widow and children of an eligible employee will receive half the pension to which he was entitled at the time of his death. In Toronto alone some 800 persons will come under the system.

A great shortage in female labour of a satisfactory kind was reported in nearly all industries. In some firms there has been a general increase in wages of from 25 to 50 per cent in the last few months. Some employees claim that this is necessary in order to compete with factories engaged in special work. To cope with the difficulty of keeping steady labour many firms are trying out the bonus system as an encouragement to girls to stay with their employers. The laundries suffered from lack of help during the hot weather. On account of increase in wages and the price of materials one laundry raised its flat rate from \$1 a hundred to \$2 a hundred.

The general labour conditions in Hamilton during August were very good. In the building trades general activity prevailed, especially in the building of dwellings and factory extensions. There was a big demand for labourers and builders. Labourers were commanding 35 cents per hour. The City Council at a regular meeting decided to revert to standard time on August the thirteenth at 10 o'clock. The street railway employees and employers of a number of factories protested against day-

light-saving time which had been in force since June. The continued dry weather has retarded the root and small fruits crops and there was not such a demand for farm labourers as the farmer and his family have been trying to look after their own work. There was, however, a demand for fruit pickers. On account of the shortage of male help a Woman's Emergency Corps has been formed in Hamilton, the object of the organization being to fill positions left vacant by men who have gone to the front by giving employment to women. In response to a circular letter to manufacturers the association has received a number of encouraging letters stating they would give employment to women. Customs collections, inland revenue receipts and the bank clearings all showed increases.

At Niagara Falls working people of all classes were fully employed during August and overtime was the rule in many industries. City works were delayed by lack of labour. Commercial, financial and transportation conditions were satisfactory. Farmers were busy threshing. Wheat turned out better than expected. Oats are light, corn late and poor. Apples are a light crop also plums. Peaches are plentiful. Potatoes are a poor crop. Farm labour was in constant demand. Seventeen loading manufacturing concerns reported "busy" or "very busy." A number of them advertised for more hands. Rails were being laid on the extension of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway from Dunnville to Port Maitland and the line will be in operation in September.

At Port Colborne the International Nickel Company obtained options on 340 acres of land on the lake shore and it was expected that ground would be broken at an early date for the erection of a \$4,000,000 refining plant.

At St. Catharines the labour market during August showed a marked improvement over that of the previous month. Conditions in the building trades were considerably improved.

At Ottawa a steady improvement in the labour situation was maintained during August. A large demand for farm help among other causes rendered unskilled labour particularly scarce, while the building trades were particularly busy with about 1,500 workmen employed in the reconstruction of the Parliament Buildings. Iron workers and leather workers were all fully employed, mainly on war contracts; pulp and paper makers were busy and conditions in the other trades were fair. Iron workers on contracts other than those for war purposes were handicapped by delayed delivery of steel but all were busy. Farm help continued in demand during the month and several hundred harvesters left the Ottawa district for the West.

- At Brockville there was a scarcity of labour in many lines of work, trades engaged in steel, iron and brass manufacture and all outside labour being hard to obtain. Railroad and steamboat traffic was brisk in both freight and passenger departments but unusually heavy in passenger traffic on boats. The prevailing wage for unskilled labour has increased owing to the demand for help and 25 to 50 cents per hour was being paid for outside work, while inside men were getting 20 to 25 cents per hour. Women were being employed and firms were advertising for them at \$1.50 per day. Potatoes were very high, selling for \$2 per bushel and one milk company has notified its patrons of an advance of 1 cent per quart. Farmers were finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient help. Manufacturing was very active. Customs collections for July showed a large increase over the corresponding month a year ago.

At Kingston the scarcity of labour was reported acute and indirectly the cause of quietness in some classes of work. All factories were very active, some working overtime to meet their orders which owing to the scarcity of labour would otherwise be behind. At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council, August 3, it was decided to

start a co-operative bakery in Kingston and, if a city wharf can be secured, a co-operative coal yard. This action was taken on account of the recent increases in the price of bread and coal which were considered unnecessary by the Council.

At Belleville building trades were quite brisk and mechanics and labourers were in fairly good demand. Improvements have been made to several manufacturing establishments. Brass workers were active and the various foundries were busy.

At Peterborough labour conditions during August were much the same as last month, the demand being in excess of the supply. All factories, foundries and manufacturing establishments were very busy. The building trades showed increased activity. There was a good demand for unskilled labour. The railroads were very busy. The Grand Trunk Railway grain line from Midland was exceptionally active, about 200 cars of last year's crop of wheat per day passing through Peterborough. The price of bread increased on August 28 from 6 cents for 1½ pound loaf to 7 cents. Cheese also was high. The potato crop was not very good and the price per bag was \$3. Lumbering was very active.

At Lindsay there was considerable activity in real estate operations. The construction of a number of dwellings and the rebuilding of a woollen factory destroyed by fire afforded employment to building tradesmen.

All the large factories in Galt and vicinity were still working day and night shifts on special work, while one big shop was running an extra shift from seven a.m. until ten p.m. Women for some special factory work were being offered \$1.60 per day of eight hours. Bread has gone up to 7 cents a loaf of 24 ounces and bakers are making a loaf of 12 ounces for 5 cents. Milk has gone up to 8 cents, while potatoes were selling at 60 cents a peck and scarce at that price. The building trades were

busy and workers were very much in demand.

At Brantford labour was very active. Manufacturers were still advertising for men in all branches. Street paving, owing to lack of unskilled labour, was being delayed. The canning factory and textile works at Burford were very busy. Textile companies at Paris were also very busy.

At Kitchener (formerly Berlin) all classes of labour were well employed, with a shortage of machine hands in furniture factories, experienced shoe makers, rubber-shoe makers, girls for button factories, shirt and collar factories, whitewear factories, rubber footwear factories and paper-box factories, skilled mechanics for foundries and unskilled labourers for tanneries and breweries. All factories were busy and in a month's time the sugar factory will open. It will need about 400 men, half for each shift of twelve hours. Building trades were kept busy in the construction of dwellings and additions to plants. Rents were somewhat higher than they were during last winter but this did not affect very many as the majority of the workingmen own their own homes. Farmers were short of help in some instances. The potato crop was reported to be small owing to lack of rain. Milk was raised to 8 cents per quart and butter was up to 38 cents for creamery prints, the increase being attributed to poor pasture.

Labour conditions at Guelph and vicinity continued active, with a steady demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Factories were all very busy, with a shortage of mechanics in most of them. Building trades were active, carpenters being in demand. The civic works department found it difficult to get sufficient men for sewerage construction and other civic works. The Radial Railway Board has granted an increase of 1 cent-per hour to motormen and conductors. A scarcity of help for harvesting and threshing was general. Root crops are suffering for want of rain and the apple crop will be light.

Customs returns for July showed an increase over those of the corresponding month last year. In order to meet the demand for houses for workingmen the Town Council of Fergus has subdivided a block of land and will sell lots for \$25 to any one who will build a house thereon of not less than \$1,000 in value.

At Stratford labour of all classes was well employed during August. The building trades, city outdoor workers, agricultural labourers and men employed in foundries were particularly active, some of the foundries maintaining night gangs. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good and money seemed plentiful. Customs returns showed a large increase. Farmers reported little difficulty in securing help. Owing to the dry weather potatoes were poor.

Woodstock reported a continued shortage of labour of all kinds. Knitting and confectionery factories, which employ female labour, largely utilize the available supply and are constantly looking for more. Notwithstanding the shortage of labour in the country farmers seemed to be getting along very well with their work. Shopkeepers reported business very good. They were also suffering from a shortage of help. Practically all factories reported business good.

At London labour generally was fully employed and numbers of the large manufacturers would have engaged more men if they had been available. Trade of all kinds was on the increase, with London wholesale houses making heavy shipments. Cigarmakers employed by a large number of firms presented a new bill of wages and, failing an agreement with employers, went on strike at the end of the month. Chestnut coal went up from \$8 to \$8.50 a ton, while stove and furnace increased from \$7.75 to \$8.25. Flour also took an upward turn, the 25-pound bag which formerly sold for 90 cents selling for \$1. The extra dry summer has dried up the pastures and in consequence butter was selling at the highest summer price known, 39

cents per pound. Potatoes showed a very poor yield. The price was higher than last winter or about \$3 per bag. Summer apples were plentiful and sold for 35 cents a bushel. Milk was raised August 1 from 7 cents to 8 cents a quart. Along Lake Erie the catch of fish was smallest in years and at Port Stanley a number of tugs have quit going out for fish.

At St. Thomas labour was in good demand. General conditions were slightly better than during the previous month and decidedly better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a scarcity of unskilled labour, particularly of outside workers and men for foundry work. Traffic employees had a good month. The building trades were better employed than during the previous month. Wholesale and retail trade was fair. Conditions in railway shops were normal. Michigan Central car builders, chiefly outside workers, threatened to quit work during the month because of the introduction of a new piece-work schedule, known as the "All Point" schedule. The difficulty was adjusted on the understanding that the old schedule would be in effect until satisfactory arrangements could be made for the introduction of the new schedule. A committee of car builders was sent to Toledo to see how the new schedule was working out at that point. Local industries reported a normal month. The Noble biscuit factory which closed some time ago has re-opened under new management and will manufacture all grades of candies. In the neighbourhood of 50 hands will be employed at the commencement.

At Chatham labour conditions were very active. Several of the largest manufacturing concerns were advertising for skilled mechanics. The cement companies and the sugar company were calling for labourers, the sugar company offering 30 cents per hour with a guarantee of three months' work. The building trades were very active. The city board of works was unable to complete the amount of work laid out for lack

of labourers. Freight traffic was exceedingly heavy and passenger traffic steadily increased. Merchants reported trade excellent with few asking for credit. Farmers had a very busy month but were handicapped by a lack of help. This was overcome, however, to a great extent by employing soldiers who were granted a month's leave.

At Windsor there was a good demand for all classes of labour, which was fully met by the local supply and the numbers coming into the city from other localities. Building trades were very active. The demand for houses still continued and many dwellings were being erected. Automobile factories were exceptionally busy and other manufacturing establishments were active.

At Owen Sound labour of all kinds was in good demand, and in some cases the supply was not quite sufficient. Building was quiet, but contractors were busy elsewhere or engaged on repair work. Factories were all active and running full time. Retail business was good. There was a shortage of farm help, partly owing to enlistment and partly owing to the call of the West, but all crops were harvested in good condition.

At Orillia an influx of labour from outside points helped to overcome the shortage, though the demand was still strong. A number of boys have been working in the factories during the summer vacation. The Water, Light and Power Commission has made arrangements with the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission for a supply of 2,000 h.p. of electrical energy in order to provide for the requirements of Orillia's factories pending the completion of the town's new power plant at the Ragged Swift Rapids. In order to supply the power, the Hydro is constructing a transmission line from Eugenia Falls to Collingwood. The most outstanding change in the cost of living was the advance in the price of bread to 16 cents for the three-pound loaf. Butter was scarce and the price high for the time of year. Potatoes were bringing the

farmer \$2.50 a bag and more, an unprecedented price in the district. Farmers were busy and received considerable help from soldiers.

At Cobalt the shortage of labour was reported as becoming a serious problem, especially at the gold mines; so many men having enlisted or gone West on the harvest excursions that some of the mines found it difficult to maintain their full production. All of the Cobalt silver-mining companies, encouraged by the continued high price of silver, were running at maximum capacity and many of the outlying properties were being developed and explored with encouraging results. Two of the largest gold mines in the country were getting in a position to greatly increase their output. Both the Hollinger and Dome mines were enlarging and improving their present mills and doing more extensive underground work. The hay crop this year was remarkably good and the grain crop a good average, despite the unfavourable year. A great many farmers, however, lost all their hay and grain in the big forest fires which occurred in July and August. Most of the hay was cut and harvested and considerable grain in the barns before the fire. Even the standing crops were so badly damaged by fire and smoke that what had not been ripe at the time was expected in many cases to be scarcely worth cutting. Following the two big bush fires a temporary quiet prevailed. Within the past two weeks of the month, however, rebuilding commenced and created considerable demand for carpenters and others in the building trades. In the last fire about August 22, the plant and buildings of the Casey Cobalt Mining Company were completely destroyed as well as the farm homes and outbuildings of some 95 farmers in the oldest settled and most improved sections of Northern Ontario, around New Liskeard. Apart from the loss of life, variously estimated at between 175 and 225, the material gain was reported very great, in so far as land clearing is concerned; while

much valuable timber was destroyed, approximately 1,500 square miles being burned over, settlers estimated their land as worth \$20 an acre more since the fire, stating that the burning left the land in such good condition that clearing the remaining rubbish would be a comparatively easy task.

At Fort William and Port Arthur all labour was fully employed. There was considerable activity in the shipbuilding trades. The erection and enlargement of elevators absorbed every available man in the building trades. One business block in Port Arthur was just being completed and another started. Owing to the scarcity of men wages advanced. Carpenters were receiving 40 cents an hour and labourers from \$2.50 to \$3 per day for a ten-hour day. The usual summer fishing has been in progress since May and the various fishing stations along the coast were all busy and fishing tugs fully engaged. Lumbering was quiet but much better than last year for the same period and the two mills in Port Arthur were both running. Railway construction was confined to the usual repair work, extensions and maintenance, also the laying of tracks to new elevators.

Manitoba

Winnipeg reported labour conditions very satisfactory. Nearly all the skilled trades found ample employment and in many instances difficulty was experienced in securing help, experienced or otherwise. The demand for harvest help was fully met. Crop conditions in Manitoba were poor. Sultry weather, prevailing at a time when all the sunshine possible was required, was responsible for some crop failures. A noticeable percentage of the crop will be left in the ground for the reason that the cost of its removal would be considerably higher than the exchange value of the crop itself. The average wage for harvest help was good, being slightly over \$2.50 per day. The cost of bread increased from 5 cents per loaf to 6 cents. During the latter part of

the month the cost of butter increased from 35 cents to 37 cents per pound. The local district Council of Carpenters and the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange signed an agreement regarding working operations and rates of pay.

Women were employed in much larger numbers during August than in the same month last year and to about the same extent as during July. The domestic help problem continues acute, though the demand was slightly decreased on account of families being out of the city on summer vacations. Farm positions were numerous and wages offered were \$25 and \$30 a month. There was a demand for housekeepers, both in the city and country but the supply is fairly good. There was not much demand for hotel help. Bookbinders were very busy and it was impossible to secure experienced help. Garment workers were all busy, working full time. Milliners were not very busy, August being a holiday month. Store help has been employed much better than a year ago. August is looked upon as a slack month in stores but this year has been above the average. Young girls have taken boys' places in many departments.

At Brandon the demand for labour continued active. Building trades were busy and there was a demand for unskilled labour. The demand for harvest help was not nearly so great as usual owing to partial failure of the wheat crops. Had the crop been normal the shortage of help would have been serious. Wholesale and retail business was good. During the month a new industry employing 15 hands tanning hides and skins was commenced. The grain crops in the district have been badly affected by rust and a yield of low grade wheat was expected. Local industries were busy.

Saskatchewan

At Regina labour was fully employed, harvesting absorbing any men who had been out of work. The harvest was progressing very well with favourable weather. Farmers have experienced no

difficulty in securing men as the excursions from the East brought in a large number and numbers of soldiers were given a month's furlough. Construction work suffered in some degree through men leaving to go harvesting, the Provincial Bureau of Labour having sent over 1,200 hands from Regina before the excursions arrived. The help received by the Bureau from Eastern Canada at the end of the month numbered 13,576 hands with two more trains yet to arrive. Building trades were busy, all men working full time. The Prairie Biscuit and Confectionery Company commenced the erection of a new factory which will cost about \$20,000. Machinery warehousemen were very busy distributing agricultural implements. Wholesale groceries reported a marked increase in business. A great many reports regarding black rust were said to be exaggerated; farmers claim they will have a good average crop.

At Moose Jaw the supply of harvest help was sufficient, though there was no surplus, and the demand was expected to increase with the commencement of threshing. Seventy-five per cent of grain cutting was completed. Red and black rust was reported to have done considerable damage in this district and the yield was expected to be about half that of 1915. There was not much demand for men in other lines except upon the railroads which needed experienced trainmen and engineers. Work trains were busy ballasting track and some new construction work was being done.

At Prince Albert farmers were busy harvesting their crops and had no trouble securing help, as many soldiers have gone out on harvest leave. In the city men could not be obtained as so many had gone to the harvest fields, and a shortage of labour for the lumber camps during the coming winter was expected. Representatives of the lumber industry announced that several camps would be opened so that a good cut could be obtained to supply a brisk demand for lumber from points south of Prince Albert. The lumber mills were still run-

ning night and day shifts and making regular shipments. The demand for the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway into the city has at last received attention and officials have been over the grade which was made a few years ago to ascertain the work needed to put it in shape for the laying of the track. Plans of the station and yards have been approved by the City Council. Flour advanced 20 cents per sack early in the month and later another 20 cents was added, making a total advance during the month of 40 cents. Coal was also dearer and cordwood showed a tendency to increase in price.

At Saskatoon heavy destruction of crops by hail curtailed a large amount of building and had a noticeable effect in diminishing the harvest operations. Harvesting was just beginning, and it was expected there would be an adequate supply of help if not a surplus as numbers of harvest workers were coming in from the United States and by excursion from the East. There was some rust in the Hanley district and other localities. A number of elevators were being built and the city was doing some repair work on the old traffic bridge as well as completing the new one. A steady volume of building was still being carried on in the country.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat labour conditions showed considerable improvement and most of the local industries reported business brisk. Building trades were very busy with a scarcity of labour. Freight and passenger traffic was active, and wholesale and retail merchants reported a good month's business. Grain was expected to be a little later in maturing this year, but reports of excellent crops were coming in from all parts of the surrounding country. It was expected there would be a shortage of harvest labourers. The Lake of the Woods Company are progressing rapidly with their new mill which is to replace the one destroyed by fire. The mill and elevator when completed will

have a much larger capacity than the old plant. Grading operations on the Canadian Northern Railway were well under way.

At Lethbridge labour conditions showed an improvement over those of last month; coal mines were working full time and taking on all available labour. The cutting of the grain crop had commenced, but was not yet general because of unfavourable weather. On account of rain there were many idle men, about 300 waiting to go on the fields. Hail and rain caused some damage, but a good harvest was expected. There was a great shortage of female help, both in the country and the city. There was no new building, but many repairs and alterations were being done and carpenters and painters were kept busy. Flour milling was active.

Calgary reported no general increased demand for mechanics in the building trades, though reports from the various trade groups showed that all were fairly well employed. The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company have 14 elevators under construction in different parts of the province. Although harvesting was not yet general, there was a considerable demand for harvest help during the latter part of the month; with an influx of labour from the East and West the supply was expected to be equal to the demand, wages being about the same as last year. Arrangements have been made for shipping the men at the 1 cent per mile rate for harvest work. A compromise has been reached between the miners of District 18 and the operators; the basis of the agreement is a war bonus of 8 per cent for the unexpired period of the present working agreement. Work has been resumed in all the camps and there has been a considerable demand for skilled miners throughout the province. An agreement has been reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway Federated Trades and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials calling for a wage increase of 3 per cent in the boiler shops and an increase of 2½ and 2 per cent in

other departments, with several improvements in the working conditions. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade good.

At Edmonton the demand for labour was reported greater than in the previous month, particularly in the rural districts. Carpenters for work in the country were in demand and the wages offered were better than a year ago. The Canadian Northern Railway commenced the erection of a \$60,000 machine shop during the month and a considerable amount of building work was being done at the new stock yards. At the first of the month it was expected there would be a shortage of harvest hands, but with the large numbers coming to the Prairie Provinces from both East and West, and with the assistance of the soldiers, it was thought at the close of the month that all the help required was available. Harvesting was well under way in the last week of the month, and within a radius of 50 miles very little damage was reported by hail or frost. The Peace River country reported crops considerably affected by frost, something unusual for that part of the province. Hail caused some damage south and east of Edmonton. Railway contractors reported some difficulty in securing the necessary supply of labour owing to the brisk demand for harvesters. A fear that there might be a shortage of labour the coming fall and winter in the mining industry created a demand for coal, especially from points that suffered from the same cause last winter; dealers stated that the price would be increased in September. Work on the extension of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway from Spirit River to the British Columbia boundary was progressing satisfactorily considering the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of labour. On the Canadian Northern branch line from Oliver to St. Paul de Metis grading was in progress, fifty men and teams being employed.

British Columbia

At Fernie labour conditions generally were very satisfactory, and, with the settlement of the unrest in the coal mining industry, the outlook for a period of activity throughout the fall and winter months was favourable. Railway freight traffic, owing to more extensive operations in the mines and the movement of products of the lumber industry to the prairies was considerably improved. Quiet again prevailed in labour matters throughout the district, as the coal mining controversy was terminated by the operators conceding a scale of advances for all coal mines and coke oven labour in the form of war bonuses from August 15 until March 31, 1917, when the existing working contract expires. (A special article elsewhere in the present issue gives full particulars of the settlement effected.) The demand for coal was rapidly increasing, railways and retail yards commencing to put in winter stocks. The lumbering industry was fairly active, there being a slightly increased demand for lumber during August.

At Nelson there was little change in labour conditions. There were very few idle men and a scarcity of skilled miners was reported. Wholesale and retail trade was active. Mining activity in the Sandon district is said to be greater than for many years and other metal mining districts reported great activity. At Trail continued activity prevailed. Rossland mines were active and generally mining throughout the district was steadily improving.

At Vancouver the general labour situation has improved steadily since the beginning of the year and some activity in real estate was in evidence. Houses were renting better and retail stores and other lines of commercial activity reported a slight but definite improvement in trade. This was reflected in the labour market, where there was a disposition on the part of the men in some occupations to seek a return to the rates of wages prevalent before the de-

pression. In the city itself, while there was a general quietness, workmen willing to go to jobs up country at better wages than have been offered for two years were hard to obtain. The employment department of the City Relief Office was advertising for 200 labourers for work on the building of a paper plant at \$3 per day, 90 cents to be charged each man per day for board, transportation advanced, but the department was experiencing difficulty in securing the men. Through the relief office the city is giving relief to 130 families at a cost of \$1,000 per month, and to 65 infirm single men at monthly cost of \$600. The building trades which have been very dull for two years have shown signs of improvement during the past two months. The Building Trades Council, which has been disbanded for two years, has been reorganized with a membership of five trades, viz., carpenters, painters, labourers, sheet metal workers and plumbers. Conditions were considered by the carpenters to have so far improved as to justify the placing of an organizer in the field to increase the membership of their organization. During the month men have gone from Vancouver in large numbers to harvest work on the Prairies, many of these coming from the farming and logging districts. Railway companies through the city relief department gave special harvesters railway rates of 1 cent per mile. The number who registered for this work was 3,940. Of these 2,600 actually left for the harvest fields. Lumber mills and logging camps were busy. Logging firms complain of inability to secure men and have sent to the city relief department a list of the number and classes of workers required. Fifty electrical workers employed by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company ceased work on August 24 owing to disagreement with employers over a new wage scale; the matter was still unsettled at the end of the month. The sixteenth Biennial Convention of the Federated Association of Letter Car-

riers was held in Vancouver during August.

Improvement in labour conditions for woman workers was maintained at Vancouver during August and the supply of workers was below the demand. Reports from employment agencies show that some difficulty was experienced in filling all positions offered along the lines of domestic help. More and more women are giving up domestic employment for work of another kind, the cessation of immigration from Britain further cutting down the usual supply. Wages for this kind of work show a tendency to increase, but, even so, there is a disinclination on the part of women to take domestic work when other employment is available. Garment workers were fully occupied, and in some cases working overtime. Boot and shoe workers were all busy, chiefly on Government orders. All lines of factory work showed activity, and sales clerks and department store employees were steadily engaged. Stenographers, clerks and office assistants were fully employed, a little difficulty being experienced in filling the positions offered for skilled stenographers. A number of women and boys went from the city for fruit picking and canning, fruit growers and packers complaining that they were unable to obtain all the help they needed. Tailoresses, milliners and dressmakers were not fully employed, it being the between-seasons period in these occupations. Telephone operators and waitresses were fully employed.

At New Westminster there were practically no idle men; many went to the Prairies for the harvest and local employment absorbed the remainder. Some building work was being done and the city was doing some street paving. Fishing has been poor, this having been the poorest season for sockeye salmon in the history of the Fraser river. The canneries had little to do, although the price to fishermen was advanced to 50 cents per fish. Lumbering was brisk, with a good demand for all classes of lumber mainly from the Prairie Pro-

vinces; a shortage of cars was noticeable, however, at the end of the month. Wages in the lumbering industry showed a tendency to advance owing to the inadequacy of the supply of this class of workers.

At Victoria labour conditions continued to improve, the demand and supply being about equal in all branches of industry, except in the building trades, which continued quiet. During the first three weeks of the month the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders employed at the two local shipyards were on strike to enforce an eight hour day and some other minor concessions. The strike was settled on August 23, the eight hour day being granted. The machinists, blacksmiths, iron moulders and allied workers were also granted the eight hour day after being on strike for a few days, so that both shipyards will be operated on that basis in future. Three hundred and thirty harvest hands left for the prairies to assist in harvesting the crops, the railways giving a rate of one cent per mile. It is estimated that about 5,500 have gone from the province. The salmon pack this season for British Columbia as a whole will not amount to more than a three-quarter pack. On some of the rivers the pack was nearly a full one, while in others not more than half a pack will be put up. Good progress was being made in Victoria's outer harbour project and it was expected that the end of the year will see the completion of this undertaking. Good progress was also being made on the pier contract.

At Nanaimo labour market conditions showed a marked improvement over those of last month. While the trades have not shown much improvement, the demand for men in the mines has taken up the surplus of unemployed, and in most of the mines in the district there

was a demand for more skilled men. Coal mines in the city worked steadily and the rest of the mines in the district showed a marked improvement. Fishermen are quiet. Sawmills were working steadily and logging camps were busy.

In and about Prince Rupert were signs during August that labour conditions were improving. Merchants reported more money in circulation than during the past few months and buying more general. This was partially due, it was claimed, to the conclusion of the fishermen's strike on the Pacific coast in the settlement of which it was decided that fishermen should receive payment where catches were disposed of. The fishing industry as far as halibut shipment is concerned was steadily improving. Salmon fishing, however, was falling short of a full pack. Street improvements afforded employment to a number of men. The lumbering industry was active. The Skeena river mill, idle for the past three years, has been bought by Vancouver interests and, it was reported, would be put in operation and might possibly be enlarged. Mining was very active. There was a shortage of labour reported from a number of the camps and advertisements for help appeared in the local press. The mining property known as the South Easter, near Skidegate, was being developed and it was expected would soon ship ore. Development work was also being carried on at Lockport, Tasso, Jedway and other points on Moresby Island. The Ikeda mine at Ikeda Bay was shipping 100 tons of ore per month to the Granby smelter at Amyox. Recently a rich strike of 20 per cent copper was made in this mine. Boring operations were proceeding on the Swede group at Lockport by the Granby Company. The tourist traffic was still good, but was beginning to fall off with the advance of the season.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907. — PROCEEDINGS
DURING AUGUST, 1916.

DURING the month of August there were three applications received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with disputes in the following cases: (1) dispute between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen; (2) dispute between the Canadian Government Railways and their federated shop trades; and (3) dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and its maintenance-of-way employees.

The report was received of a Board which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company and certain of its employees, being telegraph operators. The report in this case showed that a settlement had been made between the parties of the matters at issue.

A settlement was also reached during August by negotiation of certain matters at issue between the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and its employees in the maintenance-of-way and shop departments. In this last named case it was not necessary under these circumstances to establish any Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Apart from the foregoing, a Board was completed during the month to deal with differences between the Canadian Northern Railway System and maintenance-of-way employees on its eastern lines.

Applications Received.

An application was received on August 15 for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen respectively. The dispute in question grew out of a demand on the employees' part for a revision of the existing schedule of rates of pay, rules, etc., and was stated to have affected directly 45 employees and indirectly 150 others. A Board was established by the Minister in this case on August 23, and is made up as follows: Mr. David Campbell, of Winnipeg, appointed on the nomination of the employees; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, appointed on the nomination of the employing company; and His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, of Hamilton, appointed as chairman on the recommendation of the other Board members.

An application was received on August 15 for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Government Railways and their federated shop trades, members of the International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers, International Association of Steamfitters and Plumbers, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for a revision of the schedule governing these employees, for the introduction of an eight hour day and for increased rates of pay, and was stated in the application to affect altogether 3,000 employees. This application was still under consideration by the Minister of Labour at the end of August.

An application was received on August 17 for the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway System and its maintenance-of-way employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, to the num-

ber of 3,200. This dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for an increased scale of pay. A Board was established on August 21 and was made up as follows: Mr. G. D. Robertson, of Welland, appointed on the recommendation of the employees; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; and His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, of Ottawa, appointed as chairman on the recommendation of the other Board members.

Other Proceedings under Act.

Reference was made in the July¹ and August² numbers of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the Halifax and South Western Railway Company employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, growing out of a demand on the latter's part for increased rates of pay, the shortening of the working day and other proposed alterations in labour conditions, and to the suspension of procedure on this application by the Minister of Labour to permit of direct negotiations between the parties concerned. The Minister of Labour received word on

August 10 to the effect that a settlement had been reached between the parties interested; and, accordingly, no further procedure was taken under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Reference was made in the August³ number of the *Labour Gazette* to the establishment of a Board to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway System in Eastern Canada and its employees in the maintenance-of-way department, including trackmen, bridge and building employees and water supply employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, the number of employees affected being given as 1,000 directly and 3,000 indirectly. Mr. G. D. Robertson, of Welland, was appointed a member of this Board on July 22, and the Board was completed during August by the appointment of Mr. Fred. H. Richardson, of Toronto, on the nomination of the employing company, and the appointment of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, of Ottawa, as chairman on the nomination of the other Board members. The dispute in this case grew out of a demand on the employees' part for the adoption of a proposed new schedule of rules and rates of pay.

¹See July, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1360.

²See August, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, pp. 1462-1463.

³See August, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, pp. 1461-1462.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA, AND CERTAIN OF ITS EMPLOYEES, BEING TELEGRAPH OPERATORS

DURING the month of August the report was received in the Department of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada and certain of its employees, being telegraph operators. The report was unanimous and was to the effect that "after many efforts earnestly made by the parties, assisted by the members of the Board, to come to some common understanding,

we are pleased to be able to report that the parties have finally agreed upon a set of rules and schedule of wages. The differences and misunderstandings which seemed to have arisen and to exist between the employer and employees have now been quite removed and there is every reason to expect that no further trouble will be met. Harmony and good-will was expressed by both and we are glad to be able to say that both employer and employees seem to think the

rules and schedule agreed upon will be found to work well."

The application from the employees for the establishment of a Board in the above matter was received in the Department in the month of June, but not being in proper form was replaced by a second application under date of July 12. The estimated number of employees affected was given in the application as follows:

	Directly.	Indirectly.
Males 21 years or over	240	1,600
Males under 21 years	30	100
Females	55	100

Attached to the application was a schedule of proposed rules and rates of wages to govern between the parties.

The Board was established on July 19 and was made up as follows: Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; Mr. David Campbell, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and His Honour Judge Snider, of Hamilton, appointed as chairman on the recommendation of the other two Board members.

Report of Board

The text of the Board report is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Great North Western Telegraph Company of Canada, employer, and certain of its employees, being telegraph operators, employees.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in this matter met pursuant to appointment in the City Hall, Toronto, on Monday, the fourteenth day of August, 1916, and all being present, proceedings were commenced in which the company was re-

presented by the general manager, Mr. Geo. D. Perry, and Mr. C. E. Davies, traffic superintendent, while the employees were represented by Mr. S. J. Konenkamp, Mr. Chas. E. MaLette and Mr. Thomas B. Murray.

Considerable difference between the parties appeared in the beginning, but as a readiness to discuss the matters in difference was manifested by both sides members of the Board concluded that in time we might hope to get some sort of an agreement.

Having gone over the proposed rules, schedules and other matters for consideration item by item we succeeded in eliminating those as to which an agreement could be made in the first instance. Proceeding in this way we were engaged in hearing evidence and in hearing the parties and in frequent endeavours to secure a settlement by consultations on the sixteenth and following days until the twenty-second day of August.

After many efforts earnestly made by the parties, assisted by the members of the Board, to come to some common understanding, we are pleased to be able to report that the parties have finally agreed upon a set of rules and schedule of wages. The differences and misunderstandings which seemed to have arisen and to exist between the employer and employees have been now quite removed and there is every reason to expect that no further trouble will be met. Harmony and good-will was expressed by both and we are glad to be able to say that both employer and employees seem to think the rules and schedule agreed upon will be found to work well.

The memorandum of settlement made between the parties and the schedule of rules, etc., are attached to this report as part thereof. These documents have been duly signed in the presence of the Board by the general manager of the employing company and by the representative of the employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Toronto, this twenty-second day of August, 1916.

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUGAN,
For the G.N.W. Tel. Co.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the Employees.

Schedule of Rules governing telegraph operators employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Company at functional offices. (Functional offices are those where a chief operator and at least three additional telegraphers are employed.)

1. Right of promotion will be governed by seniority where ability is equal and sufficient.

Vacancies will be filled by appointment of the senior competent telegrapher who makes application; the superintendent to be the judge of qualification.

Vacancies created through leave of absence for a period of exceeding fifteen (15) days will be filled during such leave of absence according to the rules.

Any telegrapher employed will, after 30 days' continuous satisfactory service, be considered a permanent employee.

A list showing the seniority of telegraphers employed at each office will be kept by the chief operator, and available for examination by any telegrapher on such list. This list will be subject to correction, on proper representation by any telegrapher whose name appears on such list.

2. In case of reduction of force, otherwise than for personal cause, the telegrapher or telegraphers last employed will be first dispensed with.

Any telegrapher, in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction of force, will be given a certificate and preference in filling new positions or vacancies.

3. Telegraphers declining promotion do not forfeit any right to the same or other position they may be entitled to when a vacancy occurs, but will rank

junior to the telegrapher receiving the promotion.

A telegrapher absent on leave when a vacancy occurs to which he is entitled will not be debarred on return within thirty (30) days from claiming the position.

Any telegrapher required to perform the duties of a sub-chief for a period exceeding thirty (30) days will, during the time he is so employed, be considered a sub-chief and receive the salary allotted at the time to the position.

4. A telegrapher will not be suspended or discharged until after investigation and the charges sustained. He may have the assistance of any co-telegrapher whom he may choose, and the particulars of the charge will be furnished in writing on request. He will also have the right to appeal from the local to the general officers of the company.

5. Telegraphers, after four years' continuous service, will, on request in writing, be granted two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay at regular rating, during which time they shall not take service as telegraphers anywhere. (Continuous service as telegrapher with the commercial department of the Canadian Northern Railway prior to January, 1915, will be considered the same as Great North Western Telegraph Company's service.)

Applications for leave of absence, filed in January of each year, will be given preference in the order of seniority, and applicants will be advised as early as practicable of date allotted them. January applications will have preference over later applications, and the company will, so far as business conditions permit, arrange vacations between May 1 and September 30, when so desired.

6. Extra time will be paid for all time worked on Sunday. On the following public holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, five hours on day shifts or four and a half hours on night shifts will entitle telegraphers to full day's

pay, additional time to be paid *pro rata*.

Telegraphers called upon for duty at other than their regular place of employment will suffer no loss of regular time and will be paid reasonable necessary expenses incurred while travelling.

7. Where telegraphers are required to use typewriters, if so requested, the company will rent them to telegraphers at the actual cost to the company of furnishing.

8. The hours of duty will be as follows:

Nine hours will constitute straight day duty beginning and ending between seven (7) a.m. and six (6) p.m.

Eight hours will constitute a day's work on all split tricks and no trick will be split more than once.

Seven and one-half hours will constitute early and late night tricks.

Telegraphers will be entitled to two (2) short reliefs of ten (10) minutes each on every trick, for which they will make application in writing and be given relief as early as practicable.

Overtime will be computed at the rate of seven (7) hours per day.

9. A telegrapher discharged, or leaving the service in good standing, will be paid in full, and given a certificate

stating length and character of service, and if discharged, the reason therefor. In case of delay he will be paid regular wages for each day detained in excess of two days.

Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord will be required to give the company fifteen (15) days' previous notice in writing.

Before dispensing with the services of a telegrapher other than when discharged, the company will give the telegrapher fifteen (15) days' previous notice in writing.

A telegrapher leaving the service in good standing will be given preference in re-employment over other applicants when a vacancy occurs.

At non-functional salaried offices telegraph operators will have the rights of seniority and of appeal from the local to the general officers of the company as covered by the above rules, and after four years' continuous service will be granted one week's leave of absence each year with regular pay.

(Sgd.) GEO. D. PERRY,
General Manager.

(Sgd.) C. E. MALETTE,
Representative of Employees and General Chairman.

SETTLEMENT OF LABOUR DISPUTES AFFECTING CERTAIN ASBESTOS MINES IN THE THETFORD MINES DISTRICT, QUEBEC

REFERENCE was made in the August issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application which was received in the Department of Labour on July 21 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, The Johnson Mines, The Jacob Mining Company, Limited, the Bell Asbestos Mines, Limited, and Martin-Bennett, Limited, and the workmen employed in these mining properties, members of Local Union No. 143

of the Western Federation of Miners. The application claimed that 900 employees were directly concerned in the demand which had been made for an increased wage scale and the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners through the "check-off" system, and 500 others indirectly.

Before the foregoing Board application was received the Minister of Labour had endeavoured to promote a settlement of the matters at issue by a conference in his office of representatives of the employing interests concerned and of the

workmen affected, and had advised that the outstanding differences should be taken up with each company separately through committees of its workmen.

However, a general strike of the workmen employed in the above mentioned mines occurred on August 3. On the same date Mr. C. A. E. Blanchet, barrister, of Ottawa, was appointed by Order-in-Council as a Royal Commissioner under the Inquiries Act, to inquire into the existing unrest in the asbestos mining industry in the Thetford Mines district and the nature and causes thereof, with a view to the establishment of more harmonious and satisfactory relations between employers and employees in question. Mr. Blanchet spent some days in the district with the foregoing objects in view, and reported that a settlement was reached on August 23 of the labour difficulty in question. The settlement referred to was embodied in a signed agreement in the terms following:

In the matter of the strike now existing among the employees of the following firms:

- (a) The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited,
- (b) The Bell's Asbestos Mines Company,
- (c) The Martin-Bennett Asbestos Mines, Limited,
- (d) The Jacob's Asbestos Company, Limited,
- (e) The Johnson's Company,

the following settlement has been made:

- (1) An increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour will be granted to all employees, except those that are on contract work and those who receive monthly wages;
- (2) As to these, as conditions differ in each mill,

separate agreements will be made with them within ten days from the date hereof;

(3) The above wages shall stand so long as the present conditions of the trade obtain and so long as the work of the employees shall be satisfactory;

(4) This settlement is made with the employees individually, regardless of any union to which they may belong, and shall be executed by two of the said employees of each mine on behalf of them all;

(5) The said employers are to have a free hand and an absolute discretion in the engagement or re-engagement of their employees;

(6) The employees who will be re-engaged agree to use their best efforts to render their services as productive and effective as possible, in order to give satisfaction to their employers;

(7) The different mines shall re-open on Thursday, the twenty-fourth August instant.

(One marginal note good.)

For the King's Mine:

- (Sgd.) CYPRIEN MORISSET.
- (Sgd.) HERMERIAGILE LAIGNON.

For the Johnson Mine:

- (Sgd.) ISAAC ROUSSEAU.
- (Sgd.) WILLIAM SHARPE.

Pour la Martin-Bennett:

- (Sgd.) LOUIS VERMETTE.
- (Sgd.) ARCHILAS MORIN.

Pour la Mine Beaver:

- (Sgd.) ALPHONSE MARTINEAU.
- (Sgd.) ALFRED GAGNE.

For the Bell Mine:

- (Sgd.) JOSEPH VALLEE.
- (Sgd.) WM. McKEEN.

For the Jacob's Mine:

- (Sgd.) CHARLES LABRANCHE.
- (Sgd.) ARTHUR LAPPER.

For the said Companies:

- (Sgd.) J. A. LANG.

For the Department of Labour:

- (Sgd.) CHAS. A. BLANCHET,

Commissioner.

Thetford Mines, August 23rd, 1916.

INVESTIGATION AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN WESTERN COAL OPERATORS ASSOCIATION AND THE MINERS OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS AND SOUTHERN ALBERTA, REGARDING THE LATTER'S DEMAND FOR A TEN PER CENT WAR BONUS

THE good offices of the Department of Labour were invoked in connection with a dispute which grew out of a demand on the part of the coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and Southern Alberta on the mine owners for a ten per cent war bonus in addition to the wage rates fixed in the agreement of March 31, 1915, between District 18 of

the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association, which is current until March 31, 1917. The dispute in question, which affected approximately 5,000 mine workers of various classes, continued over a period of several weeks and threatened serious consequences to the domestic and industrial life of West-

ern Canada and to the public interest at large. Conferences between the parties concerned were arranged through the efforts of Messrs. J. D. McNiven and Frederick E. Harrison, resident fair wages officers of the Department of Labour at Vancouver and Calgary, respectively, which finally resulted on August 5 in the conclusion of a compromise agreement, which was later ratified by referendum vote of the mine workers affected.

The war bonus demand was originally put forward at a meeting of the miners employed at the Coal Creek Mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company on May 4, when a resolution was passed requesting the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America to approach the Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising in its membership various coal mining companies of the Crow's Nest and Southern Alberta Districts, for a ten per cent increase in wages to all haulage hands, to be considered as a war bonus. Shortly afterwards the Michel local of the U.M.W.A. passed a resolution requesting the district officers to ask the Operators' Association for a ten per cent increase for all employees in the district. Copies of the latter resolution were also forwarded to all the other locals in District 18, with a request for their endorsement of the demand. The resolution was duly ratified by all of the locals with the exception of Bankhead. It was claimed on behalf of the miners that their war bonus request was justified by the increased cost of living in the various mining camps. In addition to the war bonus feature many outstanding grievances were brought forward with attendant complications.

Another important feature of the situation was the shortage of labour due to the large number of men who have enlisted for military service. The enlistment in question naturally affected almost the entire English-speaking element amongst the mine workers, with the result that the proportion of foreigners to English-speaking men in the

various camps throughout the district was said to range between sixty-five and eighty-five per cent.

The war bonus demand was presented on June 16 in Calgary by the district officers of the U.M.W.A. to the officers of the Western Coal Operators' Association. The miners' officials placed their men's demand for a straight 10 per cent increase for all mine labour, which increase was to be regarded as a war bonus, before the operators, the arguments in favour of the granting of this demand being based upon the following:

- (1) Increased cost of living, which made it impossible for the mine employees to exist on the present scale of wages.
- (2) The present scale of wages had been based upon the conditions existing at the time it was negotiated, but since since that time a phenomenal change had transpired which warranted the readjustment of the wage scale.
- (3) Similar bonuses have been granted by the operators of coal mines in the Old Country and in America, despite the fact that equally as binding working agreements existed, wherein specific rates for each class of labour were stipulated.
- (4) Shortage of mine labour, particularly that classification known as the haulage hands.
- (5) Company upon taking miners from the occupation of digging coal and employing them as occasion demands to act as drivers (one section of the haulage hands) they were obliged to pay the men so temporarily employed at the rate of \$3.30 per 8 hour shift, in accordance with the terms of the contract, while the specified rate for the qualified drivers was only \$3.03 per shift of 8 hours.

The foregoing request was, however, refused by the Western Coal Operators' Association, who offered instead a counter proposal of a five per cent increase up

to March 31, 1917, and an additional increase of two and one half per cent from that date up to the March 31 following the end of the war. This offer was made contingent upon the miners agreeing to sign an extension of the agreement for the period mentioned. The employers' counter proposal was submitted to a referendum vote of the membership throughout District 18 and was rejected on July 10 by an adverse majority of 895, in a total vote of 3,449, as follows:

Local.	Local No.	Yes.	No.
Fernie	2314	309	227
Michel	2334	54	334
Carbondale	2227	55	85
Coleman	2633	198	59
Blairmore	2163	38	104
Frank	1263	60	68
Hillcrest	1058	15	137
Bellevue	531	91	256
Lethbridge	574	61	283
Coalhurst	1189	31	195
Chinook	1126	7	108
Taber	102	3	33
Canmore	1487	72	74
Georgetown	3026	45	20
Bankhead	29	108	31
Drumheller	1746	18	40
Nordegg	1087	112	118
		1,277	2,172

The reason assigned for the men's rejection of the companies' foregoing offer was the indefinite duration of the proposed agreement, namely, until the end of the war. Although the above vote was taken on July 10, earlier in the month murmurs of impending dissatisfaction among the mine workers were heard from different quarters, and an actual three or four days' cessation of work occurred at Blairmore during the beginning of the month. The day after the ballot, or July 11, the coke oven employees of the International Coal and Coke Company at Coleman laid down their tools and demanded an increase before they would resume work. This stoppage lasted ten days, or until July 20, when an adjustment was secured through the good offices of Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, one of the departmental fair wage officers.

The United Mine Workers' Association's officers in communicating the fore-

going expression of their membership reiterated the demand upon the operators for a ten per cent increase. This was in turn refused by the operators, who renewed their former offer, or as an alternative suggested that the matter be referred to arbitration. It was at this point that the two fair wages officers of the Department of Labour arrived in Fernie on July 21 and placed themselves in communication with the parties respectively concerned.

A mass meeting of the Fernie miners was held on Sunday afternoon, July 23, at which the following communication was read from the Western Coal Operators' Association:

Calgary, Alberta, July 21, 1916.

To A. J. Carter,
Secretary, District No. 18, U.M.W.A.,
Fernie, B.C.

Dear Sir,—

Re Repeated Demand for Ten Per Cent War Bonus.

The operators, as represented by their Executive Committee, met with the representatives of your organization on June 16 last and explained to them fully the reasons why it was impossible at that time to grant the request of the miners for a 10 per cent war bonus.

Without going into details, it was shown at that time:

(1) That the operators had not received any increase in the selling price of coal.

(2) That there were not increased profits; therefore there was nothing to grant a "war bonus" from.

(3) That provided a war bonus of 10 per cent could be granted, and an equivalent amount added to the selling price of coal, it could only have the effect of curtailing the market and reducing production on account of competition from competitive fields, and thereby make less work for the miners.

(4) That contracts were now in existence for the largest part of our production for the term of our agreement with you. These contracts were based upon the scale of wages in the agreement and it is impossible to make any advance on these contracts.

(5) That the operators at this time were under increased cost which they have to bear; this increased cost being caused on account of increased cost of supplies, the average of which is from 50 to 60 per cent.

(6) That a strong argument of the United Mine Workers of America always has been that to make an agreement with them for a given term would mean that so far as labour cost is concerned the operators could always figure what this would be for the given term and could sell their coal accordingly.

(7) That to grant a 10 per cent war bonus at this time, when obligations are outstanding to supply coal at a given figure, would in some instances work such hardship as to possibly close down some of the mines in this district, which in turn would mean less work for the miners of this district.

Upon the request contained in your telegram of the fourteenth instant, asking us to reconsider your request of a 10 per cent war bonus, I beg to advise you that at a meeting of the Association your telegram was carefully considered, and I am instructed to advise you that as there has been no change in conditions as they existed on June 16 last, when your former request was considered, and for the reasons as set out at that time we are sorry we are unable, on reconsidering your request, to grant same.

On June 22 we made you a proposition, the purport of which was that we would at that time grant you a five per cent war bonus, with a further war bonus of two and one half per cent on April first next, subject to an extension of the agreement which expires on March 31 next, until March 31 after the European war was over.

As explained to you at that time, the operators in granting any increase at this time, owing to their output having been contracted for, would of necessity have to bear the cost of this advance themselves, as it was impossible for them to increase the selling price; thus the reason, as explained to you, why it was necessary to have an extension of agreement in order that they would, after the expiration of their present contracts, be in a position to make up their losses that they would of necessity have to bear on account of the proposed war bonus.

The operators entered into an agreement with your organization for a period ending March 31, 1917. They entered into this agreement in good faith, and have made contracts for their output upon this agreement. However, owing to conditions arising from the war, and wishing to do all possible to alleviate, in a measure, these conditions, we made our proposition of June 22, and I have been instructed to inform you that the proposition as made June 22, 1916, re offer of 5 per cent war bonus now and a further war bonus of 2½ per cent April 1 next, will be adhered to by them if it is reconsidered and accepted by your organization.

I am further instructed to advise you that in the case of your organization again refusing our proposition of June 22 that the operators are willing to submit the questions which we have been considering to arbitration.

Yours truly,
(Signed) W. F. McNEILL,
Secretary.

It was the desire of the district officers that no action should be taken by the miners until the United Mine Workers' Association's Executive Board of District 18 had considered the foregoing letter. However, on the following afternoon the Fernie miners did not turn out to work and the mines were accordingly closed for that day. The District Executive Board met on the same afternoon for conference regarding the existing situation. Messrs. McNiven and Harrison obtained permission to appear before the Executive Board and suggested that another conference should be held with the operators, provided such a meeting could be arranged, or that, failing the foregoing, the matters at issue

should be referred to an arbitration board under the terms of the existing agreement or to a Board established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The District Board of the U.M.W.A. expressed itself as favourable to another meeting with the operators, which the latter would not, however, consent to until the striking miners had returned to work. Through the efforts of the district officers work was resumed in the Fernie mines on July 26, although the working force did not come up to its normal strength until the twenty-eighth.

On the last named date arrangements were made by the fair wages officers for a conference at Calgary on the following day between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the district officers of the U.M.W.A. In the meantime, however, a strike occurred at Lethbridge and two officials of the District Executive Board proceeded to the latter place for the purpose of inducing the men to resume their duties. The Western Coal Operators' Association's representatives reiterated their refusal to join in the proposed conference at Calgary until the striking miners returned to work. The trouble at Lethbridge was terminated at the end of the week, but on the Sunday following, July 30, the Fernie miners of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company in a mass meeting resolved to cease work until the result of the Calgary conference was made known. Work in the Fernie mines accordingly ceased on the following day. Matters were still further complicated by the miners ceasing work at Coalhurst on August 1 and at Lethbridge and Kipp on August 2. The miners at Nordegg decided to go out on August 1, but reconsidered their action on the following day. The week from July 31 to August 5 was, however, marked throughout by the most acute labour unrest. The efforts of the district officers to induce the miners to return to work proved unavailing, whilst the Western Coal Operators' Association absolutely declined to treat with the union until the miners re-

turned to work. The fair wages officers finally succeeded in obtaining a meeting between committees of the operators and operatives, but without any immediate result, the former still demanding that work must first be resumed in the Fernie mines before they would discuss terms of settlement.

Throughout August 1 and 2 the fair wages officers were in constant communication with the officers and miners with the hope of securing a conference, but without avail. They also offered to convey any proposals which either party wished to make to the other. The operators were in session throughout the Wednesday following and on Thursday morning submitted further wage proposals to the fair wages officers for conveyance to the United Mine Workers' Association's representatives. This was met, however, by a counter proposal on the part of the United Mine Workers' Association, which was submitted in turn to the operators. Further proposals and counter proposals were transmitted between the parties on the same day, and a joint meeting was held privately between the officers of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers' Association District Board. Notwithstanding this renewal of negotiations little progress was made, and the private conference referred to had, indeed, broken up without any well defined understanding whether another meeting would be held. Direct negotiations were, however, again renewed through the efforts of the fair wages officers, but without any progress being made in that way.

The United Mine Workers' Association's officers expressed the view that there was little use of continuing direct negotiations and called on the fair wages officers to again take up the role of mediators between them and the Western Coal Operators' Association. An amended proposal submitted by the miners on August 5 to the operators through the fair wages officers was accepted by the latter that evening, provided the

same was ratified by the United Mine Workers' Association's membership. The amended proposal in question was to the following effect:

Five per cent on all contract miners' rates.

Eight per cent on all contract coke oven rates.

Twenty-seven cents per day on all \$3.03 rates.

Thirty cents per day to all make-up miners.

Twelve and half per cent on all day wage rates below \$2.47.

Ten per cent on all day wage rates from \$2.47 to \$3.03.

All men receiving \$2.47 per day to receive \$2.75.

Twenty-five cents per day on all other day wage rates above \$3.03.

The foregoing rates to be considered as a war bonus and to terminate with the present agreement.

Between August 6 and 10 the draft agreement was laid before the seventeen local unions of the United Mine Workers' Association throughout District 18 by the district officers, and explained in full, the referendum vote being taken on the last named date with the following result:

Local.	Local No.	Yes.	No.
Fernie	2314	251	243
Michel	334	88	83
Carbondale	2227	148	51
Coleman	2633	231	36
Blairmore	2163	104	49
Frank	1263	169	25
Hillcrest	1058	70	122
Bellevue	531	260	125
Lethbridge (Galt)	574	216	163
Coalhurst	1189	110	116
Chinook	1126	26	89
Taber	102	24	81
Canmore	1387	119	29
Georgetown	3026	29	32
Bankhead	29	106	32
Drumheller*	1746	24	147
Nordegg	1087	127	118
Total		2,078	1,394

Majority for: 684.

*Owing to the management of these mines withdrawing from the Western Coal Operators' Association and making a private arrangement with the men, the vote of this local was not counted.

Work was resumed in all of the mines in the district on August 7, with the exception of Michel and Lethbridge, where operations were not resumed until the following day on account of inability to the union officials to place the proposition before the union membership.

The total number of mine employees affected by the new agreement is about 5,000. During the course of negotiations which preceded the present agreement the operation of the various mines were affected as follows:

Coal Creek	9 days.
Michel	6 "
Galt	7 "
Coalhurst	3 "
Chinook	1 "
Nordegg	1 "
Drumheller	3 " (Newcastle)
Total	30

The Hon. Lorne A. Campbell, Minister of Mines for the Province of British Columbia, was present during the greater part of the negotiations and materially assisted in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

The terms of the agreement between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers' Association,

under which the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass and of Southern Alberta have been operating since April 1, 1915, will be found in the April, 1915,¹ number of the *Labour Gazette*, with the exception of the wages scale, which constituted a renewal of the rates fixed by agreement between the parties concerned dated November 17, 1911.²

One of the principal features of the modified agreement which has just been made between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers' Association is a provision for a minimum rate of \$3.30 per day per shift in place of \$3.00 per day per shift when a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage. In the case of miners taken from contract work to do company work a rate of wages of \$3.55 is substituted for the one of \$3.30 per day previously in force. The following is a comparison of the outside wage rates existing under the previous agreement with those which will now take effect; also of the old and new rates for inside work on coke ovens and in the briquette plant:

OUTSIDE WAGES.

Occupation.	Hours per day.	Old day wage.	New day wage.
Bottom men	10	\$2.89	\$3.18
Slate pickers (boys)	10	1.37	1.54
Slate pickers (men)	10	2.47	2.75
Car oilers (men)	10	2.47	2.75
Car oilers (boys)	10	1.65	1.86
Tally boys	10	1.37	1.54
Teamsters	10	2.89	3.18
Blacksmiths	10	3.85	4.10
Blacksmiths' helpers	10	2.90	3.19
Carpenters	10	3.85	4.10
Carpenters' helpers	10	2.90	3.19
Power house engineers	12	4.40	4.65
Power house engineers	8	3.40	3.65
Fan men	12	2.90	3.19
Hoisting engineers	10	3.78	4.03
Hoisting engineers	8	3.20	3.45
Hoisting engineers	12	4.40	4.65
Incline engineers	10	3.40	3.65
Tail rope engineers	10	3.85	4.10
Tail rope engineers	8	3.63	3.88
Endless rope engineers	10	3.30	3.55
Box car loader engineers	10	3.40	3.65

¹See April, 1915, number of *Labour Gazette*, pp. 1194 to 1202.

²See December, 1911, number of *Labour Gazette*, pp. 541 to 564.

	Hours per day	Old day wage	New day wage
Tipper engineers	10	3.40	3.65
Screen engineer tender	10	2.65	2.91 ½
Locomotive engineers	10	3.40	3.65
Locomotive switchmen	10	3.00	3.30
Firemen	8	2.89	3.18
Firemen	10	3.37	3.62
Firemen	12	3.85	4.10
Firemen's helper	10	2.65	2.91 ½
Water tender	12	3.25	3.50
Railway car helper	10	2.60	2.86
Tipper dumper (men)	10	2.89	3.18
Tipper dumpers' helper	10	2.64	2.90
Tipper dumpers (boys)	10	1.65	1.86
Top cagers	10	2.64	2.90
Car repairers	10	3.40	3.65
Car repairers' helpers	10	2.90	3.19
Breaker engineer	10	3.40	3.65
Fan fireman	12	3.40	3.65
Lampman (depending upon number of lamps and skill of man)	8	2.74 to 2.89	2.75 to 3.18
Lampman (depending upon number of lamps and skill of man)	12	2.74 to 3.40	2.75 to 3.65
Machinists	10	3.40 to 3.85	3.65 to 4.10
Machinists' helper	10	2.90	3.19
Ashmen	12	2.89	3.18
Ashmen	10	2.50	2.75
Wipers (men)	12	2.89	3.18
Couplers (men)	10	2.47	2.75
Couplers (boys)	10	1.65	1.86
Breaker oilers	11	2.89	3.18
Washer or tippie oilers	11	2.89	3.18
Breaker picker boss	10	2.89	3.18
Timber framers	10	3.40	3.65
Timber sawyers	10	2.64	2.99
Box car shovelers	10	2.89	3.18
Breaker platform boss	10	2.89	3.18
Breaker platform men	10	2.60	2.86
Breaker screen men	10	2.47	2.75
Rock bank men	10	2.47	2.75
Dirt bank men	10	2.47	2.75
Finisher after box car ldr.	10	2.47	2.75
All other outside labour not classified	10	2.47	2.75

BEEHIVE COKE OVENS.

Levelling and drawing (6½ ton charge)	Per oven	1.00	1.08
Levelling and drawing (5 ton charge)	Per oven	.80	.86 2/5
Loading railway cars (over 200 tons per mo.)	Per ton	.17	.17 4/5
Loading railway cars (under 200 tons per mo.)	Per ton	.16	.16 4/5
Steam locomotive engineer	10	3.40	3.65
Motorman	10	3.18	3.43
Lorryman	10	2.47	2.75
Plasterers	10	2.47	2.75
Carters and cleaners	10	2.47	2.75
All other coke oven labour not classified	10	2.47	2.75

BELGIAN COKE OVENS.

Ram engine man	10	3.40	3.65
Chargers	10	2.89	3.18
Clayers	10	2.89	3.18
Drawers	10	2.89	3.18
Loaders	10	2.60	2.86

BRIQUETTE PLANT.

Engineer	12	3.86	4.11
Briquetter	12	3.97	4.22
Briquetter's helper	12	3.40	3.65
Tar melter	12	2.89	3.18
Labourers	12	2.89	3.18

INSIDE WAGES.

	Hours per day	Old day wage	New day wage
Shot lighters	8	3.30	3.55
Bratticeman	8	3.30	3.55
Bratticemen's helpers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Timbermen	8	3.30	3.55
Timbermen's helpers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Tracklayers	8	3.30	3.55
Tracklayers' helpers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Motormen	8	3.05	3.30
Motormen's helpers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Locomotive engineers	8	3.05	3.30
Locomotive switchmen	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Drivers	8	3.03	3.30
Drivers (wet places)	8	3.30	3.55
Drivers (spike team)	8	3.50	3.75
Couplers (men)	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Couplers (boys)	8	1.65	1.86
Switch boys	8	1.37 to 1.65	1.54 to 1.86
Door boys	8	1.10	1.24
Rope riders	8	3.03	3.30
Main and tail rope riders	8	3.30	3.55
Pushers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Buckers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Loaders	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Miners	8	3.30	3.55
Miners (wet places)	8	3.75	4.00
Rock miners	8	3.75	4.00
Timber handlers	8	3.03	3.30
Cagers (slope and incline)	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Cagers (shaft)	8	3.30	3.55
Machinemen	8	3.75	4.00
Machinemen's helpers	8	3.30	3.55
Pumpmen	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Pumpmen (Galt mines)	8	3.20	3.45
Hoistmen	8	3.03 to 3.30	3.30 to 3.55
Drivers (boys)	8	1.65 to 2.75	1.86 to 3.02 ½
Grippers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Grippers (boys)	8	1.65 to 2.75	1.86 to 3.02 ½
Pipe fitters' helpers	8	2.75	3.02 ½
Pick carriers	8	1.37 to 2.75	1.54 to 3.02 ½
Clutchmen	8	3.30	3.55
Rollermen	8	2.75	3.02 ½
All other inside labour not classified	8	2.75	3.02 ½

CONTRACT RATES.

An increase of five per cent is allowed under the new agreement on all of the previously existing contract miners' rates,¹ the old and new contract rates in the mines of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek and Michel being as follows:

CONTRACT PRICES COAL CREEK (FERNIE) COLLIERY.

Mining rates per gross ton of .52 ½c, .55c, .58c,

.60c and .62 ½c will, under new proposal, be increased to .55 1/8c, .57 ¾, .61c, .63c and .65 5/8c respectively.

CONTRACT PRICES MICHEL COLLIERY.

Mining rates per gross ton of .55c, .57 ¾c and .60c will, under new proposal, be increased to .57 ¾c, .60 5/8c and .63c.

All other classes of work performed by the contract miners such as timbering, yardage, brushing, track-laying, etc., will be advanced five per cent on the present scale.

¹See December, 1911, number of *Labour Gazette*, pp. 541 to 564.

INVESTIGATION OF LABOUR CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE COBALT MINING CAMP

AN application was received on June 24 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute which was said to affect approximately 2,200 workmen employed by forty-two mining and milling companies in the Cobalt Camp and Casey Township. It was stated in the application that the dispute arose out of a demand on the men's part for increased wage rates and improved conditions of employment. The employees affected were members of Cobalt Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners, and the application was signed by the president and secretary-treasurer respectively of the last named union. It was further represented in the application that the workmen affected had endeavoured to bring about conferences with their respective employers and also with the Mine Managers' Association in Cobalt but that their efforts to these ends had been unavailing.

Without the mutual consent of the various companies concerned, the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would not apparently permit the establishment of a single Board to deal with a dispute affecting so many different employers. This consent being withheld, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation could not be established. After discussion with the parties and preliminary inquiry in the Cobalt district by two Departmental Officers, a Royal Commission was appointed under the Inquiries Act to report upon the existing unrest and the nature and causes thereof, with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion might serve to promote amicable relations between the employers and employees affected and to remove or lessen the friction now existing. The Royal Commission of Inquiry was appointed on August 18, and was made up as follows: His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, of Toronto, Junior Judge of York County, chairman; Mr.

E.T. Corkill, Safety-Officer of the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ont.; and Mr. Joseph Gibbons, Business Agent of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Toronto, Ont. The Order in Council bearing on this matter was in the terms following:

P. C. 1976.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 18th August, 1916, from the Minister of Labour, representing that, whereas there is considerable unrest in the mining industry in the Cobalt District, in the Province of Ontario, and there is reason to believe that such unrest may result in serious injury to public interests;

Therefore, with a view to the establishment of more harmonious and satisfactory relations between employers and employees in question, it is advisable that an inquiry be made into and concerning such unrest and the nature and causes thereof.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that it be referred to a Commission under the provisions of Part I of Chapter 104, Revised Statutes of 1906, commonly called the Inquiries Act, composed of His Honour Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Junior Judge of the County of York, in the Province of Ontario; E. T. Corkill, Safety Officer, Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, Ontario, and Joseph Gibbons, Business Agent for the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Toronto, Ont., to hold and conduct such inquiry, with all the powers conferred by the foregoing statute upon the Commissioners.

The Minister further recommends that the Commissioners have the right to determine the manner of conducting the proceedings in respect of such inquiry and to make inquiries and investigation concerning the relations between employers and employees in the said

industry, with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote amicable relations between employers and employees and may be calculated to remove or lessen the friction now existing.

The Minister further recommends that the said Judge Coatsworth be appointed Chairman of the said Commission, and that the report of the Commissioners be presented to the Minister of Labour.

The Minister further recommends

that all fees and expenses payable to the Commissioners, or to witnesses or other persons who may under their authority be concerned in the proceedings of the Commission, shall be governed by the provisions as to such matters of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as if the Commission had been a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under that statute.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING AUGUST, 1916

DURING August there were 14 strikes in existence involving directly 72 employers approximately and 6,900 employees. Seven of these strikes commenced during the month while seven were carried over from July. In the seven new disputes of the month, 15 employers and 2,129 employees were involved, and 57 employers and 4,770 employees were involved in the disputes which commenced prior to August. The time losses occasioned by the 14 strikes amounted to approximately 50,178 working-days, 22,188 of which are chargeable to the eight new disputes and the balance, 27,990 working-days, were lost through the seven old disputes. During the month, four of the old and four of the new disputes terminated, the result of the settlement in the case of three of the old disputes being in favour of the employees and in the case of one a compromise agreement was effected. In the case of the four new disputes, two were in favour of the employees and two resulted in a compromise arrangement. There were six disputes still unsettled at the end of August.

New disputes in August, 1916.—The following tables show the various trades affected by the strikes which commenced during August:—

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Mining	1	5	900
Building Trades	1	1	9
Metal	4	4	895
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation...	1	5	325
Total	7	15	2,129

Disputes beginning before August

Four of the disputes commencing before August terminated during the month, settlements being effected in two cases as the result of the employers conceding the demands of their employees and in two other cases through negotiations. These disputes are:—

Coal miners, Crow's Nest Pass district.—A number of strikes arising out of a demand for a ten per cent war bonus affected mines in the Crow's Nest Pass district and embraced within the Western Coal Operators' Association, during July, particulars in regard to which, however, were not received in time for publication in the *Labour Gazette* for August. On July 11 coke oven employees of the International Coal and Coke Company at Coleman went on strike,

but returned to work July 20. July 24 the haulage hands in the Fernie mines refused to work and thereby suspended operations at the local mines. A mass meeting held in the afternoon of July 25 passed a resolution that all mine employees should resume operations on July 26, in order that negotiations might be continued between representatives of the miners and the mine operators, the latter having refused to negotiate while men were on strike. On the evening of July 25 the matter was complicated by coke oven employees at Fernie ceasing work demanding a settlement of local grievances and the application of the ten per cent war bonus. Contrary to the decision of the mass meeting the coke oven employees did not return to work and only a limited number of the haulage hands returned to work on July 26. On July 26, the miners at Lethbridge went on strike, and by July 27 matters reverted to practically a complete cessation. July 28, the haulage hands at Fernie went to work and operations were resumed at the mines the morning of that day. The dispute at Lethbridge was also adjusted and the men returned to work July 29. On July 31 the Fernie miners claiming that negotiations between the parties had not been resumed ceased work again. Their action was followed a day or two later by miners at Michel, Coalhurst, Nordegg, Lethbridge and Kipp, and the week from July 31 to August 5 marked temporary and permanent cessation all through the district. On August 5 the operators submitted a new proposal amounting to an eight per cent increase which was approved by the miners' representatives and all local unions were notified. August 10 was set as the date for the referendum vote and in the meantime practically every mine in the district resumed operations on a satisfactory basis. The result of the referendum vote was in favour of an acceptance of the operators' offer. Full particulars of the negotiations between the parties and of the settlement effected are given elsewhere in the present issue of the *Gazette*.

Carpenters, St. Catharines, Ont.—On May 2, about thirty-five carpenters went on strike owing to the building contractors refusing to grant the demanded increase in wages from 43 to 50 cents per hours. Subsequently a majority of the firms conceded the 50 cents per hour, and on August 18 the strike was declared settled, 50 cents per hour being regarded as the established rate.

Clothing workers, Hamilton, Ont.—Twenty-nine employees of the clothing manufacturing firm of Davis Bros., at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike on July 14, owing to their objection to a "tabulation" system introduced by the firm for the purpose of checking their factory output and which the workers alleged involved a reduction in earnings. The strike was settled on August 7, as the result of negotiations between the firm and representatives of the employees by which the firm agreed to abolish the "tabulation" system.

Labourers, Hamilton, Ont.—On July 7, about 55 labourers in the employ of the Dominion Steel Foundry Company went on strike for increased wages. The strike was settled on August 2, as the result of the Company granting the labourers a ten per cent increase in wages.

Disputes beginning during August

Asbestos miners, Thetford, Mines, Que.—On August 3, about 900 asbestos miners in the employ of five asbestos mining companies, namely, The Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Ltd.; The Bell Asbestos Mines Company; The Martin-Bennet Asbestos Mines, Ltd.; The Jacob Asbestos Company, Ltd.; and The Johnson Company, went on strike for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. The strike was settled on August 24 and work resumed by the miners at a compromise rate of \$2.25 per day, the working agreement being effected by mediation of the Department of Labour.

Carpenters, Old Welland Canal, Ont.—On August 8, nine carpenters employed by the Department of Railways and Canals on the old Welland Canal went

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING AUGUST, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO AUGUST, 1916.								
<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners....	Crow's Nest Pass District	War bonus of 10 per cent	1	4500	July 11 ...	August 5..	Negotiations	Compromise
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters	St.Catharines,Ont	Increased wages.....	11	16	May 2.	" 18..	Majority of contractors conceded rate demanded	In favour of employees.
Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	14	41	June 1. ....	.....	Unsettled	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	100	May 20. ....	.....	"	In favour of employees.
Machinists and toolmakers	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a nine-hour day	28	30	June 12. ....	.....	"
<i>Clothing—</i> Clothing workers	Hamilton, Ont...	Objection to introduction of tabulation system	1	28	July 14 ...	August 7..	Negotiations	In favour of employees
<i>Labourers—</i> Labourers.....	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	1	55	" 7... ..	" 2..	Firm conceded increased rate	In favour of employees

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING AUGUST.

<i>Mining—</i> Asbestos miners	Thetford Mines, Que.	Increased wages	5	900	August 3..	August 24..	Mediation	Compromise
<i>Building Trades—</i> Carpenters	Old Welland Canal	Increased wages.....	1	9	" 8.. ..	.....	Unsettled	"
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, iron ship-builders, and helpers	Esquimalt, B.C..	Demand for an eight-hour day	1	325	" 1.. ..	August 23..	Negotiations	In favour of employees.
Machinists, carpenters, riveters, and labourers	Levis, Que.....	Increased wages.....	1	260	" 17.. ..	" 23..	Mediation	Compromise
Machinists, boiler-makers, iron workers and blacksmiths	Esquimalt, B.C..	Objection to employment of non-unionists	1	260	" 14.. ..	" 18..	Non-unionists were discharged	In favour of employees
Linemen.....	Vancouver, B.C..	Increased wages and recognition of union	1	50	" 24.. ..	.....	Unsettled.	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	5	325	" 29.. ..	.....	"

on strike for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents per hour. The strike was still unsettled at the end of August.

Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, Esquimalt, B.C.—On August 1, a number of boilermakers and iron shipbuilders with their helpers employed in the shipbuilding yards of Yarrows Ltd.; Esquimalt, B. C., went on strike to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day-at 50 cents per hour. On August 15, the machinists, blacksmiths and helpers employed by the same firm also went on strike for an eight-hour day. The total number of mechanics affected being 325. On August 23, all the employees had returned to work, the company having conceded their demands.

Boilermakers, machinists, iron shipbuilders, blacksmiths and helpers, Esquimalt, B.C.—On August 14, about 260 employees of the Dominion Government naval yard at Esquimalt, B. C., went on strike as a protest against the employment of non-unionists by Yarrows Ltd., to replace those who had gone on strike. The strike was settled

on August 18, the non-union workers objected to being dismissed.

Machinists, rivetters, carpenters and labourers.—On August 17, about 260 employees of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Ltd., at Levis, Que., went on strike for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. The strike was settled on August 23 through the intervention of the Department of Labour, a compromise rate being agreed upon and accepted by the employees.

Linemen, Vancouver, B.C.—On August 24, about 50 linemen in the employ of the British Columbia Electric Company went on strike for increased wages and recognition of the union. The strike was unsettled at the end of August.

Cigar makers, London, Ont.—About 325 cigar makers employed by five cigar manufacturing establishments, namely Brener Bros., McLeod, Nolan & Co., Geo. E. Coleman Company, J. J. Dyer and John McNee & Sons, went on strike on August 29 for an increased scale of wages. No settlement had been reported up to the end of August.

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DURING July there was an increase of 25 per cent in the demand for workers as compared with June as shown by reports from 111 employment bureaus,—83 commercial, 9 public and 19 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 46,020, a daily average of 1,616.34, as compared

with 1,298.74 in June. The number of persons placed was 18,979, a daily average of 732.79, as compared with 639.75 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 41.2 per cent as compared with 50.2 per cent in June. As to employment for women and girl

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average.	
						June.	July.						June.	July.
Halifax.....	20	81	1	48	150	7.30	6.34	4	48	....	14	66	2.16	2.60
Women's Hostel.....	1	47	....	48	48	1.54	2.42	....	1	....	14	15	.15	.64
Commercial (2).....	20	80	1	1	102	5.76	3.92	4	47	....	....	51	2.01	1.96
St. John—Commercial (2).....	425	5	....	....	430	10.46	16.92	56	....	....	....	56	2.86	2.15
Quebec—Provincial Free.....	216	3	....	....	219	19.09	8.76	138	....	....	....	138	7.04	5.52
Sherbrooke.....	141	....	....	21	162	7.04	6.48	50	....	....	30	80	3.44	3.20
Provincial Free.....	141	....	....	21	162	7.04	6.48	50	....	....	30	80	3.44	3.20
Montreal.....	6,073	106	....	219	6,404	173.79	246.03	1,886	30	....	60	1,979	77.62	75.96
Provincial Free.....	1198	79	....	....	1275	35.93	51.00	430	16	....	....	446	20.04	17.84
Municipal.....	55	10	1	....	66	2.22	2.64	25	6	1	....	32	.48	1.23
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	18	14	5	6	43	2.28	1.72	10	8	1	1	20	1.00	.80
Directorate Female Immigration.....	....	....	....	78	78	2.88	3.00	....	....	....	14	14	1.85	.54
Commercial (11).....	4,804	3	....	135	4,942	130.38	187.67	1,421	....	1	45	1,467	54.25	55.50
Ottawa.....	1,462	33	....	12	1,507	36.69	37.60	302	16	....	7	325	5.73	10.04
Women's Hostel.....	....	....	....	7	7	1.97	.22	....	....	....	7	7	.30	.22
Y. W. C. A.....	....	29	....	....	29	2.31	1.12	....	13	....	....	13	.50	.50
Commercial (6).....	1482	4	....	5	1471	32.41	36.26	302	3	....	....	305	4.93	9.82
Toronto.....	2,327	633	30	4	2,994	94.07	113.99	1,429	191	32	11	1,663	50.67	65.44
Civic.....	673	....	9	....	682	15.64	27.28	447	....	25	....	472	13.32	18.88
Y. W. C. A.....	....	150	....	....	150	6.38	6.66	....	20	....	....	20	.41	.22
Women's Patriotic League.....	....	123	....	....	123	5.50	5.35	....	34	....	5	39	1.20	1.69
Women's Welcome Hostel.....	....	137	....	....	137	6.28	5.48	....	9	....	....	9	.40	.36
Commercial (5).....	1,654	223	21	4	1,902	60.27	75.88	982	128	7	6	1,123	35.34	44.51
Hamilton.....	300	82	10	152	544	6.71	20.98	40	19	....	22	81	1.08	3.09
Y.W.C.A.....	....	....	....	50	50	1.60	2.00	....	....	....	....	....	.04	....
Commercial (4).....	300	82	10	102	494	5.11	18.98	40	19	....	22	81	1.04	3.09
London—Y.W.C.A.....	....	8	....	44	52	2.58	2.08	....	5	....	....	5	.23	.20
Fort William & Port Arthur.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commercial (5).....	4,117	5	....	10	4,132	106.65	112.86	790	5	....	4	799	33.27	25.36
Winnipeg.....	8,375	4,888	398	566	14,227	387.32	565.35	3,681	2,158	145	44	6,028	184.21	239.30
Municipal.....	259	231	5	9	504	17.77	20.16	196	82	5	7	290	10.05	11.60
Girls Home of Welcome.....	....	138	....	....	138	4.50	5.31	....	21	....	....	21	.54	.81
Y. W. C. A.....	....	245	....	....	245	3.04	9.42	....	30	....	....	30	1.41	1.19
Commercial (10).....	8,116	4,274	393	557	13,340	362.01	530.46	3,485	2,025	140	37	5,687	171.61	225.70
Brandon.....	699	78	20	59	856	35.19	32.94	421	20	8	8	457	21.19	17.59
Y. W. C. A.....	....	3	....	9	12	.69	.48	....	1	....	4	5	.12	.20
Commercial (3).....	699	75	20	50	844	34.50	32.46	421	19	8	4	452	21.07	17.39
Regina.....	1,132	131	....	....	1,263	31.43	48.56	360	32	....	....	392	18.35	15.06
Commercial (4).....	1,132	131	....	....	1,263	31.43	48.56	360	32	....	....	392	18.35	15.06
Saskatoon.....	1,808	101	....	23	1,932	33.00	74.69	973	37	....	16	1,026	19.53	39.58
Provincial.....	255	49	....	....	304	6.73	12.16	114	25	....	1	139	3.92	5.56
Y. W. C. A.....	....	2	....	23	25	4.26	.96	....	2	....	16	18	.77	.69
Commercial (3).....	1,553	50	....	....	1,603	22.01	61.57	859	10	....	....	869	14.84	33.33
Calgary.....	1,807	212	....	25	2,044	66.61	78.62	1,129	54	....	10	1,193	48.42	45.86
Y. W. C. A.....	....	170	....	25	195	4.46	7.50	....	23	....	10	33	1.15	1.27
Commercial (4).....	1,807	42	....	....	1,849	62.15	71.12	1,129	31	....	....	1,160	47.27	44.59
Edmonton.....	2,802	209	....	....	3,011	71.25	115.90	1,361	71	....	....	1,432	46.00	55.07
Y. W. C. A.....	....	29	....	....	29	1.71	1.21	....	4	....	....	4	.12	.17
Commercial (7).....	2,802	180	....	....	2,982	69.54	114.69	1,361	67	....	....	1,428	45.88	54.90
New Westminster.....	....	25	3	1	15	5.30	1.73	23	1	1	4	29	1.65	1.15
Municipal.....	....	25	3	1	33	4.42	1.32	23	1	1	....	25	1.50	1.04
Y. W. C. A.....	....	....	....	11	11	.88	.41	....	....	....	3	3	.15	.11
Vancouver.....	4,037	578	20	520	5,155	170.85	199.06	2,318	115	11	136	2,580	95.99	99.72
Y. W. C. A.....	....	67	....	....	67	3.23	2.68	....	6	....	....	6	.50	.24
Commercial (12).....	4,037	511	20	520	5,088	162.30	196.38	2,318	109	11	136	2,574	92.57	90.48
Victoria.....	347	414	7	226	994	36.73	38.79	329	256	7	58	650	23.23	25.68
Municipal.....	315	221	....	....	536	17.92	21.44	307	203	....	....	510	17.04	20.40
Y. W. C. A.....	....	113	....	2	115	5.00	4.42	....	11	....	1	12	.42	.46
Commercial (5).....	32	80	7	224	343	13.81	12.93	22	42	7	57	128	5.77	4.82
Total—19 centres.....	36113	7570	493	1944	46,020	1298.74	1616.34	15290	3058	207	424	18979	639.75	732.79

workers, the number of vacancies notified was 9,514, a daily average of 370.39 as compared with 349.31 in June. The number of such workers placed was 3,482 as compared with 3,311 in the preceding month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 42.3 per cent, and for women and girls 36.6 per cent, as compared with 55.3 and 36.0 per cent respectively for June.

The five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed large increases in the demand for labour, particularly Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton. Substantial increases are also noted in St. John and Saskatoon. Victoria has a small gain in the demand, while Quebec and Brandon show decreases.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army and other agencies was 1,291, a daily average of 49.65, as compared with 58.78 in June. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,293, a daily average of 126.62, as compared with 157.76 during June.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED JULY 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	6
St. John.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Quebec.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Ottawa.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Toronto.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	430	.....	.....	.....	430
London.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Winnipeg.....	15	25	.....	.....	40	46	40	.....	.....	86
Calgary.....	94	3	.....	.....	97	94	3	.....	.....	97
Edmonton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Vancouver.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	85	.....	.....	.....	85
Y.W.C.A.:										
Ottawa.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7
London.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Winnipeg.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Brandon.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Saskatoon.....	.....	28	.....	.....	28	.....	89	.....	.....	89
Calgary.....	.....	55	.....	10	65	.....	55	.....	10	65
Edmonton.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	47	.....	.....	48	3	37	.....	.....	40
Montreal Municipal Bureau.....	198	2	.....	.....	200	207	2	.....	.....	209
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	.....	119	.....	.....	119	.....	392	.....	.....	392
Toronto Civic.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Winnipeg Municipal.....	268	203	.....	.....	471	733	667	.....	.....	1400
Saskatoon Provincial.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	156	.....	.....	.....	156
Total-25 agencies	754	527	.....	10	1291	1947	1336	.....	10	3293

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed a very considerable increase in August as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$3,274,688 in July to \$4,321,601 in August, an increase of \$1,046,913 or 31.9 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario showed marked in-

creases, the value of permits rising 255, 101, 117 and 39 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year building permits in August showed the remarkable increase of \$1,913,613 or 79.47 per cent, the value for August, 1915, being \$2,407,988. As compared with August of last year there were gains in all provinces except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. In British Columbia a

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	July, 1916	August, 1916	August, 1915	Cities and Towns.	July, 1916	August, 1916	August, 1915
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Belleville, Ont.		4,750		Oshawa, Ont.	85,600	41,225	7,050
Brockville, Ont.	5,000	46,345	1,425	Outremont, Que.	45,500	59,440	44,000
Chatham, Ont.	61,000	14,619	23,300	Owen Sound, Ont.	500	2,975	2,085
Cobalt, Ont.	600	1,800	1,650	Paris, Ont.	100	4,500	160
Eatevan, Sask.	750	500	900	Point Grey, B.C.	1,105		26,275
Galt, Ont.	38,555	57,885	23,520	Preston, Ont.			1,100
Haileybury, Ont.	16,925			Prince Rupert, B.C.			2,750
Lachine, Que.	27,975	14,320		Red Deer, Alta.	2,000	21,000	
Lethbridge, Alta.	4,510	8,270	1,535	Smith's Falls, Ont.	3,200		
Longueuil, Que.	10,000		1,500	South Vancouver, B.C.	1,320	5,960	5,097
Medicine Hat, Alta.	55,090	23,090		St. Boniface, Man.	29,632	1,000	1,400
Nanaimo, B.C.	150	100	1,260	Sudbury, Ont.	46,450	7,650	11,250
Niagara Falls, Ont.	41,000	59,500	4,925	Welland, Ont.	8,189	25,648	12,147
North Bay, Ont.	600		2,140	Weyburn, Sask.	1,600		
North Vancouver, B.C.	1,350	1,288	3,765	Woodstock, Ont.	17,100	13,917	7,992
Oak Bay, B.C.	1,500	110		Yorkton, Sask.	15,000	600	

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

CITIES.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1915.	Aug., 1916, compared with July, 1916.		Aug., 1916, compared with Aug., 1915.	
				Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)	Inc. (+)	Dec. (-)
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Nova Scotia	109,840	107,366	89,157	— 83,474	— 75.99	+ 18,209	+ 20.41
Halifax.....	173,000	93,516	51,977	79,484	45.95	+ 41,539	+ 79.91
Sydney.....	17,840	13,850	37,180	3,990	22.36	— 23,330	— 62.99
New Brunswick	43,540	41,120	151,547	— 2,420	— 5.56	— 110,427	— 72.86
Moncton.....	25,740	17,870	125,597	7,870	30.11	— 107,727	— 85.77
St. John.....	17,800	23,250	25,950	5,450	30.62	— 2,700	— 10.44
Quebec	903,815	801,894	495,720	— 101,921	— 11.27	+ 306,174	+ 61.76
Maisonneuve.....	3,640	38,000	45,350	34,360	943.96	— 7,350	— 16.43
Montreal.....	545,870	602,340	309,763	56,470	10.34	+ 292,577	+ 94.45
Quebec.....	117,695	114,869	110,622	2,826	2.40	+ 4,247	+ 3.84
Sherbrooke.....	157,500	11,300	13,900	146,200	92.82	— 2,600	— 18.71
Three Rivers.....	17,525	5,500	8,250	12,025	68.61	— 2,750	— 44.00
Westmount.....	61,585	29,885	7,835	31,700	51.45	+ 22,950	+ 281.43
Ontario	1,661,963	2,319,442	964,349	+ 657,479	+ 39.56	+ 1,355,093	+ 140.52
Berlin.....	85,500	26,402	21,775	59,098	69.05	+ 4,627	+ 21.25
Brantford.....	9,120	103,470	13,070	94,350	1034.54	+ 90,400	+ 691.66
Fort William.....	1,800	33,325	6,625	4,825	268.55	+ 26,700	+ 418.11
Guelph.....	12,052	4,865	8,125	7,187	59.64	— 3,260	— 40.12
Hamilton.....	157,295	356,695	80,275	199,400	127.40	+ 276,420	+ 344.34
Kingston.....	9,898	25,063	24,782	15,165	153.21	+ 281	+ 1.14
London.....	214,020	107,935	81,280	106,035	49.55	+ 26,705	+ 32.85
Ottawa.....	99,750	118,750	141,885	19,000	19.05	+ 23,135	+ 16.35
Peterborough.....	4,025	12,035	15,325	8,010	198.75	— 3,290	— 21.47
Port Arthur.....	151,654	180,755	16,750	29,101	16.09	+ 164,005	+ 979.13
Stratford.....	26,810	19,075	22,652	6,835	25.49	— 2,677	— 11.81
St. Catharines.....	46,164	91,495	42,882	45,335	98.24	+ 48,617	+ 113.18
St. Thomas.....	4,680	7,590	21,185	2,910	62.18	+ 13,595	+ 64.17
Toronto.....	575,750	1,107,318	433,413	531,568	92.32	+ 673,905	+ 155.49
Windsor.....	263,445	123,715	34,325	139,730	52.28	+ 89,390	+ 260.42
Manitoba	103,200	224,150	156,975	+ 120,950	+ 117.19	+ 67,175	+ 44.06
Brandon.....	9,500	60,700	5,375	51,200	538.94	+ 55,325	+ 1,029.30
Winnipeg.....	93,700	163,450	151,600	69,750	74.44	+ 11,850	+ 7.81
Saskatchewan	151,535	110,450	356,685	— 41,085	— 27.12	— 246,235	— 69.04
Moose Jaw.....	113,610	9,200	2,500	104,410	91.90	+ 6,700	+ 263.90
Regina.....	30,150	97,250	354,185	67,100	222.55	— 256,935	— 72.55
Saskatoon.....	7,775	4,000	Nil	3,775	48.55	+ 4,000	.....
Alberta	41,700	83,900	54,500	+ 42,200	+ 101.19	+ 29,400	+ 53.94
Calgary.....	31,500	32,500	25,000	1,000	3.17	+ 7,500	+ 30.00
Edmonton.....	10,200	51,400	29,500	41,200	403.92	+ 21,900	+ 74.24
British Columbia	178,095	633,279	139,055	+ 455,184	+ 255.58	+ 494,224	+ 355.41
New Westminster.....	5,100	4,650	2,325	450	8.82	+ 2,325	+ 100.00
Vancouver.....	156,465	625,879	55,320	469,414	306.40	+ 570,559	+ 1,031.37
Victoria.....	16,530	2,750	81,410	13,780	83.36	— 78,660	— 96.62
Total 35 Cities	3,274,688	4,321,601	2,407,988	+ 1,046,913	+ 31.97	+ 1,913,613	+ 79.47

very large increase—355 per cent was indicated, and in Ontario there was a gain of 140 per cent. Of the larger cities Montreal showed an increase of 10 per cent in August as compared with July, and an increase of 94 per cent as compared with August of last year, while Winnipeg showed an increase of 74 per

cent as compared with July and of 8 per cent as compared with August of 1915. In Toronto and, in a marked degree, in Vancouver, large increases, both as compared with the preceding month and with August of last year, were indicated.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

THERE is a dearth of statistical information at present with regard to migration. The monthly statements issued by the British Board of Trade and the Canadian Immigration officials are being withheld for various reasons, and as to the movement of persons between the United States and Canada the information available does not include United States citizens. With regard to persons other than citizens of the United States in the movement between that country and British North America 1,682 such persons left the United States in July to take up permanent residence in British North America as compared with 1,851 in June. On the other hand 7,725 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in July to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 8,986 in June, indicating for British North America an out-

ward balance of 6,043 in July on this class of persons as compared with an outward balance of 7,135 in June.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

Homestead entries. — During the month of July, 1916, there were 258 homestead entries in Manitoba; 477 in Saskatchewan; 635 in Alberta, and 28 in British Columbia, a total of 1,398 as compared with a total of 1,459 in June, 1916, and 2,032 in July, 1915.

Lands patented. — According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of July, 1916, the number of patents was 892 and the number of acres 136,523.63, as compared with 1,257 patents and 196,565.26 acres during June and 1,441 patents and 232,265.08 acres for July, 1915.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE prices movement in Canada during the month was marked by higher tendencies in foods, fuel and rent, while materials continued to decline somewhat from the high points reached in May, as a result of repeated advances, particularly in metals, chemicals and certain other materials since the early part of 1915. In some materials, however, the markets were still rising slightly. Wheat, followed by other grains

and flour, advanced considerably as a result of unfavourable crop reports, while dairy products were rising rapidly with the advance of the season and some shortage in all fodders except hay.

In retail prices of foods a substantial increase appeared in the weekly budget which includes 32 staple foods. For August the cost was \$8.63 as compared with \$8.46 in July, \$7.78 in August, 1915, and \$7.68 in August, 1914. In

fuel and light, anthracite coal averaged higher and there were slight rises in soft coal, wood and coal oil. Rent was also upward in some localities. As compared with prices last year higher levels appeared in all the foods except milk. Potatoes were considerably higher than a year ago, but not much higher than in 1914. Rent averaged nearly the same as in 1915, but lower than in 1914.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number was again slightly lower, standing at 178.5 for August, as compared with 178.8 for July, 151.5 for August, 1915, 136.3 for August, 1914, and 134.1 for August, 1913. The considerable increases in grains and dairy products were offset by declines in metals and some chemicals, while animals and meats and fruits and vegetables also averaged lower.

All groups were higher than in August, 1915 and 1914, and when compared with August, 1913, all were higher except raw furs.

The accompanying tables give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

The weekly budget shows the cost per week of a specified quantity of certain staple foods for the month, and as compared with the same month in previous years, and the average for each year from 1910 to 1915. The table also includes the average cost in 60 cities of a specified quantity of coal, wood and coal oil, and the rent per week. It is estimated that a large proportion of the income of workingmen is spent upon these items. Statistics as to prices of clothing and for other goods are difficult to keep on a uniform basis from time to time

owing to changes in quality, style, etc. Further it is held by many authorities that the expenditure on such items is determined by the amount of income left after foods, fuel and rent are provided for. The Department's index number of wholesale prices, which has been published from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* since 1911, was designed "to afford a means of measuring tendencies in the cost of living and an interpretation of the current trade situation as reflected in prices. For the former purpose . . . retail prices are theoretically preferable. The present investigation, however, is confined to wholesale prices, because of their greater availability and accuracy and because over long periods they show fairly enough the general trend of living expenses." *Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1890-1909, p. 437*. By the summer of 1915, however, the prices in certain materials, particularly metals for war purposes, had risen so greatly as to cause the index number of wholesale prices to indicate greater increases in the general levels of prices than in the cost of living, thus fulfilling the second purpose mentioned above. To more accurately fulfil the first purpose, namely, to measure the rise in the cost of living, the publication of the weekly budget was begun in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1915.

Retail Prices

Prices of meats were up in some localities but down in others, in beef the easier tendency predominating. In pork, however, prices advanced in many localities. On the hog markets prices were the highest ever recorded.

Eggs and butter advanced throughout the Dominion. Milk was up in Brantford, Ont., and was expected to advance later at Kitchener (Berlin), Ont., on account of poor pasture.

Bread advanced in price at Brockville, Orillia, Brantford, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., at Winnipeg, Man., at

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Aug., 1914	Aug., 1915	July, 1916	Aug., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	49.8	48.8	52.6	52.6
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.4	33.4	35.2	34.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	17.6	17.6	19.2	19.1
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	21.3	21.2	23.9	23.8
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.9	19.4	22.4	22.7
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.2	35.6	38.8	38.8
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	25.7	25.6	28.7	29.2
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.6	36.0	40.4	40.4
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	29.5	26.5	31.0	33.3
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	24.3	25.7	28.0	29.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.2	50.4	45.0	51.0
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	53.0	58.0	60.4	62.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	31.9	32.2	34.5	35.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.4	24.5	25.6	25.5
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	19.7	21.6	23.6	23.5
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	64.5	73.5	70.5	73.5
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	37.0	40.0	37.0	40.3
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.0	25.5	24.0	24.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	13.4	13.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	12.2	14.6	19.4	19.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.5	12.0	13.4	13.1
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	24.4	31.6	38.4	38.0
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	11.6	14.4	17.6	17.4
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.8
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.3	10.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	50.3	35.3	58.6	57.7
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.679	\$7.781	\$8.457	\$8.627
Starch.....	¼ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.4	52.3	54.7	55.0
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.6	36.6	38.0	38.5
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.5	41.6	41.9*	42.6
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.3	30.6	30.2	30.5
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.8	23.1	22.8	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.886	\$1.842	*\$1.886	\$1.896
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.807	\$4.087	\$4.040	\$4.077
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.404	\$13.742	\$14.406	\$14.633

*Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Aug., 1914	Aug., 1915	July, 1916	Aug., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.494	7.904	8.466	8.513
Prince Edward Island	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.543	6.602	7.367	7.394
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.592	7.686	8.407	8.579
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.963	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.192	7.240	8.221	8.297
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.531	7.682	8.551	8.772
Manitoba	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	7.997	7.762	8.345	8.428
Saskatchewan.....	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.024	8.105	8.673	8.710
Alberta	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	7.984	7.787	8.224	8.716
British Columbia	8.321	8.789	9.023	9.128	7.606	8.307	9.355	8.723	9.014	9.201

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.531	1.560	1.603	1.649
Prince Edward Island	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.502	1.485	1.739	1.739
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.759	1.736	1.869	1.874
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.767	1.721	1.766	1.824
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.790	1.780	1.795	1.817
Manitoba	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.369	2.326	2.312	2.312
Saskatchewan	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.625	2.355	2.460	2.460
Alberta	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.758	1.610	1.722	1.732
British Columbia	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	2.367	2.374	2.189	2.196

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.350	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec.....	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.640	3.545	3.812	3.812
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.352	3.835	3.890	3.925
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.875	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	7.655	5.467	5.000	5.312
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	7.500	5.405	5.125	5.125
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.582	4.447	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick					Quebec				
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak...lb.	25	23	20	23	24	20.	22	24	28	25	25	25.5	22-25	25	25	22	
2-Beef, round steak... "	22	20	20	25	22	21.8	22	22	24	20	23	22.3	22-26	22	25	20	
3-Beef, rib roast prime.. "	20	20	15	22	18	19.	22	18-22	28	16	18	20.5	22-24	25	25	1	
4-Beef, shoulder roast.. "	18	18	15	20	16	17.4	18	16	16	14	16	15.5	18-19	20	17	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	16-18	15	15	14	15	15.2	12	16	14	10	.....	13.3	25	12	20	18
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	20	15	15	24	18	18.4	18	28	25	16	16	21.2	22-25	18	.....	20
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	22	18	20	20	20	20	.....	22	22	16	20	20	22-25	20	20	13
8-Pork, fresh, chops.... "	22	20	18	22	20	20.4	.....	22	24	16	22	21	22	22	20	20
9-Pork, salt, mess..... "	20	20	18	18	18	18.8	18	20	18	18	20	19	22-24	18	20	18	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid "	30	25	25	27	28	27.	30	28	30	30	30	29.5	25-30	25	25	30	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality.. "	7-18	9	20	18	6-10	18	.....	10	8-18	5-6	7	8	.....	8	8-25	12
12-Fish, salt, herrings... doz.	30	35	.....	25	35	.....	30-40	.....	30	35	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med..lb.	20-25	18	18	20	18	19.3	22	20	22	20	23	21.2	25	12-25	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best.. "	20-22	20	20	20	20	20.2	20	20	22	22	22	21.5	23-25	20	20	18	
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	36	35	30	35	35	34.2	30	30	38	30	35	33.3	35	35	38	30	
16-Eggs, packed.....	34	.....	25	32	.....	30.3	.....	.....	35	22	.....	28.5	.....	30	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	10	7	7	9	7	8	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	7	8	7	
18-Butter, dairy solids...lb.	36	30	28	35	30	31.8	27	30	30	28	30	29.5	32	33.5	33	30	
19-"creamery prints "	38	35	35	38	35	36.2	32	34	34	35	35	34.5	35	35	37	32	
20-Cheese, old.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	.....	25	25	22	24	25	30	25	24
21-Cheese, new.....	27	25	22	25	.....	24.8	20	24	22	22	22	22.5	20	25	25	.....
22-Bread, plain white.... "	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4	6	6	5.3	5	5.6	3.7	4.3-4.3	5	3.8	
23-Flour, family.....	4	4.6	4.2	3.8	4.4-4.8	4.2	3.6	4.4	5	5	4.8	4.8	5	4.8	4.8	3.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard.. "	5	5	5	5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.5	5	4	5	4.6	5	5	5	5	
25-Rice, medium.....	6	6	8	7	6	6.6	6	6	6	8	7	6.7	6-7	6	6	6	
26-Rice, Patna.....	8-10	7	8	10	8	8.4	8	8	10	12	9	9.5	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	12	10	12	12	10	11.2	15	10	10	14	12	11.5	5	12	10	10	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	13	15	13	12	15	13.6	14	12	12	12	14	12.5	12	13	10	10	
29-Peas, canned 2's..... "	12	12	10	10	12	11.2	10	12	12	10	12	11.5	12	10	10	10	
30-Corn, canned 2 s.....	12	12	10	12	12	11.6	10	10	10	10	12	10.5	12	10	10	10	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	12	9	10	10	10.2	8	10	11	10	10	10.3	7	12	10	9	
32-Apples, evaporated.... "	12	13	14	15	12	13.2	10	.....	12	13	13	12.7	13	12.5	12.5	12
33-Prunes, medium.....	14-18	13	14	13	12	13.6	12	12	15	12	15	13.5	12	15	12.5	12	
34-Sugar, granulated.... "	10	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9	9	9	9.1	8	
35-Sugar, yellow.....	9	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.2	8	8.3	8.3	7.5	
36-Tea, black, medium.... "	40	40	40	40	35	39	35	40	45	40	40	41.3	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium.... "	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium.....	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.....	\$2.25	\$2.10	\$1.05	\$1.10	\$2.10	\$1.72	\$0.70	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$1.20	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart.....	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.113	.20	.15	.10	.10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound.....	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.10	.10	.11	.10	.08	.09	.08	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	8.50	.....	8.50	9.75	8.00	8.688	10.35	.....	9.75	10.50	9.25	9.833	8.50	7.75	8.00	8.00
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton, 2,000 lbs....	3.50	4.75	5.00	6.50	6.00	5.125	6.05	5.90	6.25	7.00	6.00	6.286	6.50	6.00	6.00	5.25	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	4.00	5.75	9.00	7.00	.....	7.083	7.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	4.00	3.50	4.50	3.00	a 3.25	3.563	4.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon.....	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.18	
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	14.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...	4.00	12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	.....	8.00	12.00

a. Millwood. \$New potatoes.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	25	26	18-24	23.4	30	27	25	22	28	20-32	30-35	28	28	28	23	23	20	25	1
20	25	20-24	22	22.5	24	24	20-22	18	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	25	25	20	24	23	2
16	18	15-20	20	20.3	24	20	20	18	20	24	22-24	22	22	22	22	18	25	20	3
15	16	14-16	20	17.1	18	16	18	15	18	18-20	19-19	18	17	20	18	15	10-20	18-20	4
15	17	15	22	18	19	12-14	12-15	20	18	18-20	22-24	23	19-20	25	18	15	22-24	20-25	5
18	25	22	20	20.9	23	.....	23-25	20	25	25	30-32	25	20	30	25	22	22-25	20	6
19	22	25	20-22	21.1	21	27	25	22	25	23	25	25	28	27	28	20	27	23-24	7
19	20	28	20	21.4	23	28	20-25	22	25	25-23	27	28	28	27	28	20	27	23-24	8
18	20	20-22	20	19.8	21	20	20	.....	20	.....	22	20	19	16-17	25	18	22	.....	9
25	25	28	27	26.6	27	28-32	22-25	34	29	30	28-34	32	30	28-30	28	23	27	30	10
6-15	8-12	8	10-20	.....	8	12-20	12.5	13	15	12	15-18	18	15-20	18	16-17	18	17	15-16	11
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	35	35	35	35	.....	.....	12
20	22	15	22	20.3	25	15-25	15-20	20	20	25	12	20	20-22	15	25	25	18	25	13
18	20	20	20-22	20.1	21	20	18	20	22	22	20	22	20	20	23	20-22	20	20	14
30	35	38	32	34.1	30	35	30-35	28	30	28	35-38	35	34	35	34	28	32	30	15
.....	.....	32	33	25	30	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	16
7	7	9	7-8	7.8	8	7	8	7	7	8	9-10	8	8	8	7	8	7	7	17
.....	.....	32	30	32	31.8	32	32-33	25-30	35	33	27	30-35	35	34	33	33	32	30	18
35	34	38	34	35.3	36	35-40	30-35	36	35	33	38-40	38	35	35	37	35	35	34	19
20	25	25	22	24.5	27	25	24	24	25	25	25	30	28	26	25	25	27	25	20
.....	.....	20	22	18	21.6	24	22-24	22	22	22	22	25	22	23	25	20	25	25	21
3.3	3.3	4.6-6	4	4.1	4.3-4.7	4	4.7	4	4	5.6	4.7-5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	22
3.6	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	5	4	3.4-4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	4	23
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	5	4	5	5	3.5	3.6	5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	5	5	24
8	6	7	6	6.4	6	5	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	25
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	26
10	12	12-5	10-12	10.3	10	10	9	15	12.5	12.5	11	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	10	13	13	27
10	12	10	12	11.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	13	13	12.5	8-10	13	12.5	28
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8-10	10	10	29
10	10	8.3	10	10.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8-10	10	10	30
9	8	12.5	8	9.4	9	10	8	10	10	10	9-10	9	10	10	.....	6	10	9	31
15	15	12.5	10	12.8	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
13	15	12.5	10	12.8	12.5	15	10-12	12.5	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	11	12.5	13-16	12.5	12.5	33
9	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.5	10	8.3	9-1	9.1	10	8.3	10	9.1	9.1	10	10	10	9.1	34
8.5	8	8.5	7.7	8.1	9	9.1	7.1	8.7	8.3	9.1	7.7	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	35
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	45	35	40	40	36
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-45	40	40	37
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	30-35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	45	40	30	38
\$					\$					\$					\$				
\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.85	\$2.75	1.814	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	39
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.11	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	40
.10	.07	.08	.08	.084	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.075- 1.10	.08	.10	.083	.08	.10	41
8.00	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.06	7.75	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.00	7.75	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.50	42
5.50	.....	6.50	5.25	6.536	5.00	.....	6.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.50	.....	5.00	.....	43
7.00- 8.00	7.00	8.00	4.00	6.75	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	10.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	44
6.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	4.656	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	45
.20	.20	.20	.20	.198	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	46
15.00	10.00- 14.00	10.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	47
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	48
12.00	6.00- 12.00	10.00	10.00	9.929	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	49
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.929	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	50

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. \$New potatoes; none over \$2.50 per bag included in the average.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario Continued												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, si. loin, steak.....lb.	28	28	28	28	25	28	25	31	26	28	28	27.5	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	25	25	26	23	25	22	27	22	20	20	23.5	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	20	18	22	22	22	23	18-20	25	18	20	20	21.2	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	15-17	17	20	18	18-20	20	15-17	22	18	18	18	16.8	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, leg, forequarter....."	18-20	18	20	20	22	20	20	20	20	25	25	19.2	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	25	28	23	25	25	20	20	25	20	25	25	23.9	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	28	25	25	25	25	30	20-22	25	20	22	20	24.2	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27-28	22	27	30	28	28	22	30	24	25	25	25.8	25	20	22.5
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	18	27	.....	20	18	16-17	18	22	18	18	19.9	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	30	29	32	33	30	30	30	35	25	30	30	29.5	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-15	15	18	18	12½-15	20	12	15	10	12.5	12.5	.....	12.5	15	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	.....	30	30	20	35	20	40	30	40	40	.....	50	40	.....
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	20	25	17	25	20	28	25	19	20	15-25	15-25	21.1	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	20	20	20	22	20	22	20	20	18	20	20	20.4	18	22	20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	28	29	32	30	27	28	28	40	40	35	35	32	30	30	30.
16-Eggs, packed....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	25	30	30	30.2	25	25	25.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	7	7	8	7	8	10	7	10	9	10	10	8.0	10	8.5	9.3
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	c 32	c 30	33	35	32	32	30	30	35	35	35	32.2	30	27	28.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	35	33	35	37	35	35	33	33	32	35	35	35.0	40	35	37.5
20-Cheese, old....."	25	25	27	28	24	28	23	.....	28	25	25	25.8	23	24	23.5
21-Cheese, new....."	25	22	24	25	24	26	23	25	22	25	25	23.6	22	.....	22.
22-Bread, plain white....."	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.3	6	5.6	5.6	4.7	6	4	5.
23-Flour, family....."	3.6	3.5	4	4	4.2	4	3.4	3.8	5	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.6
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	4.3	4.5	5	4.2	5	4.3	5	5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.5	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	7	8	6	7	6	8	6	10	8	6.9	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	9	12.5	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.3	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	15	12.2	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	13	13	13	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	15	15	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10	10.0	8½-10	10	9.5
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10.0	8½-10	10	9.5
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	15	15	10.0	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	15	10	15	15	12.4	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	.....	15	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	9.5	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	7.7	10	10	11.4	9.5	10	9.7
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.7	8.3	9.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	9.1	6.7	9.1	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.5	35	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	40-50	35-65	38.7	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	40	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	38.9	35	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$3.30	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$2.40	\$2.00	\$2.75	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.50	2.075	\$1.90	\$1.00	1.45
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.104	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.092	.08	.125	10.
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	8.00	7.50	8.25	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.25	10.50	8.25	7.50	7.50	7.92	11.00	11.50	11.25
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	5.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.72	8.50	8.50	8.50
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	.....	8.00	8.00	5.00	4.50	4.00-4.50	4.50-5.50	7.33	7.00	7.50	7.25
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.75	3.50	4.00	4.00	5.034	6.00	6.00	6.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.191	.25	.25	25.
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.70	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.18	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load. e. Jackpine, tamarac, poplar, etc.

\$New potatoes; none over \$2.50 per bag included in average.

CANADA, DURING AUGUST, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
32	25	28	25	27.5	30	24	25	25-28	26.4	26	25-28	28	22-25	25	28	32	27.	26.3	1	
25	20	22	20	21.8	25	20	20	24	22.3	20	22	25	20-22	20	25	28	23.	22.9	3	
25	20	20	20	21.3	25	20	20	20	21.3	23	18-20	22	20-25	20	22	28	22.4	21.1	2	
18	18	17	20	18.3	18	18	12½-15	18-20	17.2	18	17-20	18	12½-15	15	20	20	17.6	17.1	4	
25	20	16-20	20	20.8	25	22	22	20	22.3	25	16-18	22	20-22	25	25	30	23.6	19.1	5	
35	25	28	25	28.3	28	23	25	28	26.	30	25	30	25	27	30	35	28.9	23.8	6	
25	18	22	25	22.5	23	20	25	24	23.	25	20	25	20-22	22	25	25	23.3	22.7	7	
25	20	23	25	23.3	25	25	25	24	24.8	25	18-22	25	20-27	25	25	30	24.8	23.9	8	
17	18	20	20	18.8	18	20	22	.....	20.	20	18-20	18	18	18	20	20	19.	19.4	9
40	30	25-35	35	33.8	25	28	28	32	28.3	30	28-35	27	30	30	32	28	29.8	29.2	10	
12½-18	12½-18	17.5	8-15	.....	15	15	12.5	15-20	.....	12.5	15	15	12.5	12½-15	10	10-25	.....	.....	11
25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	20	20-25	25	23.1	15	25	25	.....	21.7	25	15	12.5	12	13	15	12.5	15.	20.3	13
23	20	20	20	20.8	15	20	20	20	18.8	20	20	18	18	19	20	18	19.	20.2	14	
30	25	30	25	27.5	30	35	35	30-35	33.1	35	45	37.5	45	40	40	45	41.1	33.3	15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25.	28	35	30	38	33	.....	30	32.7	29.7	16
10	10	10	10	10	10	8.3	10	10	9.6	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.5	17	
30	25	25-30	30	28.1	25	30	.....	30	28.3	30	35-40	33.3	30	38	30	30	32.7	31.3	18
35	30	35	35	33.8	35	35	30-35	35	34.4	40	40	40	35	40	45	40	35.6	35.6	19	
25	25	.....	25	25.	25	24	30	25	26.	.....	30	30	27	25	25	25	27.	25.5	20
.....	.....	25	.....	25.	25	22	25	25	24.3	25	30	25	25	22	25	.....	25.3	23.5	21
5.5	4.8	4.2	5	4.9	5.8	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	6.3	6.3	5.7	6.7	5.7	5.5	7.5	6.2	4.9	22	
4.1	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.0	4.6	3.2	4	4.4	4.05	5	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.2	4	3½-4½	4.1	4.03	23	
4.4	4.3	5	5	4.7	5	3.8	4.5	5	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	5	5	5	5.4	4.8	24	
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.3	8	6.9	6	8.3	5	4	7	6	6.2	6.1	6.7	25	
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	.....	9	12	9	.....	8.3	9.6	9.1	26
7	8	10	8	8.3	10	7	12.5	12.5	10.5	8	8.3	10	10	10	10	10	9.5	11.2	27	
15	15	15	15	15.	15	12-15	15	15	14.7	15	16.7	15	14	12.5	15	15	14.7	13.0	28	
12½-15	15	15	15	14.7	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	10	12	12-15	12.2	10.9	29	
12½-15	15	15	15	14.7	12.5	10	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	12	12-15	11.1	10.7	30	
10	10	10	10	10.	10	8	10	10	9.5	10	8.3	8	8	9	9	8.3	8.7	9.7	31	
12.5	15	15	15	13.1	17.5	12.5	15	15	15.	15	15	12	12.5	15	15	15	14.2	13.1	32	
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	12	12.5	15	15	13.6	15	12.5	12.5	11	12	12.5	15	12.9	13.1	33	
10	10.5	11.1	10	10.4	10	9.5	11.1	10.5	10.3	10	10.5	9.7	9.1	10	10.8	9.1	9.9	9.5	34	
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.1	11.1	10	9.6	10	9.5	9.1	8.3	9.1	10.3	8.3	9.2	8.7	35	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	33	40	35	40	36.5	39.3	36	
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	41.1	37	
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-40	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.7	38	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ h	\$	\$	\$ h	\$ h	\$ h	\$ h	\$ h	\$ h	\$	\$	\$	
\$1.35	\$1.20	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.51	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$1.85	\$ 2.70	\$1.85	\$1.35	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.35	\$.90	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.45	\$1.30	\$1.457	\$1.732	39	
.15	.15	.20	.15	.163	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.10	.15	.20	.25	.193	.127	40	
.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.12	.10	.10	.15	.118	.10	.125	.10	.08	.10	.10	.10	.101	.099	41	
13.00	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.06	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	8.803	42
7.90	9.50	9.00	7.75	8.475	f	4.50	6.75	4.75	5.25	3.25-4.25	8.75	7.50	7.00	6.25-6.75	5.50-6.00	9.50-10.00	6.928	6.165	43	
6.00	6.00	6.75	.....	7.167	f	4.00	5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.810	44
3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	6.25	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	5.00	5.05	4.883	45
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.23	46	
25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.308	47	
6.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.88	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.22	48

f. Natural gas. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs.

i. Allowing \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Regina and Prince Albert, Sask., and at Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C. The price of flour was higher throughout the Dominion, the wholesale price being up over \$1.00 per barrel. Other ingredients in making bread were also reported to be rising in price. The rise in flour followed record prices for wheat as a result of unfavourable crop reports throughout the world.

Rice and tapioca advanced in several cities. Canned tomatoes, peas and corn were advancing, following rises in the wholesale prices and unfavourable crop conditions. Beans were also higher and evaporated apples advanced at Montreal, as last year's supplies were sold out. Prunes advanced at St. John, N.B.

Sugar declined in several localities following a drop in the wholesale price.

Potatoes were higher in many localities, the new potatoes coming on at high level. Old potatoes, however, were declining where any were on the market. Unfavourable reports as to crops were made from several localities. Moreover, the season was unusually late and early potatoes were late coming on the market. In some localities the wet weather in the spring had damaged the crop and again dry weather in the summer lessened the yield.

Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, advanced in several localities, the former in Ontario and Quebec and the latter in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, while lignite coal rose at Edmonton, Alberta. Wood was also upward.

Rents advanced at Peterborough and Kitchener (Berlin), Ont., as houses were becoming scarce.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat advanced from \$1.25 at the end of July to \$1.37 in the first week in August, and reached \$1.60, but declined 10c in the last week. Reports as to short crops in United States, Canada, and other parts of the world accounted for the rise. Winter wheat at Toronto rose from \$1.05 to \$1.15 and later was up to \$1.22, but

declined 6c. The new crop came on the market at \$1.25 for No. 2 quality. Other grains were upward in sympathy with wheat. Western barley reached 80c and Ontario barley 68c. Western oats rose above 51c per bushel and Ontario oats reached 52c. American corn rose to 98c per bushel, but eased off somewhat. Flaxseed rose to \$1.99, but eased off. Ontario peas were up to \$1.95 and went off the market. Ontario rye rose to \$1.07 for new crop. Hay at Montreal eased off to \$18.50-19.00 for No. 1, old crop. At Toronto the new crop was down to \$10.00-12.00 for No. 1. Bran and shorts were up considerably, bran reaching \$24.00 per ton and shorts \$27.00.

Animals and meats.—Choice butcher cattle were very scarce at Winnipeg, the best butchers bringing only \$7.00-7.25 per cwt. At Toronto, choice steers rose to \$9.00 per cwt., but declined to \$8.50. Dressed beef, hindquarters, declined to \$15.50 per cwt., but rose \$1.00. Fore-quarters declined \$1.00 to \$9.50-10.50. Hogs reached record levels at \$12.00-12.15 per cwt., f.o.b. shipping points in Ontario, but declined \$1.00 per cwt. Dressed hogs advanced \$1.50 per cwt., to \$16.50. Bacon and hams were steady at 25c and 23c respectively. Lard rose to 17¼c per lb. in tierces. Sheep rose to \$8.00-8.75, but declined 50c. Spring lamb declined from 23-25c to 18-20c, and veal declined 2c per lb.

Dairy produce.—Finest creamery butter reached 35c per lb. at Montreal, being up 5c. At Toronto, creamery solids reached 34c, and dairy prints were up to 30c. Cheese rose to 20c per lb., the highest price on record. Wholesale prices of milk were rising, on account of poor pasture and the shortage of fodder, except hay, and the high prices of grains. Fresh eggs rose to 38c per dozen at Montreal and to 37c at Toronto. Storage eggs were also upward 2c.

Fish.—Lake trout and whitefish were down 1c at Toronto. The spring catch of dried cod was sold at Lunenburg at \$7.25 per quintal, reported to be the record price. The quantity caught was

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR AUGUST, 1916, JULY, 1916, AUGUST, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899=100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Aug., 1916	July, 1916	Aug., 1915	Aug., 1914	Aug., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	206.2	193.2	182.2	162.2	140.8
Grains, Western.....	4	195.9	173.3	159.6	151.6	126.8
Fodder.....	5	159.4	164.6	191.9	168.1	144.3
All.....	15	187.8	178.3	179.4	161.3	138.2
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	216.9	234.4	237.1	231.9	183.0
Hogs and Hog Products.....	6	221.1	213.6	172.1	178.9	173.3
Sheep and Mutton.....	3	213.6	208.4	176.4	166.8	139.6
Poultry.....	2	267.9	282.2	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	223.8	228.1	201.3	199.9	172.3
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	9	169.8	160.5	141.6	140.5	139.7
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared Fish.....	6	154.8	154.8	145.7	153.0	151.3
Fresh Fish.....	3	156.3	156.8	140.0	158.4	149.7
All.....	9	153.3	155.5	143.8	154.8	150.7
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and vegetables:						
Fresh Fruits, native.....	5	99.4	113.4	65.0	95.7	96.9
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	124.8	114.2	105.3	89.0	109.7
Dried fruits.....	4	163.9	163.9	127.4	121.7	111.4
Fresh vegetables.....	4	303.2	359.8	154.0	176.1	158.9
Canned vegetables.....	3	127.0	111.4	87.2	100.3	101.8
All.....	19	164.3	172.0	111.4	116.7	115.8
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	169.0	155.9	152.7	130.7	126.3
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	126.5	126.5	121.9	112.5	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	163.4	169.5	143.3	105.9	113.3
Condiments.....	5	141.7	141.7	125.7	118.3	99.6
All.....	25	155.4	151.6	140.1	119.3	115.2
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	224.6	231.9	196.4	146.4	139.0
Cottons.....	4	165.7	159.5	127.6	141.0	147.5
Silks.....	3	108.8	104.8	85.9	93.6	89.4
Jutes.....	2	306.2	293.3	246.4	255.2	211.1
Flax products.....	4	224.8	219.8	165.6	119.8	114.1
Oilcloths.....	2	132.5	132.5	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	194.5	192.1	156.8	138.7	132.0
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	290.0	306.4	196.2	202.9	188.7
Leather.....	4	202.8	202.8	174.3	151.4	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	198.3	198.3	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	233.3	239.2	179.0	171.3	166.1
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and Steel.....	11	142.8	142.8	108.8	100.5	103.0
Other metals.....	12	214.2	233.5	195.6	124.7	130.1
Implements.....	10	139.5	139.5	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	167.5	174.8	156.9	111.5	113.9
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	149.5	146.9	116.3	120.3	134.9
Lighting.....	4	92.4	92.4	90.0	90.9	92.2
All.....	10	126.6	125.1	105.8	108.6	117.8
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	168.1	168.1	174.1	182.1	183.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	153.3	154.3	120.0	109.8	112.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	196.9	188.3	161.6	140.4	142.9
All.....	48	174.4	172.1	147.9	139.8	141.9
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	146.6	146.6	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and Glassware.....	4	189.2	189.2	170.3	133.9	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	80.3	72.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	125.3	117.8
All.....	16	146.7	145.1	138.7	128.8	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....	16	234.1	237.3	175.2	121.4	113.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	292.3	292.3	150.2	208.6	302.0
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	144.0	140.5	134.7	128.3	134.4
Sundries.....	7	143.4	142.1	116.0	106.5	111.1
All.....	17	178.6	176.5	130.6	138.2	164.3
All commodities.....	265*	178.5	178.8	151.5	136.3	134.1

*Six commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

somewhat less than previous years and the export market was good. The shore fisheries on the Gaspe coast and throughout the Maritime Provinces was reported to be disappointing.

Fruits and vegetables.—Potatoes came on the market at Montreal at 60c to \$1.00 for early Canadian varieties as compared with 40-50c last year. Pears came on earlier than a year ago, but were higher in price, being up to 50-60c. Plums came on at 45c for a small basket. Raspberries were on the market in the early part of the month at 13-18c per box as compared with 8-12c a year before, when the quality was poor. Lemons were up to \$9.00 per box for Verdellis, a record price. California Valencia oranges were also high at \$5.50 a box. New potatoes came on at Montreal at \$1.60 for an 80 lb. bag, but rose to \$1.70-1.75. Old potatoes were still quoted at Toronto at \$1.90 per bag. Beans advanced to \$5.50 per bushel. Tomatoes were up to \$1.00-1.50 per basket, the first week as compared with 75-85c a year before. At the end of the month, however, the price was down to 35-60c per bag, as compared with 25-30c a year before. Canned peas advanced to \$1.25 per dozen and canned tomatoes to \$1.40.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Spring wheat flour, first patents, advanced \$1.60 per barrel, reaching \$8.20 at Montreal. Winter wheat flour was also up \$1.00 to \$1.40 per barrel. Soda biscuits rose $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Oatmeal rose 5c per bag and rolled oats advanced 10c per bag. Sugar declined 40c per cwt., granulated being down to \$7.91 per cwt. in barrels at Toronto. Glucose rose 40c per cwt., in sympathy with corn. Maple sugar was easier at 9-12c per lb.

Textiles.—Ontario wool was slightly lower, washed being down 3c to 3c at 44-47c per lb., and unwashed at 32-35c. Raw cotton advanced over 1c per lb., to 14-30c. Coloured cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk advanced 75c per lb. for Japanese filatures and 50c per lb. for Italian classical. Jute rose 50c per cwt., as there was improvement in buying. Hessians advanced

nearly 1c per yard. Fine tow tended higher. Flax sewing twine rose 3c per lb. to 36-38c.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Hides and leather were steady, but green calfskins eased off to 25c per lb.

Metals and implements.—Iron markets continued firm. Aluminium was slightly firmer. Antimony, however, declined to 16c per lb. Copper and brass were steady. Lead eased off to $8\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. Quicksilver declined to \$75 per flask. Silver was slightly higher, being up to 67c per ounce. Spelter continued to decline, being down to 12c. Zinc sheets were also lower at 25c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton at Montreal, making the price \$6.85 as compared with \$6.50 a year before. Connellsville coke was higher for furnace grades, being up to \$2.75-2.85 at the ovens. Prices of coal and coke tended higher in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Gasoline declined 1c, being down to $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Building materials.—The lumber market at St. John, N.B., was quiet owing to a scarcity of ships and stocks were piled up on the docks. The local markets were also dull. At Montreal local trade was slightly better. The sash and door business and box making showed improvement. In Ontario there was good demand for B. C. shingles. Orders for shell boxes improved the demand for hard wood. Common building bricks continued easier than in the spring. Fire-brick advanced again. Lead pipe declined 1c to 12c per lb. Wire nails advanced 10c per keg. Sash weights eased off to $33\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Heavy strap hinges advanced to \$3.05 per dozen pairs for 8 inch size. Copper wire was steady. Barbed wire fencing declined 25c to \$4.25 per cwt. White lead was down $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Linseed oil rose nearly 10c per gallon to 90c for raw and 93c for boiled. Turpentine was 1c easier at 69c per gallon. Benzine was down 1c per gallon. Venetian red advanced again, rising from \$2.75 per cwt. to \$4.00. Shellac was up 10c per gallon. Window glass rose at Toronto to \$5.85 per box.

House furnishings.—No changes were reported.

Drugs and chemicals. —Brimstone, ground, was easier at 2c per lb. Caustic soda was down at 70c per lb. Soda ash was also lower at 3½c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs were steady. English hops were 1c per lb. lower at Montreal at 32-36c per lb. Newsprint paper was easier at \$2.40-2.50 per cwt. Wrapping paper was slightly higher at \$5.50-6.25 per cwt. for No. 1 Manilla. Sulphite pulp was higher at \$90 per ton for news grade. Raw rubber was easier at 58-58½c per lb. Starch rose to 6½c per lb.

Index numbers of prices in other countries available for recent date are shown on p. 1583.

For the United Kingdom, retail prices of foods were reported on in the British Board of Trade *Labour Gazette* as follows:

Between July 1 and August 1, 1916, the general level of retail prices of food showed a slight decrease, mainly owing to the decline in the price of potatoes, though there was also a general reduction in the price of cheese, and imported meat was a little cheaper on August 1 than a month earlier.

Although the decrease in the general level of prices was quite small, it is noteworthy as being the first decline reported since August, 1914.

Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom were lower as shown by the index numbers of both the *Economist* and *Statist* for the end of July, declines having also occurred in June.

In Australia retail prices of foods and groceries were only slightly higher in May than in April as shown by the index number of the Commonwealth Statistician. The index number of wholesale prices was, however, appreciably higher, the index number standing at 1315 for May, as compared with 1298 for April, advances appearing in all groups except meat.

In New Zealand the index number of retail food prices averaged 1276 for June, as compared with 1269 for May and 1190 for June, 1915.

In Sweden the index number of retail prices of foods, groceries and fuel stood at 148 for the second quarter of 1916, as compared with 143 for the first quarter, and 121 for the second quarter of 1915, the price level in July, 1914, being the base and equal to 100.

THE RISE IN PRICES DURING THE WAR.—AN ANALYSIS OF PRICE TENDENCIES IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

FROM the outbreak of war in Europe at the end of July, 1914, prices in general showed an almost uninterrupted movement upward in nearly all commodities until the summer of 1916 when important recessions occurred on the chief markets in many lines of materials and in some foods. The rise early in the war was most marked in foods, but in the spring and autumn of 1915 and during the first part of 1916 very steep advances occurred in materials needed for war supplies. In previous wars index numbers have similarly indicated steep advances in prices. The Sauerbeck index number of prices in England,

the oldest record of this nature, and which averaged 85 in 1912 and 1913, was high during and after the Napoleonic wars, rising to 189 in 1809, falling then to 110 in 1816, and averaging 160 in 1818. During the American Civil War the Sauerbeck index number rose to 105 in 1864, and, in 1873, after the Franco-Prussian War, it reached 111. The index number of wholesale prices of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, based on the decade 1890-1899, was as high as 317.5 in 1864, and stood at 190 for 1872. Dun's index number similarly showed high price levels in the United States at these dates.

During war, conditions of production and marketing are so disturbed that the factors entering into the determination of prices act and react in very different relations from those obtaining during peace. Certain commodities become of supreme importance and advances in prices to almost any height are possible. Again, the supply of many commodities, some of which may be necessities in war, may be completely cut off. Substitution for articles not obtainable is not always as easy as during peace and in some cases is quite impossible. The great staples immediately and prospectively become relatively more valuable than other commodities which are not so universally useful or capable of long keeping and distant transportation. As compared with other goods, wheat, the source of bread, "the staff of life," immediately becomes in war time of greater value than during peace, and prices naturally rise quickly. This increase in value is usually further increased by the psychological fear of famine and interruption to food supplies, a feeling sometimes accompanied, even in countries normally exporting wheat and flour, by the inclination of the population to lay in stocks of flour in anticipation of higher prices, or to safeguard the domestic supply.

The purchases of food supplies by governments for armies usually coincide with these greater demands from individuals and further tend to raise prices. In meats the same forces are at work, as these are necessities for efficient military operations. Further, the soldier on active service consumes more meat than in his normal occupation, and during the present war, when such great proportions of the people in many countries have been called out for military service, this has become a very important influence on the markets. Again, when great sections of the population of many countries are engaged in the production of munitions and other war supplies, sometimes under considerable pressure, more intense application and longer hours, the consumption of food

is necessarily increased if supplies are available. This is especially true of those classes normally not employed, or engaged only at light work, so that a light diet is sufficient. To secure the great supplies of food thus necessary, Government intervention is frequently resorted to. In many parts of Europe, maximum prices for wheat, flour, bread, and other foods were named, and governments took part in the buying, storing and transportation of grain, meats, sugar, etc. Great Britain, having access by sea to the world at large, found comparatively few measures of this nature necessary, the purchase of sugar supplies and the regulation of the transportation of grain and meats being its most striking departures from the normal.

Turning from foods to materials we find similar conditions affecting the lines necessary for war supplies, especially metals, chemicals, coal, wool, leather, etc. Embargoes on exports, regulation of shipments, Government control of production, bounties, etc., are measures which have been adopted. In all such Government measures to control prices and safeguard supplies the authorities endeavour to interfere as little as possible with normal conditions, as in the complications of modern industry and trade the effect opposite to that intended may be produced. For instance, establishing maximum prices for wheat may cause the production to be curtailed in favour of the cultivation of crops thus made relatively more profitable. Such conditions tend to force Governments more and more into the complete control of industry and trade, for which the machinery is usually lacking.

In Canada and the United States, comparatively distant from the scene of conflict and relatively self-contained in industry and trade, very few measures of this kind have been adopted. The most important aspects of the rise in prices have been the great demand for exports of food and military equipment at a price which made increased production profitable and exerted a stimu-

lating influence on trade and industry in nearly all branches; this industrial activity was in turn accompanied by considerable increases in the cost of output, in the prices of food and the cost of living generally. Greater production at profitable prices, constant employment and wage increases in some instances partly offset these conditions. The advances were most noticeable in wheat, flour, meats, butter, eggs, leather, wool, metals and chemicals, the export demand at high prices drawing strongly on the supplies of these commodities. Imports of goods from Europe and other countries were also dearer in most cases, but were usually not necessities of life.

Again, during war, the influence of the money supply tends greatly to advance prices. In previous wars, over-issues of paper currencies, notably in the United States during the Civil War, caused very great advances in prices. In the present war this has been a factor to some extent, particularly in Germany, Austria and Russia. In other countries an important influence in the same direction has been the expansion of credit, due perhaps to the great expenditure by many governments in their own and other countries, and made possible by great loans. The purchasing power and demand for commodities thus created exercise a great influence on all prices and, coinciding with scarcity and special war demands for some of the most important commodities, are accompanied by advances in most lines, many only remotely affected by war conditions.

The general increases in ocean freight rates and insurance constitute an additional factor in raising prices, and taxation in various forms is a further influence. An important feature of price movements during war is the fact that when governments are buying necessities for their national existence there is an absence of the normal influence which finally stops the rise in prices, namely, the existence of a point at which it is no longer possible for high prices to be profitable, or even perhaps to be paid at all. Governments purchasing for an

entire nation will not quickly find the point at which it is not worth the cost to obtain certain supplies or at which credit is no longer obtainable.

From the upward movement of prices which set in on the outbreak of war in nearly all parts of the world, important recessions did not occur until the early summer of 1916. There had been declines in some lines in September, 1914, which proved to be merely readjustments from the speculative levels reached as it became certain that the war would not be quickly ended. Again, in the summer of 1915, prices of many foods were easier on account of good crop prospects, while at the same time some materials were reacting from the speculative levels reached in the spring of 1915, when the immense scale on which the production of war material had been undertaken was exerting considerable influence on the markets. Toward the close of 1915 the full effect of these great preparations began to be felt on the markets, particularly in the metals and chemicals used in the manufacture of guns and shells. During the early part of 1916 this phase continued, production being under the greatest stimulation for war contracts. Toward spring of the present year, however, there were signs that production was overtaking demand in some lines as prices rose less steeply, then ceased to rise, or even fell. These conditions gradually extended to other lines of goods until in June there was almost a general fall in the prices of materials. Food-stuffs also eased off in many lines on various markets so that on the whole the general movement of prices was reversed for the first time since the beginning of the war in many commodities and on important markets.

The *Statist*, London, July 15, commented as follows on the fall in prices appearing at the end of June in Great Britain:

Our index number, which we give elsewhere, shows that in June the prices of 45 commodities declined 4.1 per cent, which is the first decided reaction since war began nearly two years ago. The fall occurred in nearly all commodities other than textiles, and

TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, 1910 TO AUGUST, 1916.
(Average Prices 1890-1899—100)

	1914												1915												1916*											
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.										
I.—Grains and Fodder.....	140.7	148.4	167.3	136.8	156.5	186.9	140.9	145.4	150.4	161.3	169.9	167.1	191.7	204.0	191.2	179.4	159.5	161.1	180.7	179.1	172.5	176.2	183.3	179.7	178.3	187.8										
II.—Animals and Meats.....	163.6	146.6	160.8	180.8	192.3	187.2	194.2	194.8	195.7	199.9	200.1	187.6	177.9	185.4	195.0	201.3	186.2	187.3	199.6	204.0	207.9	216.5	224.8	231.9	228.1	223.8										
III.—Dairy Products.....	135.7	136.2	159.0	154.7	154.4	161.4	179.9	148.6	131.3	140.5	147.1	162.6	177.5	160.7	141.2	141.6	149.5	172.1	186.7	176.3	171.1	166.3	154.1	154.7	160.5	169.8										
IV.—Fish.....	143.1	142.6	155.7	158.0	156.0	149.7	153.9	157.4	148.9	154.8	159.7	159.7	160.0	145.2	137.9	143.8	151.6	151.9	155.7	151.7	153.4	153.4	155.5	155.5	155.5	153.3										
V.—Other Foods:— (a) Fruits and Vegetables.....	111.5	129.9	134.1	119.6	118.1	110.7	125.2	136.8	131.2	116.7	123.7	111.6	115.1	114.7	103.5	111.4	114.0	122.2	168.9	170.4	167.5	172.4	174.1	188.6	172.0	164.3										
(b) Miscellaneous.....	112.7	112.2	118.3	115.2	119.4	139.7	112.9	112.6	112.5	119.3	136.0	133.5	133.4	143.9	138.8	140.1	140.6	133.9	143.4	144.8	145.6	148.0	151.7	151.4	151.6	155.4										
VI.—Textiles.....	114.6	119.2	120.7	130.8	133.5	149.2	135.2	133.6	132.8	138.7	135.0	134.2	126.1	145.5	153.4	150.8	153.0	160.6	173.0	177.6	181.2	183.4	186.9	187.7	192.1	194.5										
VII.—Hides, Leather, Boots & Shoes.....	135.4	139.6	152.4	163.9	171.8	180.5	168.1	172.5	173.6	171.3	172.6	173.0	178.1	179.5	176.3	179.0	183.1	183.1	193.4	194.8	202.0	207.6	226.6	238.1	239.2	233.3										
VIII.—Metals and Implements:— (a) Metals.....	97.6	108.3	117.4	119.1	113.9	152.4	114.7	114.7	109.2	113.6	123.5	114.5	112.6	140.4	176.5	175.8	159.9	155.9	202.0	219.2	216.6	215.9	209.5	199.5	190.2	180.1										
(b) Implements.....	104.5	104.5	104.7	105.6	106.8	112.1	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.6	107.5	110.6	113.2	113.2	113.2	114.2	115.6	120.9	130.0	136.9	137.2	138.9	139.5	139.5										
IX.—Fuel and Lighting.....	103.0	100.5	113.3	111.8	110.9	108.8	113.6	113.7	109.0	108.6	109.3	108.9	108.9	107.6	106.2	105.8	107.7	109.8	121.5	122.0	130.0	124.8	125.0	125.4	125.1	126.6										
X.—Building Materials:— (a) Lumber.....	158.5	165.4	166.5	181.3	182.1	175.7	183.5	182.4	183.2	182.1	180.6	180.8	178.0	176.7	174.1	174.1	174.5	178.0	177.2	180.1	182.5	182.5	182.1	182.1	182.1											
(b) Miscellaneous.....	109.2	102.6	105.4	112.7	111.4	115.9	114.0	113.3	110.8	109.8	110.5	109.9	108.2	111.2	120.3	120.0	118.9	118.9	132.0	135.8	140.2	150.6	152.0	154.6	153.3											
(c) Paints, Oils and Glass.....	145.5	154.5	148.6	144.8	140.7	157.1	140.2	140.8	140.6	140.4	140.6	142.4	142.9	150.4	162.1	161.6	160.6	161.7	182.4	180.7	171.4	191.5	189.7	186.6	188.3	196.9										
XI.—House Furnishings.....	110.6	110.4	114.5	126.2	129.5	136.5	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	131.6	131.9	131.9	135.2	138.7	138.7	138.7	138.7	140.5	140.5	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	146.7	146.7										
XII.—Drugs and Chemicals.....	109.5	112.1	115.5	113.3	121.6	181.3	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	121.4	133.7	136.4	135.0	159.2	174.2	175.2	207.8	224.8	243.1	253.9	262.1	262.5	261.1	237.3	234.1										
XIII.—Miscellaneous:— (a) Furs, raw.....	224.5	252.9	297.3	307.9	305.4	161.9	226.5	241.3	235.0	208.6	208.6	172.5	121.8	133.8	144.0	150.2	153.1	153.1	127.9	128.3	206.9	305.1	317.3	310.3	292.3	292.3										
(b) Liquors and Tobacco.....	122.9	151.2	155.2	134.7	136.9	135.6	138.8	138.4	128.3	128.3	138.3	138.6	137.9	135.8	134.7	134.7	136.3	135.1	134.0	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	140.5	144.0										
(c) Sundries.....	118.0	110.3	104.3	113.1	108.5	116.6	109.3	108.4	106.2	106.5	109.1	107.8	113.6	113.8	116.3	116.0	116.0	120.9	135.1	139.4	139.2	139.9	141.8	141.6	142.1	143.4										
All commodities.....	124.2	127.4	134.4	135.5	136.1	148.0	136.5	136.7	134.6	136.3	141.3	138.7	138.9	146.4	150.2	151.5	150.3	152.4	170.2	173.7	176.4	179.1	180.9	180.6	178.8	178.5										

* Preliminary figures.

appears to have been due mainly to the progress of the allied armies, and the hope that the end of the war is now within sight. No one can deny that the importance of recent events is very great, for it is evident that the allied armies are now fully equipped with men and with munitions, and are now able to take the offensive. In these circumstances a further fall in the prices of commodities seems to be inevitable. In some measure the great rise in prices has been brought about by purchases not only by the Government, but by private individuals, who have sought either to protect their future needs by buying in anticipation, or have bought for speculation, in the hope of gaining a profit from the constant advance in prices. As the fortune of war is now moving in favour of the Allies, and as the end of the war is thus being brought nearer, it is now probable that the holders of goods will seek to sell them, and that merchants and retailers will buy from hand to mouth, as they will not wish to be left with large stocks of goods bought at high prices on their hands at the end of the war. In other words, the fall in prices reflects the world's opinion of the probable duration of the war. From July, 1914, until May, 1916, the Allies were merely preparing for the great struggle before them, and as no one could predict how long the war was likely to last, prices of commodities steadily rose throughout the period, and the index number advanced from 81.2 to 135.4, while now that the preparations of the Allies are completed, and the allied armies are gaining the mastery, prices of commodities have begun to fall. Probably it will be found that if the allied armies meet with any decided check prices will temporarily recover, only to fall again as the Allies become stronger and stronger and victory becomes more and more assured. Between June, 1914, and the end of May, 1916, the advance in the prices of 45 commodities was as much as 66.7 per cent, and after the decline of 4.1 per cent in June the net rise in prices is still as much as 61.1 per cent. The greatest rise in prices has been in vegetable foods, where the advance is still as much as 80 per cent. How far prices will fall before peace is declared no one can form an opinion. In a large measure it will depend upon the stocks of goods, that have been accumulated in the hands of merchants and of retailers in anticipation of an advance in prices. As far as we are able to gauge the situation, however, there are substantial stocks of goods in the hands of retailers, whose profits during the war have been very large, and who have used those profits to increase their stock-in-trade. And if retailers permit their stocks to run down to a very low level, as they may do with the war going favourably, then the demand upon manufacturers will be less pressing, and the latter will reduce their purchases of raw materials, with the result that stocks may accumulate in the hands of the ultimate producers, and there may be greater desire to sell than has been shown since the summer of 1914.

In Canada as well as in other countries wheat, flour, sugar and tea were among the first commodities to advance owing to the effect of the war in interrupting normal trade and supply; a demand for army supplies contributed to the rise in meats. Metal markets were also disturbed as there was speculation in material for war supplies, but it was expected that the decrease in the demand

for industrial purposes would more than offset the war demand. In rubber, coke, gasoline, lumber, raw furs, wool and cotton markets, similar influences lowered prices for a time, especially in the last. A financial crisis and a brief holding back of shipment by sea in some parts also tended to stop trade and lessen production, at the same time making the supply of some commodities uncertain for a time. Orders for military equipment soon caused advances in wool, leather, etc., as well as in foods and later in metals. In the latter a great demand first developed for machines for the manufacture of munitions, and as these were finished metals and explosives for munitions were in still greater demand. As Germany had been the chief source of supply of many chemicals and dye-stuffs, great scarcity developed in these, and was only partially relieved by the establishment of new factories and sources of supply. The great expenditure on war supplies increased purchasing power in all directions and led to firmer markets in many commodities at first depressed. Food prices continued to rise, there being a great demand for army supplies and for export to the United Kingdom and Europe. In wheat and other grains the high prices led to increased areas being sown for the 1915 crop; and as weather conditions were favourable record crops were harvested in most countries.

Prices, however, continued high except for a few months during the summer of 1915, as the demand, immediate or prospective, continued good. In meats, supplies could not be increased as readily and large numbers of livestock had been sacrificed in Canada in the autumn of 1914 owing to the scarcity of feed. In sheep the high price of wool tended to keep stock off the market. The crops of vegetables in Eastern Canada were smaller in 1915 than a year before and prices were therefore higher, especially in potatoes and canned goods. An additional export demand for cheese, butter and eggs caused higher prices. Wages advanced in industries where

employment was good and scarcity of labour developed. Higher ocean freight rates caused high price levels for many imported goods and exerted some influence in lowering prices for export goods to Europe, but this was offset to a great extent by the fact that freight rates from all countries were relatively high and therefore the increases were added to the cost of goods in England. The *Statist*, London, which continues the Sauerbeck index number, estimated that half the rise in prices in England was due to higher freight rates.

The movement reached its height in Canada and the United States in the spring. Bradstreet's, New York, April 15, 1916, commented as follows:

To say that price movements, disregarding comparatively isolated recessions, are progressively upward, is to utter what has become a commonplace. The broad continuously rising sweep is, it need scarcely be said, only in line with expectations. Barring slight reactions, which have been of the character of barely perceptible eddies in a steadily widening stream, the movement of commodity prices has been upward since the European war broke out—a war that has thrown inordinate demands into our markets, while keeping oversea products from coming here. But to again discuss the basic causes for dear commodities would be a work of supererogation.

It is, however, apropos to say that domestic developments have been accentuated by widespread prosperity which has caused merchants to divorce themselves from a long practiced policy of buying frequently but in small lots on each occasion, and the reaction in the opposite direction has superinduced demands that considerably exceed floating supplies. There exists the fear that supplies may become still scarcer, that prices may go even higher, and with such factors prevailing price is not being considered. Indeed, the situation has got around to the point where numerous commodities are marked by what are usually designated runaway conditions, with goods virtually selling themselves, as it were, and with some manufacturers evincing a disposition to jack up prices to stay insistent demands. Indeed, the more prudent are questioning whether prices on many commodities have not gone high enough, and whether there has not been more or less over-buying. Obviously, fears of a shortage of goods have caused some consumers to order more goods for future delivery than they normally use over a period unmarked by extraordinary conditions, and when these high-priced goods are made up into manufactured articles the real test will come. At this time it is a rather far cry to next fall, but when that season arrives it will be interesting to make observations as to the effects not only of high prices but of present feverish buying for delivery in the season named, the ordinary inference being that contracting for subsequent periods will experience some reaction. Of course prosperity may continue, and the land, already fat, may wax still fatter, and in that event inferences, however plausible, are likely to fall to the ground. Just now high prices merely aid and abet buying.

The rise in the cost of food has been much more pronounced in some countries than in others. The least rise in food prices appeared in the United States, a country which produces nearly all its food supplies, having great diversity of climate and yet comprising a territory almost undivided geographically, with complete means of communication by land and sea; moreover, it normally exports large supplies of foods and had bumper crops both in 1914 and 1915. In Japan, however, prices were not upward but rather the reverse, having reached high levels in 1912 and 1913, from which recessions occurred in 1914 and 1915. The greatest increase in prices has been in Austria and in Germany, so far as records are available. With imports by sea and from Russia shut off and with large parts of their populations in the army and producing munitions, supplies of food were short and prices more than doubled though maximum rates were established in many lines and consumption was restricted as well by a government system of rationing. In the United Kingdom foods were estimated to be 65 per cent higher in July, 1916, than before the war, as shown in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette. The following figures as to the rise in the cost of living since July, 1914, were given to the House of Commons by the British Government on August 8, showing the advance in each group by percentages:

	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light.	Miscellaneous	All.
1915						
July....	35	nil	25	20	10	25
Sept....	37	2	30	25	10	30
Dec.....	46	2	35	30	15	35
1916						
March..	51	nil	50	30	15	40
June....	62	nil	55	40	30	40-50

In Italy seven foods averaged nearly 34 per cent higher in May, 1916, than in July, 1914. In Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, rises of from 40 to 80 per cent occurred. Statistics of

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA <i>b</i>	GERMANY <i>b</i>	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	46 foods & groceries 30 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.954									
1911.....	7.138						113	991	100	91
1912.....	7.339		1000			100	115	983	108	90
1913.....	7.337		928				119	1017	108	96
1914.....	7.731		942				114	1037	114	98
1915.....	7.866		1129				116	1098	115	101
January, 1914.....	7.729		916 <i>a</i>			95.7	142		135	106
April.....	7.505					96.2	113 <i>c</i>		112	101
July.....	7.417	100	1021	100	100	94.3		1070	111	95
October.....	7.993	112		104.2	116.4	97.6	121 <i>c</i>	1096	113	100
January, 1915.....	7.967	118	1088	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	115	103
February.....	7.990	122	1084	133.1	142.7	103.6	130	1205	123	101
March.....	7.881	124	1113	142.7	149.0	105.8	135	1205	127	99
April.....	7.793	124	1156	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	97
May.....	7.843	126	1203	175.7	165.3	108.3	142	1191	133	98
June.....	7.776	132	1266	178.1	165.4	108.2	145	1190	134	98
July.....	7.797	132 <i>1</i>	1334	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	99
August.....	7.781	134	1423	186.3	175.3	117.6	147	1213	138	99
September.....	7.736	135	1354	196.4	178.4		147	1187	140	100
October.....	7.815	140	1361	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1176	140	103
November.....	8.016	141	1332	221.6	182.0	121.3	148	1234	143	105
December.....	8.128	144	1318	212.9	183.4	123.7	150	1213	152	106
1916 January.....	8.282	145	1319		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	106
" February.....	8.404	147	1383		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162	104
" March.....	8.360	148	1374	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168	105
" April.....	8.342	149	1333	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	107
" May.....	8.373	155		228.1	216.0	126.2		1269	185	107
" June.....	8.513	159						1276	197	109
" July.....	8.457	161								
" August.....	8.627	160								

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.					AUSTRALIA.	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth.	
	271	44	45	25 <i>b</i>	96	200	22 <i>b</i>		92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56 <i>a</i>	43.4			1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0			760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2			894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3			910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205		1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194		1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327		1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367		1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303		1140
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0			1604
Jan. 1914.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337		1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389		1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303		1229
Jan. 1915.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162	
February.....	142.5	142.3	100.9	156.05	9.6621	125.662	68.0	1392	1199	
March.....	145.4	150.2	103.7	152.40	9.6197	124.158	66.7	1493	1280	
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362	
May.....	147.4	151.2	107.2	152.65	9.7978	126.649	68.3	1484	1453	1660
June.....	149.4	147.7	106.4	144.26	9.7428	125.992	64.3	1624	1534	
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640	
August.....	151.5	149.8	107.0	139.44	9.8213	125.079	63.1	1648	1625	1822
Sept.....	150.3	151.6	107.8	136.64	9.8034	124.684	58.5	1602	1514	
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494	
Nov.....	158.7	159.1	113.1	145.82	10.3763	130.467	60.6	1696	1328	1544
Dec.....	161.1	165.1	118.4	140.11	10.6473	133.146	62.1	1763	1229	
Jan. 1916.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1294	
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1316	
March.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869		
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1869		
May.....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3			
June.....	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8			
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5		11.5294	145.142	71.9			
August.....	178.5				11.4414	143.930	76.1			

a. July of each year.

b. Foods.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND RENT, IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

	Quantity.	1914						1915						1916					
		Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.		
Beef, sirloin steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	47.6	49.0	50.2	50.2	47.6	47.6	44.4	48.4	50.2	52.0	52.6	52.6		
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	33.4	32.6	33.6	35.0	35.0	32.8	32.8	33.2	33.2	34.0	35.2	35.2	34.2		
Veal, roast.....	2 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.6	18.1	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.9	18.1	16.4	18.2	18.2	19.1		
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.5	20.9	21.3	21.4	20.4	20.4	21.1	21.7	22.1	22.6	23.3	23.3	23.8		
Pork, r. roast, fresh.....	1 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.4	37.2	37.4	38.0	35.8	34.4	35.8	36.6	37.0	36.8	40.2	38.8	38.8		
Pork, salt, mess.....	1 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	37.2	36.8	37.4	35.6	36.6	37.2	37.2	38.4	38.9	38.9	38.9		
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 doz.	32.4	32.6	32.6	34.8	37.2	38.2	38.2	36.8	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.2	37.2	39.0	40.2	40.2		
Lard, pure lard.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	33.7	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	31.6	34.7	34.7	29.1	26.0	26.6	28.0	29.7		
Eggs, fresh.....	6 qts.	28.4	27.9	31.2	33.7	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	31.6	34.7	34.7	29.1	26.0	26.6	28.0	29.7		
Eggs, storage.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	33.7	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	31.6	34.7	34.7	29.1	26.0	26.6	28.0	29.7		
Milk.....	6 qts.	28.4	27.9	31.2	33.7	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	31.6	34.7	34.7	29.1	26.0	26.6	28.0	29.7		
Butter, dairy.....	2 "	52.0	51.0	51.0	55.2	55.2	53.4	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0		
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.9	31.9	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.7		
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.5	17.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5		
Bread, plain white.....	15 "	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5		
Flour, family.....	10 "	23.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0		
Roller oats.....	2 "	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6		
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.8	10.8	10.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4		
Peas, hand picked.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9		
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	12.2	12.9	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.1	13.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1		
Prunes, medium.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	24.0	22.4	22.4	31.2	30.8	32.4	31.9	30.0	31.2	31.6	32.8		
Sugar, granulated.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	10.2	10.4	10.2	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.6	13.8	14.6	15.0	17.6		
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8		
Tea, black.....	1 "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8		
Tea, green.....	1 "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0		
Coffee.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	36.0	41.0	33.6	38.0	35.8	31.7	32.0	29.3	35.0	47.0	56.3	61.0	60.5	57.7		
Potatoes.....	1 pt.	6.954	7.138	7.339	7.731	7.866	7.729	7.505	7.417	7.993	7.967	8.401	8.357	8.339	8.516	8.457	8.627		
Vinegar, white wine.....	1 "	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2		
All Foods.....																			
Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2		
Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	36.8	37.1	38.4	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.0		
Coal, bituminous.....	1 cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	38.8	42.9	43.8	42.5	42.0	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.8	41.9		
Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3		
Wood, soft.....	1 gal	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3		
Coal Oil.....	1 gal	1.757	1.783	1.817	1.905	1.824	1.901	1.929	1.890	1.899	1.895	1.854	1.859	1.859	1.872	1.876	1.896		
Fuel and lighting.....																			
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.830	\$4.825	\$4.545	\$4.370	\$4.170	\$4.099	\$3.98	\$3.975	\$3.975	\$4.040		
Grand total.....		12.792	13.002	13.788	14.024	13.844	14.493	14.136	14.164	14.469	14.265	13.789	13.765	13.660	14.140	14.207	14.210		

price advances in materials in these countries are not available, but in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, New Zealand, Australia and Canada statistics showed that most lines were considerably higher in price. In Canada, in retail prices the cost of some 30 staple foods rose from \$7.42 for July, 1914, to \$7.98 for July, 1915, \$8.46 for July, 1916, and \$8.63 for August, 1916. In wholesale prices the general index number rose from 134.6 in July, 1914, to 150.2 in July, 1915, 178.8 in July, 1916, and 178.5 in August, 1916, but had reached 180.9 in May, 1916. Great advances in metals and chemicals as well as in wool, jute, flax products, hides and leathers accounted to a great extent for the rise but the food groups were also up considerably.

In Canada the rise in food prices has been offset to some extent by declines in rent in the western provinces and in some cities in Ontario and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, however, rents have been very steady. Fuel and light also declined somewhat, but anthracite coal rose considerably in the spring and summer of 1916. In the prices for clothing and other household goods prices in many lines were not up as much as might be expected from the high prices of raw material as manufacturers and dealers had in many instances stocks on hand sufficient for some time before the new goods at high prices were marketed.

As pointed out in the *Statist*, farther on in the discussion of the prices situation partly quoted above, prices were tending downward before the war.

"But for the war many people would in the past two years have migrated from the cities and towns to the land and would thus have increased the world's supplies of food and of raw materials; but owing to the war the natural course of events has been interfered with, and instead of the great increase in the agricultural population and production of the world which should have taken place there has been an influx of population into the towns for the production of munitions and manufactured goods, while large numbers of men have been withdrawn from agriculture in order to take part in the war. Thus the inability of the world to make its normal preparations for increasing the world's supply of food and raw materials during the war will probably cause prices of those commodities to be maintained at a relatively high level after the peace is declared."

Though the recession in many prices in the early summer of 1916 was important as showing the new tendency in the market for metals, chemicals, some other materials and some foods, there are indications of upward movements in many important commodities. In reporting on the prices situation at the end of July as shown by its continuation of the Sauerbeck index number, the *Statist*, London, Aug. 12, 1916, said:

"It is too early in the month to forecast what the index number for August will be, but it is evident from the trend of prices since the end of July that a marked rise in the number may be recorded for this month."

Prospective prices, crop conditions and meat supplies were commented on in *The Economic World*, New York, Aug. 26, 1916, as follows:

The fact must be faced that there is real cause for apprehension lest the cost of the chief articles of food will be higher during the coming twelvemonth than the country's population has known since the period of inflated prices succeeding the Civil War. Two apparently irresistible causes are clearly operating to bring this undesirable condition of things about. The first, and lesser, cause is an undeniable tendency towards the inflation of the values of commodities, though not of course the vicious inflation, due to fiat money, which was a consequence of the Civil War. Our present inflation is in its nature a credit, rather than a currency inflation, and has been gradually coming about through the immense increase of our stock of gold—and hence of our potential banking reserves—by reason of the vast imports of gold for the account of the belligerent countries of Europe.

The second and immediately effective cause of the rise in the price of articles of food in the United States is the conjunction of relatively short crops in this country with an international food situation which is severely strained, to say the least. Not a single one of the major grain-producing countries of the world seems to have had favourable crop conditions during the past twelve months, or to be in a position to contribute its usual quota to the requirements of the major food-importing countries. Russia is perhaps an exception, but the virtual isolation of Russia by the war makes it of no practical consequence to the rest of the world what her crops have been. And with one or two exceptions the important food-importing countries require more this year than they normally do; for their own crops have been decidedly below par. Italy alone among the wheat-importing countries has a normal crop, while the British wheat crop is disappointingly small, and that of France is hardly better than a disaster.

And what is true of the international supplies of grain is equally true of the international supplies of meat and meat products. The great meat-exporting countries, aside from the United States, i.e., Australia and the Argentine, with the adjacent smaller South American countries, have been going through the severest reverses in their cattle and sheep production. Australia has lost no less than 12,000,000 sheep through drought in the past year; and

droughty conditions in South America have made fearful inroads upon the Argentine, Paraguayan and Uruguayan herds.

The whole consuming world, then, apart from Germany and Austria-Hungary which are fenced in, will almost certainly be scrambling for food from now until another summer. And we may be sure that so long as there are supplies in the United States that can be bought, irrespective of our domestic needs, hands will be reached out for them from all directions, without much regard to price. The fact that our Department of Agriculture's prognostication of our season's wheat crop puts it at barely enough to supply our normal domestic consumption and seed requirements—the wheat crop expert, Mr. Snow, put it at 14,000,000 bushels less than these requirements—will not prevent European buyers from exporting our wheat as rapidly as they can. Only an embargo, which our international commercial position puts out

of the question, could stop this. And in varying degrees this will also be true of our meat products, our dairy products, our poultry and eggs, our fruits and vegetables.

The only possible result will be a severe enhancement of prices for all articles of food. The recent violent advances in the price of wheat are familiar to everybody, because of the notoriety given them in the public press. But other grains are almost equally affected; and the end is not yet. On Wednesday of this week, hogs sold in Chicago at the highest price on record, 11.30 cents per pound, live weight. It is greatly to be feared that the price of wheat and the price of hogs are only forerunners of similar price advances throughout the list of articles of food. It goes without saying that careful men of affairs must take into consideration the possible effects of these phenomena upon the country's industrial and commercial prosperity.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1916

DURING August the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to four fair wage contracts, two of which were awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and contained fair wage schedules and two containing fair wage clauses awarded by the Department of Public Works. The fair wage clauses provides for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals and which received the signatures of both parties to them during the month of August, 1916, together with the minimum rate of wages to be paid to the labourers engaged upon the work as set out in the fair wages schedule inserted in the contract.

Erection of station, water tank, engine house, transfer platform, standpipe pit, ashpit and turntable foundations for the Carleton Point car ferry terminal, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Daniel R. Morrison and Robert H. Morrison, of Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 1, 1916. Amount, schedule rates.

Trade or class of labour.	Minimum rate per day of 10 hours.
Foreman carpenters.....	\$3.00
Foreman for labourers.....	2.00
Foreman for concrete mixing..	2.00
Labourers.....	1.50
Bricklayers.....	2.50
Carpenters.....	2.50
Plumbers.....	3.00
Steamfitters.....	3.00
Blacksmiths.....	2.50
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	1.80
Painters.....	2.25
Hoistmen.....	2.50
Derrick engineers.....	2.50
Watchman.....	1.50
Timekeeper.....	2.00
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	2.50
Driver, 2 horses and wagon ..	4.00

Repairs to the southerly end of the elevator mooring dock at Port Colborne, on the Welland Canal. Name of contractor, K. A. Morrison, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1916. Amount, schedule rates.

Trade or class of labour.	Rate of wages. Not less than
Dredge engineer.....	\$140.00 per month 12 hours
Dredge craneman.....	115.00 " 12 " per day
Dredge fireman.....	65.00 " 12 "
Tug captain.....	100.00 " 12 "
Tug engineer.....	90.00 " 12 "
Tug fireman.....	40.00 " 12 hours
Tug deckhand.....	40.00 " 12 " per day & board
Stationary engineer.....	.35 per hour, 10 hours
Stationary firemen.....	.25 " 10 " per day
Blacksmiths.....	.30 " 10 "
Steam drillers.....	.22½ " 10 "
Carpenters.....	.40 " 9 "
Labourers.....	(Time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.) 22½ per hour, 10 hours per day

Fair Wages Clauses

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time

payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alterations and additions to post office fittings, Renfrew, Ont. Name of contractor, Jos. Bourque, Hull, Que. Date of contract, August 1, 1916. Amount, \$1,125.

Post office fittings in public building, Cornwall, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Berlin, Ont. Date of contract, August 25, 1916. Amount, \$1,687.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 422.82
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type; also other stamps.....	56.72
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	854.50
Supplying mail bags.....	5,048.72
Repairing mail bags.....	3,111.07
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	827.50
Repairing and supplying railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and steel portable letter boxes.....	232.35
Making and supplying parcel receptacles.....	265.50
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	32.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniform.....	6,339.42

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and Carpenters

AN agreement was made between the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the members of the Winnipeg District Council of Carpenters, to be effective from August 14, 1916, to August 14, 1918. The agreement provided for a day of nine hours and a minimum rate of wages of 50 cents per hour, but a carpenter's helper may be employed at a maximum rate of 35 cents per hour, ten hours per day. There shall be no class of workman using carpenters' tools paid a wage between 35 and 50 cents per hour. Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters shall have preference of employment, and their authorized agent shall be allowed on jobs once a week during working hours for the purpose of furthering the interests of the organization, if permission is obtained from the superintendent of the work. The usual provisions are made for payment of time and one-half for overtime, and for the observance of the usual holidays.

Canadian Government Railways and Maintenance-of-Way Employees

A new schedule and set of rules governing maintenance-of-way employees on Canadian Government railways became effective on June 1. The schedule provides for the following rates of pay per day:

	East.	West.
Yard foremen.....	\$3.00	\$3.75
Section foremen.....	2.60	3.25
Section men.....	2.00	2.20
Extra gang foremen.....	3.50	3.50
	to	to
	3.75	4.15
Bridge and building foremen.....	3.35	4.20
	to	to
	3.70	4.35

All other classes receive an increase of 20 cents per day, except monthly rated men, who receive an advance of \$5.00 per month.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

ACCORDING to the industrial accident record of the Department 78 work-people were killed and 389 seriously in-

jured in the course of their respective employments during August. The record for July was 74 killed and 415 injured, and the record for August, 1915, was 77 killed and 243 injured. Thus it may be noted that there were four more industrial fatalities in August than in July and one more than in August a year ago, while a comparison of the non-fatal accident record shows that there were

26 fewer accidents in August than in July and 146 more than in August, 1915. Two industrial catastrophes occurred during August, entailing in one case the death of 12 coal miners and in the other 10 employees of a powder manufacturing establishment were fatally burned, while 11 other employees were severely burned. On the night of August 8 a terrific explosion occurred in No. 3 mine of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel, B.C., resulting in the death of 12 coal miners. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained. As the result of a fire originating in the powder blending house of the Aetna Chemical Company's powder factory at Drummondville, Que., on Sunday morning, August 20, 10 employees were fatally and 11 others seriously burned. The cause of the fire was stated to have been due to a spark of static electricity from a conveyor belt igniting the powder in one of the bins.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades :

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	5	16	21
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	4	5	9
Mining.....	15	17	32
Railway Construction.....	1	1	2
Building Trades.....	7	23	30
Metal Trades.....	6	119	125
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	5	5
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	1	1
Clothing.....	.....	1	1
Textile.....	.....	8	8
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	.....	5	5
Leather.....	.....	1	1
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	13	84	97
Electric Railway Service..	1	3	4
Navigation.....	3	7	10
Miscellaneous.....	4	26	30
Public Employees.....	.....	5	5
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	15	43	60
Unskilled Labour.....	3	17	20
Total.....	78	389	467

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Erin, Ont.....	Aug. 9	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Kimmount, Ont.....	" 9	1	Kicked by a horse.
".....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fell from hay mow.
".....	St. Clet, Que.....	" 16	1	Gored by an ox.
".....	Maplebush, Sask.....	" 19	1	Falling binder.
<i>Fishing and hunting—</i>				
Fisherman.....	Cherry Hill, N. S.....	" 8	1	Struck by lightning.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Port Moody, B. C.....	" 15	1	Struck by a falling plank.
Sawmill employee.....	Cutler, Ont.....	" 10	1	By a fall.
Feller.....	Surf Inlet, B. C.....	" —	1	Struck by a falling tree.
Logging foreman.....	Summit Lake, B. C.....	" 31	1	Struck by a log.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING AUGUST, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Mines, metalliferous works and quarries—</i>				
Asbestos Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Aug. 24	1	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 11	1	Tangled in haulage rope.
Miners.....	Michel, B. C.....	" 8	12	Explosion in a mine.
Miner.....	Comox, B. C.....	" 3	1	Fall of rock.
<i>Railway and canal construction—</i>				
Canal Laborer (Welland Canal)	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 3	1	Drowned.
<i>Building trades—</i>				
Carpenter.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 1	1	Fall—scaffold collapsed.
Roofers.....	Dundas, Ont.....	" 31	1	Electrocuted.
Plumber.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 10	1	Fell into elevator shaft.
Painter.....	Trail, B. C.....	" 14	1	Struck by travelling crane.
Stationary engineer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Struck by falling beam.
Electrician.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
Builders' laborer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 7	1	Fall.
<i>Metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades—</i>				
Machinist.....	London, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by flying piece of emery wheel.
Machinist.....	Weston, Man.....	" 1	1	Mangled by machinery.
Power house employee.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 17	1	Electrocuted.
Tinware factory employee.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	1	Crushed by an elevator.
Power house employee.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 17	1	Electrocuted.
Metal worker.....	Welland, Ont.....	" 31	1	Mangled by machinery.
<i>Steam railway service—</i>				
Engineer.....	St. Therèse, Que.....	" 16	1	Crushed by falling ballast in ballast pit.
Fireman.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 8	1	Run over by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 2	1	Struck by a train.
Brakeman.....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 4	1	Run over by a train.
Yardman.....	Swift Current, Sask.....	" 17	1	Crushed between cars.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Struck by a leverage bar.
Employee.....	Moncton, N. B.....	" 24	1	Run over by locomotive.
Employee.....	Applehill, Ont.....	" 31	1	Rear-end collision.
Employee.....	Federal, Alta.....	" 6	1	Crushed under overturned locomotive.
Employee.....	Trenton, Ont.....	" 8	1	Run over by a train.
Employee.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 10	1	Struck by a train.
Signalman.....	Westfield, N. S.....	" 19	1	Struck by derailed track velocipede.
Laborer.....	St. Therèse, Que.....	" 16	1	Crushed by falling ballast in ballast pit.
<i>Electric railway service—</i>				
Car repairer.....	Victoria, B. C.....	" 25	1	Struck by falling armature.
<i>Navigation—</i>				
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	1	Scalded by steam.
Deckhand.....	Newcastle, B. C.....	" 18	1	Drowned—fell from vessel.
<i>Miscellaneous transport—</i>				
Carter.....	Nelson, B. C.....	" 9	1	Thrown from wagon.
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Thrown from wagon.
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	1	Kicked by a horse.
Teamster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	1	Wagon struck by an electric car.
<i>Miscellaneous skilled trades—</i>				
Papermill employee.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 16	1	Struck by falling tackle.
Pulp and paper mill employee.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 1	1	Mangled by machinery.
Well repairer.....	Otterville, Ont.....	" 15	1	Overcome by well-gas and fell to bottom of well.
Powder factory employees.....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 20	10	Died from burns received when powder in blending house of powder factory took fire.
Cement Works employee.....	Longue Pointe, Que.....	" 12	1	Struck by machinery.
Furnishing house employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Unskilled labour—</i>				
Laborer.....	Cedar Rapids, Que.....	" 8	1	Run over by locomotive.
Laborer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 1	1	Struck by iron bar with which he was opening a car door
Laborer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 30	1	Struck by falling sand bucket.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST, 1916.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.		CAUSES.																										Total.					
Agriculture	1	2							9																							16	
Lumbering	3	1																														5	
Mining	8	1					3																									17	
Railway Construction	1																															1	
Building Trades	1	2	18																													23	
Metal Trades	37	23	11	13	11		6						5	4				2				1										119	
Woodworking Trades	4				1																											5	
Printing and Allied Trades	1																															1	
Clothing	1																															1	
Textile	6		1	1			1																									8	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation	2						1																									5	
Leather	3	12	5	4	5	15				9	1	3	4	2				1														84	
Steam Railway Service	1																															3	
Electric Railway Service	1						1																									7	
Navigation	1	1	3																													23	
Miscellaneous Transport	1	1	1																													1	
Public and Civic Employees	1																															5	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	14	5	6	11	3																											45	
Unskilled Labour	5	3		1																												17	
Total	73	70	49	34	22	15	12	10	9	9	9	8	7	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	389

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF MUNITION-MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Ministry of Munitions of the United Kingdom has prepared a Handbook mainly for the purpose of providing firms whose establishments have already been declared "Controlled" under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, with a convenient reference to the provisions of the Acts and the various rules, orders and instructions which have been issued in connection therewith. It is also thought that the volume will be of service to owners of non-controlled establishments who contemplate making application for their establishments to be declared controlled. The Handbook indicates in detail the procedure of the Ministry of Munitions in respect to controlled establishments and also shows the effects of an order of control on persons employed in the establishment and on the owners. The Minister of Munitions may declare controlled any establishment in which munitions work is carried on and which, in the view of the Minister, should be declared controlled for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war. The main purpose and object of control is the increase of the output of munitions of war and it has been found that control has an excellent effect in rendering the labour conditions in the establishment more settled; the limitation of the profits of controlled establishments helps to remove the apprehension of workmen that increased exertion on their part may have the effect of giving the employer an excessive profit.

By an order of control the Government does not, as is sometimes supposed, take over the establishment or the management thereof nor does the Government take any responsibility for the financial position of the establishment or its owner. The order does not entail any change in the ownership or general direction of the establishment and the owner or manager does not become in any sense an agent of the Government.

His legal rights and liabilities remain unchanged except in the matters with which the Act specifically deals. While the Ministry endeavours to control as far as practicable all firms of a similar class in any particular industry it has not been the practice to control very small establishments, although exceptions are made in special circumstances as for example where the product of a particular establishment is of peculiar importance. The number of controlled establishments as at June 3, 1916, was 3,591.

An order of control places certain obligations both on the owner of the establishment and on the workmen employed in it. Employees must under penalty suspend any rule or practice not having the force of law which tends to restrict production. The Act, however, declares that departure from any such practice shall only be for the period of the war and that no change in practice made during the war shall prejudice the position of the workmen or their trade unions in regard to the resumption of any such rules after the war. An appeal may be made to the Board of Trade on the question as to whether any suspended rule tends to restrict production and the decision of the Board of Trade upon the issue or of any arbitration tribunal to which it may be referred by the Board of Trade is conclusive. The workmen under penalty must comply with rules relating to order, time-keeping, discipline and efficiency which the owner of a controlled establishment is required to post conspicuously in his establishment. The Minister, however, will consider applications for any variation from the approved rules which the owner of a controlled establishment may think essential in view of special conditions which obtain in his works. For the use of firms employing Belgian workmen copies of the rules have been printed in French and Flemish. The Act pro-

vides that due notice shall be given to the workmen concerned wherever practicable of any changes of working conditions which it is desired to introduce as the result of the establishment becoming controlled and that opportunity for local consultation with workmen or their representatives shall be given if desired.

The intention of the Act is that all profits above a reasonable limit in a controlled establishment shall go to the State. In fixing this limit the Act provides that the average profits of two completed years of the establishment before the war are to be taken as a "Standard Period" and the average annual amount of profits of the "Standard Period" forms the "Standard Amount of Profits of the Controlled Establishment." In cases where it appears that this period does not afford a fair standard of comparison, the Minister may fix what appears to him to be a fair standard by agreement with the owner or in default of such agreement by a referee or board of referees appointed by the Minister. The State, of course, does not guarantee that any profits will be made and if the profits fall short of the "Standard Amount" they will not be made up by the State. If, however, profits are made beyond the "Standard Amount" the owner will be allowed to keep, in addition to the "Standard Amount" a sum equal to one-fifth of that amount (not one-fifth of the extra profit). As the main purpose of the Act is to increase the output of munitions rather than to limit profits, allowances are to be made in respect of any increase of capital employed or of any increase in the volume of output, the same to be added to the Standard Amount of profits either in lieu of or, at the discretion of the Minister, in addition to the one-fifth above-mentioned. Adjustments may also be made in respect of exceptional wear and tear of plant, buildings and machinery and other similar matters. The excess of the net profits of the controlled establishment over the amount divisible under the Act is to be paid into the Exchequer.

The Ministry has also devised a procedure designed to regulate the productive capacity of the country on munitions work so that such work shall have the proper order of priority in accordance with its importance. Three broad classifications have been adopted. Class A includes work or material wholly required for a Government war contract, certified war work or merchant shipping work certified by the Board of Trade to be munitions work. Class B includes work or materials wholly required for repairs to industrial machinery essential to continuity of operations, for machinery necessary for the transport of general freight, or for other similar needs which are specified. Class C includes all work not included in Classes A or B.

As to wages in controlled establishments it is contemplated that negotiations on wages questions shall proceed in the ordinary way between the parties themselves. If they cannot agree the resulting proposals are to be submitted for the consideration of the Minister who may give or withhold his consent or, if the negotiations result in deadlock, the matter may be referred to an arbitration tribunal by the Board of Trade and the award of the tribunal is binding on both parties. No advance in wages to classes of employees can be given without reference to the Minister except in certain cases such as changes for giving effect to Government conditions as to fair wages or to wage agreements made before June 23, 1915. Advances to individual employees, however, may be given without reference to the Minister. The Minister has issued a communication to the press stating that he is prepared to exercise his powers if necessary in order to prevent the reduction of piece rates as a consequence of the increase of output due to the suspension of restrictions.

As to Sunday labour and overtime it is stated that it is necessary both in the interests of the workers and production that a weekly rest period, preferably Sunday, should be secured to all employees. The Ministry considers that

not more than 12 shifts per fortnight or 24 hours where double shifts are worked should be arranged and that where three eight-hour shifts are worked not less than two shifts should, wherever possible, be omitted on the Sunday. It is pointed out that where overtime is worked in the week Sunday labour is held to be undesirable and that it is preferable to work a moderate amount of overtime in the week rather than to work continuously from day to day. In the case of firms engaged upon processes requiring continuous labour it is suggested that all workers should, even if on different days, have a regular period of rest and that where it is necessary to work continuously throughout the week, the aim should be to work three eight-hour shifts rather than two twelve-hour shifts and by employing the necessary extra number of workers to provide that each individual worker shall obtain a day off every week. In the case of women and young persons a day off each week ought always to be provided.

It is also considered important that controlled establishments should facilitate arrangements for the adequate provision of food and refreshment to the workers in their employ and in the event of an industrial canteen being provided by the owner the Minister, in arriving at the profits of the establishment, will be prepared to give full consideration to capital expenditure incurred by the owner in providing the canteen.

As to the employment of women, owners of controlled establishments are instructed to press forward with dilution of labour as extensively as possible and without delay. The dilution of labour implies that the employment of skilled men should be confined to work which cannot be efficiently performed by less skilled labour or by women; that women should be employed as far as practicable on all classes of work for which they are suitable and that semi-skilled and unskilled men should be employed on any work which does not necessitate the employment of skilled men and for

which women are unsuitable. The managements of controlled establishments are advised to communicate through the labour exchange with the chief labour officers of their districts on the changes in workshop practices which may be involved by adopting a policy of dilution. The full support of the Minister in carrying out this policy is assured to the firms. An illustrated publication has been issued to controlled establishments by the Minister showing some of the processes upon which women can be employed in connection with the manufacture of munitions of war. Directions have been given by orders of the Minister as to the employment and remuneration of women and of semi-skilled and unskilled men on munition work of a class which prior to the war (a) was not recognized as women's work in districts in which such work was customarily carried on, or (b) was customarily undertaken by skilled labour. Women of 18 years of age and over employed on time, on work customarily done by men, are rated at £1 per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question for men in engineering establishments. In the case of women employed on work customarily done by fully-skilled tradesmen, they are to be paid the time rates of the tradesmen whose work they undertake. Overtime and night-shift and Sunday and holiday allowances payable to men shall also be made to women. When women are employed on piece work they are to be paid the same piece-work rates as are customarily paid to men for the job. In case women are prevented from working owing to break-down, air raid or other causes beyond their control they shall be paid for the time so lost at the rate of 15s. a week unless they are sent home.

The Handbook also gives the regulations with regard to armed guards for factories as well as those with respect to the employment of war munitions volunteers and of discharged soldiers. The procedure for the release of men from the colours for munitions work is also outlined.

REVIEWS

Ontario.—Sixteenth Report of the Bureau of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1915. Toronto, 1916; pp. 267.

The Bureau announces that during the year the Honourable Findlay G. Macdiarmid, the new Minister of Public Works and Labour of the province, has placed "the long requested fair wage clause" in all contracts under his jurisdiction. The Bureau operates employment offices in Berlin, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa and Walkerville, and another was opened in St. Thomas in May, 1915. Owing to the number of enlistments and the fact that the Hamilton branch was inactive for three months there were fewer persons placed in employment in 1915 than in the previous year. The following is a summary of the work for the year:

	Male.	Female.
Applications for work	2,147	2,148
Help wanted	1,647	202
Situations filled	1,121	69

Municipalities of the province reported 21,318 new buildings erected in 1914 at a cost of 53,316,942 as compared with 26,253 buildings, costing 68,824,692 in the previous year. There was also a similar decrease in the expenditure on permanent improvements. Municipalities to the number of 250 reported public utilities owned and operated valued at \$63,185,019, being an increase of \$9,-473,845. Returns from 546 local unions gave a membership of 49,398. Returns from 856 manufacturing establishments indicated the number of employees in the year 1914 as 60,874 and the aggregate number of days in operation as 226,446 as compared with 234,504 in the previous year. The amount of wages paid

in 1914 was \$32,497,244 as compared with \$34,681,997 in 1913. The average wage rate for the year was 533.85, and per day \$2.02, as compared with \$530.01 and \$1.92 in the previous year. The report also contains a statement dealing with co-operative societies in Canada, a chronology of Ontario labour laws, and a section on Dominion legislation affecting labour; a section on recent legal decisions affecting labour in Ontario is reprinted from the *Labour Gazette*. In view of the advocacy of land settlement as a partial solution of the unemployment problem, the report prints as an appendix a description given by the Provincial Agricultural Department of some of the opportunities available in Northern Ontario for taking up land.

United States.—Proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole Number 192. May, 1916; 177 pp.

This bulletin publishes the proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices at the first three annual meetings held at Chicago, December 19 and 20, 1913, at Indianapolis, September 24 and 25, 1914, and at Detroit, July 1 and 2, 1915. At the first meeting W. M.

Leiserson, Superintendent of the State of Wisconsin employment offices, and now of Toledo University, gave a paper on public employment offices in the United States in which he outlined their development and present condition. He stated there was little uniformity and practically no co-operation among the various offices even within a State. Massachusetts and Illinois, which had the largest appropriations, were doing

the most effective work. The late Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago outlined the labour exchange system in Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland and Great Britain. The information given was based on the Bulletin trimestriel de l'Association internationale pour la lutte contre le chômage, July-September, 1913. The distribution of alien and citizen labour was treated by the late Walter L. Sears, Superintendent of the Free Employment Office at Boston, and afterwards Superintendent of the New York City Public Employment Bureau. Mr. Sears set forth a plan designed to "get the people away from centers where there is greatest unemployment to places where there is genuine scarcity of labour." Other papers given at this meeting were: the women's department of a free employment office, by Mrs. W. L. Essman, and the handling of immigrant workers, by H. J. Beckerle, Superintendent of the Free Employment Office, Milwaukee. There was also discussion on various phases of the work of public employment offices.

The second annual meeting was opened by Dr. Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, who stated that in view of all the difficulties they have had to overcome, the public employment offices of the United States had accomplished great things. They had forced a reluctant and unbelieving public to recognize partially, at least, the fact of unemployment and the principle of public responsibility for the existence of unemployment and for the furnishing of work to all the workless. He urged the importance of statistics in the work of bringing employee and employer into profitable contact. "You can no more successfully conduct your

employment offices without statistics than a farmer can farm without a plow." W. F. Houk, Commissioner of Labour, Minnesota, spoke on the wrong way to conduct a system of employment offices in which he emphasized the fact that public employment offices must be free from control by political, labour or other organizations. L. D. M'Coy, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Illinois, advocated a Government labour exchange, with a central office located in Chicago, from which might radiate branch offices and clearing houses, covering the entire field of labour. Policies and methods of employment agencies maintained by employers' associations was the subject treated by Andrew J. Allen, Secretary of the Associated Employers of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Branch of the National Metal Trades Association, while Charles B. Barnes, Director of the New York State Bureau of Employment, gave a report on the condition and management of public employment offices in the United States, together with some account of the private employment agencies of the country. He stated that existing public employment offices were largely failures, their statistics were poor, they catered to inefficient workers, they were badly housed, and they had not lessened the abuse of private agencies. They did not exchange information with one another even when closely located and they failed to bring themselves to public attention. Their superintendents were inactive and they had failed to arouse the slightest public interest in their work. In the way of improvement Mr. Barnes suggested the appointment of all employees by civil service, impartiality as between employers and applicants, the appointment of

advisory committees, the establishment of a uniform system of reporting, and the appointment of capable superintendents free from the influence of labour organizations and of employers. Other papers given at this meeting were the regulation and control of private employment agencies by Prof. M. B. Hammond, of the Industrial Commission of Ohio, the distribution of labour and the problem of transportation by the late Walter L. Sears, a plan for gathering and distributing harvest hands in the grain States by W. G. Ashton, Commissioner of Labour, Oklahoma, and a women's employment office by Agnes L. Atwood, Assistant Superintendent of the Duluth Free Employment Bureau.

At the third meeting, Mr. Barnes dealt with some problems in reorganizing the New York State system of employment offices and W. F. Hennessy, Commissioner of Employment, Cleveland, outlined experiences in extending and improving the work of the State-city labour exchange at Cleveland. This office has taken over four private employment agencies, making them part of the exchange and is steadily accomplishing its aim of a centralized labour market. Mr. Beckerle spoke on the developing of a farm-hand business, and Charles M'Caffree, South Dakota, President of the National Farm Labour Exchange, outlined the work of that organization which tries to handle the help necessary for the grain harvest in the Middle Western States. Other papers at this meeting were the placing of women by public employment offices, by Louise C. Odencrantz, Superintendent of the Women's Department of the New York State Employment Department of Brooklyn; the immigrant worker and the public employment bureau, by Anne

Erickson, of the Immigrant Protective League of Chicago; the immigrant and the industrial world, by W. F. Hennessy, and Vocational Guidance and public employment offices, by Hilda Muhlhauser, of the Girls' and Women's Bureau, Cleveland. The association's committee on standards submitted a report on a system of records, registration and filing, and there are four appendices which gave the resolutions adopted at each meeting, a list of the Federal, State and municipal employment bureaus in the United States, statements on public employment offices in Great Britain and Germany, and on the present status of unemployment insurance on the basis of official sources and of reports prepared for the general convention at Ghent of the International Association on Unemployment.

New Zealand.—Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Labour. Wellington, 1916; pp. 21.

The report covers the financial year April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916. There were fewer applicants for work in this year than during any other of the Department's history and the Department's employment bureaus were able in most cases to offer employment, both Government

**Employment
Offices, Acci-
dents, Trade
Disputes and
Workers'
Dwellings in
New Zealand**

and private, to all classes of workmen. An unusual feature was the extensive employment of girls in the places of men in various avocations, notably in banks. The facilities of the Department's employment bureaus were placed at the disposal of the Discharged Soldiers' Information Department and a number of returned men were assisted to employment. During the year 2,549

persons were sent to private employment and 3,429 to Government works. Of the amount of £384 repayable by workers for fares advanced, 96.5 per cent had been repaid. During the previous eight years there has been a decrease year by year in the number of boys and girls that have sought employment in factories. For the year 1915-16, however, there has been an increase of 275, viz., from 2,088 to 2,363, comprising 1,100 boys and 1,263 girls. This increase is due to the fact that employers generally, but chiefly in the clothing trades, have had their staffs greatly depleted by enlistments. The total number of accidents in factories in 1915-16 was 1,065, of which three were fatal, as compared with 967, of which three were fatal, in the previous year. Of the 177 disputes dealt with by the Commissioners and Councils of Conciliation, 134 or 75 per cent were settled or substantially settled. One strike of some magnitude, besides a few of a minor nature, took place during the year. Unions of employers showed a decrease of eight, with a membership decrease of 101, as compared with last year, while the number of workers' unions decreased by 14 and the total membership by 6,330. Reports of Proceedings under the Shearers' and Agricultural Labourers' Accommodation Act, the Scaffolding Inspection Act, the Workers' Compensation Act, and the

Footwear Regulation Act are also given. The amount of arrears of wages recovered for workers under various Acts during the year amounted to slightly over £1,688. With regard to the cost of living it is stated that an interesting experiment designed to lower the price of bread had been reported from one locality where the master bakers had formed themselves into a company, thereby reducing the number of delivery carts from 22 to 12. The company had divided the district into twelve blocks, and one cart was allocated to each block, thereby doing away with the overlapping that had previously occurred. The net expenditure of the Department during the year was £31,676 9s. 4d.

In Appendix B, dealing with proceedings under the Workers' Dwellings Act, 1910, it is stated that during the year the erection of 100 dwellings was authorized; £3,123 was expended in acquiring land for workers' dwellings, £1,704 in preparing land for workers' dwellings, and £51,065 in erecting dwellings. The total expenditure in connection with workers' dwellings during the year was £58,170. The number of dwellings erected in all settlements under this Act since its enactment was 553, the amount of arrears outstanding as at March 31, 1916, was about £1,251, an average arrearage of £1 10s. 9d. per dwelling.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

A member of a Mutual Benefit Society, the holder of a \$1,000 certificate, enlisted on July 28, 1915, and went to the front. Later on he sought to obtain a writ of *mandamus* requiring the Society to accept payment of his dues, which it had refused to receive. The defendant society claimed that according to its

Member of a Mutual Benefit Society enlist- ing against the Rules may be excluded from the Association

Rules and Regulations soldiers on active service are not admissible as members and, under Art. 9 of the same, an active member leaving the profession he was exercising at the time of his admission into the society, in order to exercise one of the professions prohibited by said Rules and Regulations, may be expelled. The Superior Court sustained this view, holding such a rule not contrary to public order, and dismissed the application. (*Quebec — Ainslie v. L'Union St. Pierre.*)

The plaintiff had been hired to work as a cook on board the barge *Pennington* for the 1915 season of navigation, from May 28 to November 28, at the rate of \$50 per month. He was laid off at Montreal on September 5, without any cause, and claimed from the proprietors of the barge the sum of \$125, representing the amount of wages he had lost. The defendant company claimed that the plaintiff had been discharged with the other members of the crew, as the barge ceased navigating on September 5, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to more than one month's wages as an indemnity, and moreover that the Superior Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Sir F.

Member of a Crew discharged with- out cause is entitled to damages

X. Lemieux, Chief Justice, held that according to the Merchant Marine Act a member of a crew would only be entitled to a full month's wages and an indemnity representing one month's wages if he had worked less than one month and had then been discharged; but in the present case the plaintiff was not suing for his wages, but for damages for loss of time caused by his illegal dismissal, and consequently the Common Law, not the Maritime Law, applied. Judgment was rendered in favour of the plaintiff, the Court, however, reducing the amount of damages to \$100. (*Quebec—Simard v. Canada Steamship Company.*)

A labourer, who had his feet frozen while clearing out a sewer trench, sued the City of Montreal for damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Plaintiff was engaged by the city on sewer construction work.

Civic labourer recovers damages for frozen feet

The day was one of the coldest during that winter. In fact it was so cold that the workmen protested to the foreman and asked him to suspend operations. Not only did the foreman refuse to accede to the demand, but, it was alleged, threatened to discharge anyone who objected to continue the work. As a result of continuing the operations plaintiff had his feet so badly frozen that he was afterwards confined to his bed and had five toes of the left foot and one-half his right foot afterwards amputated. Plaintiff then sued the city for \$517 compensation. The city contested the action and pointed out that as the damages that plaintiff might have suffered were not through any accident the action could not stand under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Court awarded the plaintiff \$117,

representing one-half of the salary he had lost owing to the accident, and also condemned the city to pay to plaintiff an annuity of \$168.75 by quarterly payments for the rest of his life. The whole costs of the action were payable by the city. (*Quebec—Boisseau v. The City of Montreal.*)

The Second Division of the Court of Review at Montreal recently reversed the judgment of the Superior Court which had dismissed the action of a widow of a machine engineer seeking \$15,000 damages for the death of her husband while working on a building. The Judges upheld the widow's action and condemned the defendant company, for whom the deceased worked, to pay to her

**Elevator
accident due
to defect in
signalling
system.
Damages
awarded on
appeal**

\$8,000, being \$3,500 in her own interest, and \$4,500 in the interests of the infant child of the deceased. At the time of the accident the building was near completion. There were two elevators running for the benefit of the workmen on the building and it was on one of these that deceased met his death. The Superior Court sustained the plea of the defendants that the accident was due to the fault of the deceased. The Court of Review held that the accident was due to a defect in the system of signalling and running the elevator, and for this the defendant company were held liable for the fatality to the extent of damages stated above. (*Quebec—Robillard v. Nortross Brothers Company.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

OCTOBER, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Industrial activity was well maintained during September, the only slackening being in cases where there was a shortage of labour or delay in the delivery of materials.

The demand for harvest and threshing help in the West was fairly well met in some districts, but a serious shortage was reported in others. Trade disputes in September showed a large falling off from those of the previous month. Retail prices continued upward, the cost of a weekly budget of staple foods being \$8.97 as compared with \$8.63 for August. The Department's index number of wholesale prices also showed an increase, standing at 180.7, as compared with 178.5 in August. Summaries of prices, strikes and industrial agreements appear in the General Review. Accounts of the annual conventions of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and of the Canadian Federation of Labour are given in special articles, as well as an outline of the recent eight-hour day controversy between the United States railways and their trainmen.

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During September six applications for Boards of Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received, all affecting either steam or electric railways. The employees of the following companies were concerned: The Fredrickton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and the New Brunswick

Coal and Railway Company, the Edmonton Radial Railway, the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, the Moosejaw Electric Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway. Boards were established in the case of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and the Moosejaw Electric Railway. In the case of the other applications the question of establishing a Board was either under consideration of the Minister at the end of the month or action was deferred to permit negotiations between the parties. The Board appointed to deal with a dispute between the Algoma Central Railway and the Hudson Bay Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, trainmen and yardmen sent in an unanimous report during the month, stating that by conferences and negotiations between the parties, assisted by members of the Board, the matters in dispute were compromised and an agreement signed between the parties covering rates of payment and rules of employment.

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Under date of August 1, 1916, the Board of Railway Commissioners issued an order designed to lessen the danger to which locomotive engineers and firemen have been exposed on account of the lack of hand-rails and the small size of the foot rests on the outside of locomotive cabs. The order is also designed to meet the contention that engineers and firemen have

**Railway Commission Orders
Safety Devices
for Locomotives**

been exposed to the danger of slipping off when passing over the tender or when the locomotive was taking coal or water because of the lack of proper railings on the tender. The order directs that the railway companies subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission shall equip all locomotives of 100,000 pounds or over with hand rails on the sides of cabs and, where the running boards do not project beyond the side of the cab, an additional piece is to be added to project not less than one inch from the side of the cab and running the full length of same. The tenders of all such locomotives are to be equipped with a railing on both sides on top of the copping. Detailed specifications of these new attachments are given, and it is ordered that plans showing the proposed foot rests and the railing on tenders shall be filed for the approval of the Board.

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At the meeting of the British Trade Union Congress at Birmingham on September 5 the delegates rejected a recommendation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress that they should accept an invitation from the American Federation of Labour to take part in an international labour congress to be held at the same time and in the same place as the conference of the belligerent nations, which will settle the terms of peace. While the delegates thought that labour was entitled to express its views on the terms of settlement, they took the position that they could not meet delegates from Germany and her allies at a congress which was to advise the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and her allies upon the terms of peace. In addition to the resolution calling for the establishment of a ministry of labour, which was noted in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the Congress passed a resolution authorizing the summoning of a special congress if, after the war, trade union customs and

practices suspended during the war were not re-established, and directing that Ministers who had given pledges on the subject should be invited to attend. The Congress also discussed an elaborate programme drawn up by the parliamentary committee for the reorganization of industry after the war by the nationalization of railways, mines and land. The administration of army pensions and a number of proposals with regard to employment and industrial peace after the war were also considered.

* * *

Two important labour laws were enacted in August by the Government of the United States — the Child Labour bill, for which the National Child Labour Committee has campaigned for some years, and a federal Workmen's Compensation bill, the passing of which has been urged for three years or more by the American Association for Labour Legislation. President Wilson took an active interest in both measures. In February last the House of Representatives passed a child labour bill which prohibited the shipment in Interstate Commerce of the products of any establishment into which the labour of children had entered. The bill which was passed by the Senate, August 8, and which it is understood was drafted by Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labour Committee, goes further in that it excludes from Interstate Commerce the products of mills, factories, canneries, workshops, mines and quarries employing children below the standards fixed in the bill, whether the products are made by children or adults. It is expected that a test case will be brought.

The Kern-McGillicuddy Federal Workmen's Compensation bill, which passed the Senate August 19 by a unanimous vote, affords protection to the 480,000 employees of the United States Govern-

**Resolutions at
the British
Trade Union
Congress**

ment. The Act is said to have been drafted according to the most advanced principles of workmen's compensation legislation. It provides compensation during disability at the rate of two-thirds the wage loss as well as medical attendance and death benefits.

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According to the *Bollettino dell'Ufficio del Lavoro*—the journal of the Italian Department of Labour — a Vice-regal decree was issued under date of May 1, 1916, placing certain obligations upon employers in

**Obligations of
Employers to
Mobilized Em-
ployees in Italy**

favour of employees called to the colours.

In the case of persons who have been employed for at least one year by concerns which permanently employ more than two persons the employment contracts of employees called to the colours are to be regarded as being only in suspension until the expiration of military service. The employer is bound to reinstate any such employee if within a month of the date of his discharge from the army he declares his desire to resume his civil employment. In the case of business concerns employing more than three persons the owner is required to grant allowances of one-half of the wages in the case of married men or widowers with young children and of one-third to employees other than these. This, however, applies only to employees who have been in the service of the firm for more than ten years. The allowance to employees whose length of service is from five to ten years is one-third of the wages in the case of married men or widowers with young children and one-quarter for others. All questions as to the application of these and the other provisions of the Decree are to be decided by tribunals on which the employer and employee classes have equal representation. Appeal may be made from decisions of provincial tribunals to a central tribunal.

There has been a marked increase in the number of woman workers employed in factories and workshops in Russia since the outbreak of the war, according to the Journal of the Central Committee for War Industries of Petrograd.

**Increase of
Woman
Workers in
Russia since
the Beginning
of the War**

The engagement of women upon work ordinarily performed by skilled men was at first considered only as an experiment, the first women fitters being employed in the autumn of 1914 by a private firm in Petrograd. Following the success of the experiment other firms and government workshops began to employ women in the places of men at lathes and on drilling, planing, milling and other machines. It is estimated that the total number of women employed in factories and workshops in Petrograd exceeds 50,000 or from four to five times as many as before the war.

* * *

Returns obtained by the British Board of Trade indicate that at the end of

**Co-operation
in Agriculture
in the United
Kingdom**

1914 there were at work in the United Kingdom 975 registered co-operative societies engaged in agricultural distribution and production.

Of these societies 895, which were engaged wholly in agricultural operations, had an aggregate membership of 117,044, an increase of 4,898 or 4.4 per cent over that of the previous year. The total share, loan and reserve capital amounted to £1,155,393, an increase of £123,996 or 12 per cent on the amount in 1913. The aggregate sales of these 895 societies amounted to £6,849,945, an increase of £779,685 or 12.8 per cent over those of 1913. The number of persons employed was 3,413 and the amount paid in wages was £178,805, an increase over 1913 of 118 and £16,132 respectively. The sales of all the 975 distributive and productive societies and departments amounted in 1914 to £7,186,388.

In the year 1914 there were also at work 147 co-operative small holdings and allotments societies with a total membership of 16,205 compared with 131 societies and 14,471 members in 1913. Their total capital was £49,665 and they held 15,432 acres of land. A number of these societies have formed trading departments for the purchase of members' requirements and for the sale of their produce.

* * *

A statement recently issued by the Victoria Branch of the British Columbia Returned Soldiers' Commission shows the number of returned soldiers reported, the number who have applied for positions and the number receiving employment, to July 31, 1916. The total number of men who have reported at the discharge depots was 418, while 394 men have reported to the various committees. 62 at the Convalescent Hospital, Esquimalt, and six at Tranquille Sanitarium. The total number of applications for employment was 280, and of these 234 were filled, 46 remaining unfilled. The statement gives a list of the

**Employment
for Returned
Soldiers**

results at various cities in the province, the number reported, number of applications for work, and the number for whom employment was found. The greatest number of soldiers reported at Vancouver, where 185 men reported, 121 applied for work and 109 secured employment. At Victoria 126 men reported, 119 applied for work, and 109 were given employment. Kamloops, New Westminster and North Vancouver were the other principal centres affected.

* * *

The Provincial Workmen's Association held its thirty-eighth annual meeting in Halifax during the month. Both the membership and finances showed an increase. The Grand Council again endorsed the war policy of the Federal Government, and approved the action of the executive officers, who during the year invested the funds of the order in war bonds to the amount of \$10,000. Questions affecting increases of wages were discussed, and a resolution was passed asking the Federal Government to investigate the recent increase in prices.

**Convention
of Provincial
Workmen's
Association**

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

The labour market during September continued to show a shortage in many lines of industry, principally in agricultural operations, coal mining, and in some branches of manufacturing. The demand for farm labour in the West was fairly well met in some districts, though in other parts threshing was reported seriously interrupted and delayed through a shortage of labour. The supply of female help was still reported inadequate in a num-

**The Labour
Market**

ber of manufacturing lines. Freight shipments by rail and water kept transport workers busy, but passenger traffic had almost ceased on the lakes. Active operations continued in metal and coal mining, though in the latter industry a shortage of labour continued to curtail outputs. Sawmills in practically all lumbering districts continued to run steadily, but there was some falling off in logging operations in British Columbia owing to over-production earlier in the season and the scarcity and compara-

tively high wages of labour. Fishing continued quiet. According to returns (given in this issue) received from eight city corporations employment on civic works has been decreasing in volume since July as indicated both by the number of employees temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such employees in the first fortnight of the month. During August there was an increase of 23 per cent in the demand for workers as compared with July, as shown by reports from employment bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices showed a daily average of 2,235.15 as compared with 1,825.61 in July, and the number of persons placed, a daily average of 1,124.26, compared with 762.84 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 49.32 per cent, as compared with 41.46 in July. Figures as to vacancies notified for woman and girl workers showed a daily average of 362.84, as compared with 382.73 in July, and the number placed, a daily average of 126.53, compared with 133.14 for the previous month.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Toronto only showed a decrease in the demand for workers. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed the largest gains. Noticeably larger demands were also recorded in Saskatoon, Edmonton and Ottawa. Victoria showed a slight decrease.

There were only 10 strikes in existence during September, as compared with 14 in the previous month, and but three new strikes, compared with seven in August. The chief dis-

pute arising during September affected barbers at Montreal. Some 300 men were concerned, but the strike was settled within a few days after its commencement. The other strikes of the month occurred in the building and metal trades. Of the 10 strikes in existence during the month four were settled, and at the end of the month but six disputes remained unsettled, and these altogether concerned less than 150 employees.

The prices movement was marked by a sharp advance in the index number of wholesale prices to a level nearly as high as in May when the peak

Prices

of the steeply upward movement which set in last autumn was reached. In metals and certain other materials there was a recovery in many lines from the decreases which lowered the index number each month since May, while in grains, dairy products and certain other foods the advances experienced during the summer continued. In wholesale prices the index number for September stood at 180.7 as compared with 178.5 for August, 150.3 for September, 1915, 141.3 in the same month in 1914, and 134.4 in 1913. In May the index number had reached 180.9, but fell gradually until August. In retail prices the weekly family budget of staple foods cost \$8.97 as compared with \$8.63 for the previous month, \$7.74 for September, 1915, and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The principal increases appeared in potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, bread and flour, while slight advances occurred in several other lines, but sugar was somewhat lower. Coal and wood were also higher.

Strikes

The wages of employees of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which had been reduced after the outbreak of war by about 25 cents per day, were restored to their former rate with 15 cents per day added to compensate for certain concessions which were withdrawn. The wages of electrical workers employed by the British Columbia Telephone Company were also restored to the rates which prevailed in 1912-13, the scale having been reduced by 25 cents, and in some cases 44 cents, after the war began. A Saturday half-holiday was also granted. Conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway System were granted an increase in wages of from five to eight per cent under an agreement for one year from September 1. About 4,500 men were affected. An agreement between the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company and its shopmen at Victoria, B.C., provides for a new scale of wages effective from August 1, by which 25 employees of certain classes received advances of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour. About 1,300 employees in two agricultural implement factories at Hamilton, Ont., were granted an increase of 10 per cent in their wages. Cigarmakers in 17 shops at London, Ont., were granted an increase in piece rates of from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 1,000 cigars. A clothing factory at Hamilton, Ont., granted an advance of five per cent to

10 male coatmakers earning from \$12 to \$18 per week, and an advance of 13 per cent to 32 female coatmakers earning from \$7 to \$9 per week. Twenty theatrical employees at Ottawa were granted a new scale of wages, by which nine were advanced from \$1 to \$1.25 for each performance; nine previously paid by performance were granted \$18 per week, one was advanced from \$17 to \$20 per week and another from \$12 to \$15 per week.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for August,

	1916, amounted to \$72,-
	331,014, compared with
Trade	\$64,026,689 in July,
and Finance	1916, and \$40,832,822 in

August, 1915, an increase of \$31,498,192. Domestic exports of merchandise for August, 1916, amounted to \$96,090,028, as compared with \$104,964,270 in July, 1916, and \$41,094,154 in August, 1915. For the eight months ended August 31, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$486,059,319 in 1916, as compared with \$284,307,367 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$677,142,923 and \$302,858,211 respectively. Increases in exports of products of the mine, the fisheries, the forest, animals and their produce, agriculture and manufactures were shown, while a decrease was noticed in miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total (8 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	27,504,149	29,097,441	34,780,853	28,929,084	39,840,167	36,765,226	34,698,911	38,398,579	270,014,410
" 1915.....	18,183,179	21,956,997	23,751,511	16,615,321	19,851,612	20,638,409	20,765,166	24,205,170	165,967,365
Free Goods, 1916.....	22,666,516	22,557,527	27,253,752	21,218,746	29,857,645	29,634,612	28,923,676	33,932,435	216,044,909
" 1915.....	12,116,978	13,955,913	16,659,913	16,659,873	11,776,319	14,686,330	15,857,024	16,627,652	118,340,002
Total Imports, 1916.....	50,170,665	51,654,968	62,034,605	50,147,830	69,697,812	66,399,838	63,622,587	72,331,014	486,059,319
" 1915.....	30,300,157	35,912,910	40,411,424	33,275,194	31,627,931	35,324,739	36,622,190	40,832,822	284,307,367

EXPORTS

Mines, 1916.....	4,654,815	4,896,026	8,004,843	3,690,744	6,299,546	7,755,875	8,578,750	7,636,581	51,517,180
" 1915.....	3,508,769	3,274,626	5,997,010	2,795,002	5,057,175	4,649,014	5,904,544	6,090,379	37,276,519
The Fisheries, 1916.....	2,437,715	1,782,071	2,054,493	829,515	1,478,734	1,267,883	2,570,358	1,816,651	14,237,420
" 1915.....	1,703,443	1,800,710	2,065,564	710,447	872,314	1,122,570	2,166,857	1,810,572	12,252,477
The Forest, 1916.....	3,243,360	2,595,420	3,247,691	2,287,939	4,174,038	5,846,672	7,259,805	6,209,357	34,864,282
" 1915.....	1,811,049	2,342,590	3,440,941	1,929,440	3,487,103	4,904,152	3,876,784	5,846,897	29,638,956
Animals and their products, 1916.....	10,203,827	5,492,339	8,626,681	5,112,105	6,287,620	8,473,780	9,546,186	11,779,483	65,522,021
Animals and their products, 1915.....	5,661,172	4,816,610	5,476,249	3,312,498	3,487,231	7,808,946	10,943,628	9,193,103	50,699,437
Agriculture, 1916.....	15,402,976	13,898,856	17,852,426	21,305,977	47,433,750	38,744,527	38,285,309	35,207,729	228,131,550
" 1915.....	8,082,571	7,616,411	12,438,145	6,618,443	12,746,727	14,269,748	7,676,404	6,895,726	76,344,175
Manufactures, 1916.....	47,015,283	28,006,680	47,013,766	21,573,078	27,734,477	32,252,447	38,264,136	33,197,925	275,657,792
" 1915.....	7,769,146	8,892,639	15,600,790	13,221,658	16,121,149	9,757,146	12,441,428	10,690,464	94,584,420
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	773,208	659,776	1,614,338	922,677	1,244,973	1,294,678	459,726	243,302	7,212,678
" 1915.....	59,449	47,691	100,223	104,401	808,787	294,270	580,393	567,013	2,062,227
Total exports, 1916.....	83,731,184	57,931,165	88,414,238	55,092,035	94,653,138	95,635,862	104,964,270	96,091,028	677,142,923
" 1915.....	28,595,599	28,881,277	45,118,922	28,691,889	42,080,486	42,805,846	45,590,038	41,094,154	302,858,211
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1916.....	+ 33,650,519	+ 6,276,200	+ 26,379,633	+ 5,574,205	+ 24,955,326	+ 29,236,024	+ 41,341,683	+ 23,760,014	+ 191,083,604
Excess of Exports (+) or of Imports (-), 1915.....	- 1,704,558	- 7,031,633	+ 4,707,498	- 4,583,305	+ 10,452,555	+ 7,481,107	+ 8,967,848	+ 261,332	+ 19,550,844

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed a decrease in September as compared with the previous month, the total falling from \$842,595,842 in August to \$808,277,577 in September, a decrease of \$34,318,265, or 4.07 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta showed decreases, while Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed increases. As compared with September, 1915, bank clearings showed an increase of \$232,895,199, or 40.48 per cent, the total for September, 1915, being \$575,382,378, all provinces showing gains. Of

the larger cities, Montréal, while showing a slight decrease comparing the September, 1916, figures with those of the previous month, showed a large increase over the figures of September, 1915. Toronto showed not only an increase over the figures of August, 1916, but also over those of September, 1915. Winnipeg showed a large falling off during September, 1916, over the figures of the previous month, but an increase over September, 1915. At Vancouver the figures for September, 1916, showed a slight increase over those of the previous month and a fairly large increase over those of September, 1915.

CITIES.	August, 1916	September, 1916	September, 1915	September, 1916 compared with August, 1916		September, 1916 compared with September, 1915					
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)					
				Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.				
Nova Scotia.....	9,975,969	10,090,285°	8,375,614	+	114,316	+	1.15	+	1,714,671	+	20.47
Halifax.....	9,975,969	10,090,285	8,375,614	+	114,316	+	1.15	+	1,714,671	+	20.47
New Brunswick.....	8,463,056	6,962,621	7,032,534	-	1,500,435	-	17.72	-	69,913	-	1.00
St. John.....	8,463,056	6,962,621	7,032,534	-	1,500,435	-	17.72	-	69,913	-	1.00
Quebec.....	312,782,624	311,072,213	220,722,855	-	1,710,411	-	.54	+	90,349,358	+	40.93
Montreal.....	296,013,018	295,337,209	206,673,288	-	675,809	-	.23	+	88,663,921	+	42.90
Quebec.....	16,769,606	15,735,004	14,049,567	-	1,034,602	-	6.17	+	1,685,337	+	12.00
Ontario.....	231,269,506	246,974,553	174,753,765	+	15,705,047	+	6.80	+	72,220,788	+	41.33
Hamilton.....	15,864,278	16,643,543	12,312,115	+	779,265	+	4.91	+	4,331,428	+	35.19
London.....	8,003,529	7,247,901	6,887,872	+	755,628	+	9.94	+	360,029	+	5.23
Ottawa.....	19,890,475	26,669,383	17,306,374	+	6,778,908	+	34.08	+	9,363,009	+	54.09
Toronto.....	187,511,224	196,413,726	138,247,404	+	8,902,502	+	4.75	+	58,166,322	+	42.07
Manitoba.....	194,133,827	150,558,359	102,276,346	-	43,575,468	-	22.45	+	48,282,013	+	47.21
Winnipeg.....	194,133,827	150,558,359	102,276,346	-	43,575,468	-	22.45	+	48,282,013	+	47.21
Saskatchewan.....	20,461,913	20,590,903	13,448,146	+	128,990	+	.63	+	7,142,757	+	52.36
Moose Jaw.....	4,223,031	4,211,620	2,861,396	+	11,411	+	.27	+	1,350,224	+	47.18
Regina.....	10,509,885	11,142,068	6,664,202	+	632,183	+	6.01	+	4,477,866	+	67.19
Saskatoon.....	5,728,997	5,237,215	3,922,548	-	491,782	-	8.58	+	1,314,667	+	33.52
Alberta.....	29,329,233	25,334,894	19,195,943	-	3,994,339	-	13.61	+	6,138,951	+	31.98
Calgary.....	18,713,089	17,168,029	12,013,785	-	1,545,060	-	8.26	+	5,154,244	+	42.90
Edmonton.....	10,616,144	8,166,865	7,182,158	-	2,449,279	-	23.07	+	984,707	+	12.32
British Columbia.....	36,179,714	36,693,749	29,577,175	+	514,035	+	1.42	+	7,116,574	+	24.06
Vancouver.....	28,550,714	29,690,373	24,360,842	+	1,139,659	+	1.80	+	5,329,531	+	21.88
Victoria.....	7,629,000	7,003,376	5,216,333	-	625,624	-	8.21	+	1,787,043	+	34.26
Total — 16 cities.....	842,595,842	808,277,577	575,382,378	-	34,318,265	-	4.07	+	232,895,199	+	40.48

Canadian revenue for the month of August, 1916, amounted to \$16,546,872.83, as compared with \$14,240,844.06 for August, 1915, an increase of \$2,306,028.77. The expenditure on capital account for August, 1915, amounted to \$26,690,859.26, which comprised \$24,986,258.57 for war purposes, \$1,526,420.28 for public works, including railways and canals, and \$178,180.41 for railway subsidies.

The bank statement for August, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the char-

tered banks of Canada to be \$113,018,937, as compared with \$112,852,038 for the month of July, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for August, 1916, amounted to \$443,317,275, as compared with \$431,958,188 for July, 1916. Notes in circulation for August, 1916, amounted to \$122,656,083, as compared with \$123,530,451 in July. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during August amounted to \$39,882,811, as compared with \$42,385,096 during July, 1916.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Manufacturing in most lines continued active during September, and from many industrial centres reports of increased business and of additions to plant were received. Where any slackening of activity was noticeable this was in nearly every in-

stance attributed to lack of labour or delay in the receipt of materials.

Establishments engaged in metal manufacture continued active. Some shortage of steel rails was reported, due to the fact that the large steel mills which under normal conditions are large producers of steel rails, were engaged in the

manufacture of other lines. The steel works at Sydney and Sydney Mines worked to full capacity. At Westville, also, metal manufacturing was active. Quebec and Sherbrooke also reported the iron and steel trade busy. At Montreal general foundrymen were only fairly well employed, but employees in other metal trades were busy. The value of unfilled orders of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company at the end of September was said to be \$15,000,000. Automobile factories at Brockville and Windsor were very busy. Chatham reported foundries working overtime. At Kitchener foundries and machine shops were active. A machine shop at Galt was employing female labour and working three shifts of eight hours. At Toronto metal factories were busy and were calling for skilled labour despite the continued influx of labour from outside. At Woodstock stove manufacturers reported a demand for iron workers. At Stratford foundries and machine shops were very active, some of them employing day and night shifts.

Furniture and woodworking factories in most localities reported continued activity. The peg and ribbon works at Stewiacke near Truro were closed down owing to dullness in foreign demand but other points in the Maritime Provinces reported woodworking industries busy. At Toronto woodworking and piano factories were fairly busy, and at London a piano company was obliged to curtail outputs owing to a shortage of skilled workers. Furniture factories at Stratford and at Woodstock were active, and in the latter city were reported seriously handicapped by lack of labour. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs at the same place were also falling behind in orders for the same reason, and piano and organ manufacturers stated that they were unable to accept many orders

because of the difficulty of securing help. Furniture and piano factories at Kitchener were very busy, some establishments being short of machine hands. Chatham and Brockville reported carriage and wagon factories busy. Planing mills, sash and door factories were reported active in nearly all districts and at New Westminster box factories were particularly active.

Boot and shoe and clothing factories were reported busy in most instances. At Montreal clothing manufacturers reported good orders coming in, with a scarcity of skilled operatives, and shoe manufacturers continued fairly busy for the season. There was a scarcity of rubber footwear and manufacturers in this line had difficulty in getting help. At Toronto clothing manufacturers were active and labour was much in demand. Boot and shoe factories had plenty of orders. At Kitchener, also, clothing factories, shirt and collar and whitewear factories were very busy, with an active demand for women operatives. Textile factories at Montreal were reported busy and knitting mills at Woodstock were short of woman help.

Manufacturing in miscellaneous lines continued active. The sugar factory at Kitchener was about to begin operations and expected to employ 400 men in two shifts. At Niagara Falls 20 establishments were reported very busy and seven of these were advertising for more hands. Ottawa reported pulp and paper manufacturers very busy on account of the shortage of paper. Hamilton reported all industries active with a number of establishments making additions to plant. Flour mills at Chatham were running 24 hours a day. Every industry in Orillia was running to full capacity, and a number of factories were adding to their equipment as rapidly as material could be obtained. Lethbridge reported all local industries active, with labour hard to secure. Work on the building of wooden sailing ships at Vancouver and Victoria gave employment to several hundred men.

Railway transport conditions were active during September, and statements issued by the large railway companies showed increased passenger and freight business. Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for August were \$13,270,467 as compared with \$8,801,451 for the same month last year, an increase of \$4,469,016. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$4,621,172 and \$3,645,972, an increase of \$975,200.

In the Maritime Provinces railway traffic was reported active. Sydney reported rail traffic heavy, and at Westville, although there was some falling off as compared with the previous month, conditions were still active. Fredericton reported general traffic above the average and tourist travel fully equal to that of previous years. At St. Thomas railway traffic crews were busy and shopmen reported a normal month. London reported railways very busy and additional train crews and freight handlers were being employed. At Stratford unusual activity prevailed in the Grand Trunk shops and at Brantford freight was reported congested for a time owing to a scarcity of freight handlers. Winnipeg reported transport workers fully employed and at Regina railways were becoming increasingly busy with the shipment of new grain. Prince Albert reported railways doing a fair business.

Water traffic was fair in the East and brisk in the West. Sydney reported conditions fairly active and at Halifax work along the waterfront was reported fair. Three Rivers reported a fair amount of activity in the harbour with a scarcity of ships for the lumber carrying trade. At Toronto navigation was active in the movement of freight, though passenger traffic had almost ceased. Port Arthur reported transport workers active with the movement of grain and coal. Victoria reported steamboat traffic heavy during the past two months.

Both metal and coal mining showed no falling off from the activity noted in the previous month, and in metal mining this activity was augmented

Mining

by further development work, the reopening of old properties and additions to mill capacity at many of the large mines in the Cobalt and Porcupine district. The Sherbrooke district reported asbestos, chrome iron and copper mines very active, and at Thetford asbestos mines men were in demand. Cobalt reported all the gold and silver mining companies adding to their mill capacity and new companies were opening up new properties or developing old ones and offering higher wages as an inducement to get crews. Shipments from Cobalt were considerably higher than usual. Within the last few weeks a considerable number of skilled labourers, mainly plumbers and steamfitters, came to the camp from the United States. There was still a scarcity of unskilled labour and the demand for muckers at the mines was unsatisfied. There was some shortage also of machine drill runners and as a result production in some cases was curtailed. Active conditions were reported in the Sudbury district and at Port Colborne a by-law was passed granting fixed assessment for a number of years to the International Nickel Company for its refining plant. Metal mining districts in British Columbia also showed sustained or increased activity, though labour shortage in some instances curtailed operations. The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood was unable to blow in more furnaces on account of a shortage of coke at Coleman and Fernie, which it was claimed was due to the inadequate supply of workers. At Trail there was a large amount of building still in progress and there was still a demand for small dwellings. The copper refinery was nearing completion. Prince Rupert reported mining active. The new prospects which were being investigated afforded an increased amount of development work, which was causing

a shortage of mine labour. Reports from Surf Inlet mines showed prospects improving. Permanent quarters for workers were about completed and an ample supply of labour was available at all times while other camps were reporting a shortage.

Coal mining was carried on actively in the different fields, though from practically all districts a shortage of labour was reported. Sydney reported active conditions but limited outputs owing to lack of labour. At Westville all coal mines worked full time, though owing to a scarcity of men not up to capacity, and many large orders for coal remained unfilled. At Chignecto coal mines which had been idle for some years were about to open. A few men were getting places in shape, and it was expected coal would be taken out shortly. Lethbridge reported coal mines very busy, with a continued shortage of mine workers. At Fernie coal mining, with the approach of winter was increasing in activity, and all the mines were working to the capacity of the crews obtainable. There was an increased demand for coke but the industry was somewhat hampered by a shortage of suitable labour. Coal mines in Nanaimo and the district were nearly all working full time and some required more men. The Western Fuel Company and its employees renewed their expiring agreement at the old rates but employees were given a bonus of five per cent during the continuance of the war and free transportation to the Reserve mines, for which they had previously paid \$2.50 per month.

Building in many parts of the country continued fairly busy and most localities reported fairly active or improved conditions. **Building and Construction** Sydney reported building quiet, though tradesmen had sufficient work of other kinds to keep them busy. A number of places in Quebec reported building trades fairly well engaged. Nearly all localities in Ontario reported building either fair or active. At Toronto building trades were

reported more active than in the previous month, the demand for houses having stimulated building operations. Conditions in the West were fairly active. Winnipeg reported building trades had a very satisfactory month and that contractors for small jobs experienced difficulty in getting labour, though this condition was not of a serious nature. Brandon also reported activity. At Calgary building trades were well employed with the exception of stonecutters and structural steel workers. There was a good demand from country districts for building tradesmen. Moosejaw reported building quiet, but at Medicine Hat tradesmen were actively engaged. At Lethbridge building trades were busy on repairs and additions in the city and on new buildings in farming districts. Saskatoon reported a steady amount of building being carried on in the country and small towns. Vancouver and Nanaimo reported an improvement in the demand for building tradesmen.

Railway construction was continued on a number of lines, though a shortage of labour for this work was reported in some instances. The Hudson Bay line was reported to be hindered somewhat on this account, though grading was progressing favourably on the last 40 miles to Port Nelson. Track laying had reached mileage 300 and was expected to reach Kettle Rapids, the second crossing of Nelson River, by October 20. The track has received the first lift of ballast to mileage 280 and the telegraph line has been erected up to the same point. Wet weather and labour shortage impeded progress somewhat. Some work was being done on the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Clinton to Prince George, B.C. Excavations at the Dorchester terminal site of the Canadian Northern Railway, Montreal, were expected to begin in November for the new Lagauchetiere street station, and it was expected that trains would be running under the mountain into the new station by May next. Prince Albert reported that contractors were having difficulty in obtaining help to make the

road and lay steel into the city before the close of the season. Canadian Northern officials stated they would commence work on a new line north of the city if labour could be obtained. Construction on the new Welland Canal was continued steadily.

Lumbering continued active in most centres, though there was some slackening of logging operations in British Columbia owing to an extra output earlier in the season. Lumbering districts in the Maritime Provinces were active. Truro reported a scarcity of labour and at Newcastle very active conditions prevailed in the mills. At this point, also, crews were being sent into the woods. At Fredericton work on the booms in the river was drawing to a close and workmen were leaving for the woods. Sherbrooke reported a good market for lumber and operators making arrangements for winter work. At Three Rivers the mills were working full-handed and full time. A scarcity of vessels for lumber shipments was reported. At Peterborough mills were working full time. At Prince Albert mills were running day and night shifts and getting supplies ready for lumber camps. At Vancouver logging firms announced they would close their camps for the winter, giving as a reason the scarcity and high price of suitable labour. Saw and shingle mills at New Westminster were running to capacity, but work in the camps slackened off considerably. In the Fernie district difficulty in procuring suitable labour for sawmills had the effect of raising the wages of labourers to a minimum of \$3 per day of ten hours. Even at this rate it was found difficult to procure white labour and in some cases Orientals were placed at work in the sawmills.

Western grain crops were expected to prove better than was at first expected, though it was thought the grade in many localities would be low. Many points in Ontario reported very

dry weather which hindered farmers preparing the ground and seeding. Farm districts in Eastern Canada reported a scarcity of help, though in most localities the shortage was not serious. In some parts of the West, however, the labour problem was a serious one and threshing was being carried on with difficulty. Brandon reported a poor crop but a big demand for harvest help with high wages. At Saskatoon there was a brisk demand for labour but there was apparently enough help responding to thresh the crop in seasonable time. Grain was not expected to be high grade and only a fair yield per acre was looked for. Medicine Hat reported the demand for harvesters and threshers fairly well met and that a fairly good crop was expected. At Calgary there was a steady demand for labour but no shortage. Companies distributing farm implements from this city reported business exceptionally good. Moosejaw reported there was no acute shortage of help but that men seeking employment were readily hired.

Fishing during September was only fair. At Sydney, when bait was plentiful, large catches of cod

were taken. Charlottetown reported fishing fairly active and the local market well supplied. At Newcastle fishing was very quiet. Port Arthur reported fishing fleets busy along the north shore of Lake Superior, but seas were heavy and the weather cold for the time of year. At points on the Pacific coast, with the exception of Prince Rupert where fishing conditions were reported satisfactory, fishing was quiet. New Westminster reported a very poor season and at Nanaimo the industry was dull. The salmon pack in British Columbia showed a heavy falling off. The total pack of sockeye salmon was reported to be 200,000 cases as against an average pack of 660,000 in the past three years. Reports from the whaling stations indicated the catch would equal if not surpass the record catch of 1914.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES AS INDICATED IN REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHER SOURCES

Nova Scotia

In Halifax labour conditions were very active. All trades connected with building and construction work were busy, fine weather contributing to the progress being made in the many large works under way. Good progress was made at the Allan terminals, and the regular forces were being added to in an effort to have two piers ready for this winter's business. Work on the Furness-Withy pier, also, was being carried on as quickly as possible. The new pier and buildings of the French Cable Company on the Dartmouth side of the harbour were well under way, and a considerable force of men was also employed at Woodside on the Imperial Oil Company's new plant. Employment along the waterfront was fair.

At Sydney all workmen were well employed with a scarcity of labour in some of the leading industries. The weather was favourable to outdoor work and to farmers. Both coal and steel works at Sydney Mines were active and operated to capacity. The Dominion Steel Corporation reported a sufficient number of ships for their carrying trade. Coal outputs, however, were still low owing to lack of labour. Transportation by rail was very heavy, and water transportation fairly brisk. Building was quiet, but tradesmen had sufficient work of other kinds to keep them busy. Fishing was fair and where bait was plentiful large catches of cod were taken. Swordfish were not so plentiful as last year.

At Westville the supply of labour in all trades, more especially carpenters and miners, was still short of the demand. Although somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of labour, a large amount of building was being done. Railway traffic while showing some falling off in comparison with last month still con-

tinued active. Wholesale and retail trade reported business good and money circulating freely. All coal mines worked full time, though not up to capacity, owing to scarcity of men, and many large orders for coal remained unfilled. The woollen industry was quiet. Metal manufacturing and woodworking establishments were active.

At Amherst the general condition of the labour market was better than at any time for two years. The coal mines at Chignecto which had been idle for the past few years were about to open again. A few men were making the necessary preparations and it was expected coal would be taken out shortly.

At Truro all branches of labour were well employed. Builders and builders' labourers, painters, printers, railway men, farm hands, clerks, stenographers, iron and steel workers, garment workers worked full time and all industries operated steadily, some of them overtime. Lumbermen were complaining of scarcity of help. In fact there was shortage of all kinds of labour, skilled and unskilled. Wholesale and retail business was good and customs receipts and bank clearings satisfactory. The peg and ribbon wood works at Stewiacke remained closed owing to dullness in foreign demand.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown labour in all industries was reported fairly active and carpenters were busy. Fishing was fairly brisk and the local market well supplied. Lumber mills were busy.

New Brunswick

At St. John labour generally was well employed. The building trades were busy and skilled mechanics in demand. Customs and inland revenue continued to show increases.

At Moncton all the various classes of labour were steadily and actively employed. In several lines the local supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of demand and additional help had to be sought from outside sources. In the outlying agricultural districts this shortage of labour was particularly acute and farmers were seriously handicapped in haying and harvesting work. In the paving of streets and building of foundations difficulty in securing of both experienced and unskilled labourers was encountered. Building continued brisk. The potato crop was considerably in excess of last year both in quantity and quality. Prices paid by shippers ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per barrel with active demand. Real estate continued active and wholesale and retail trade was satisfactory.

At Newcastle all classes of labour were well employed and there was special demand for unskilled labour. Building trades continued active, with a scarcity of skilled tradesmen. Fishing was very quiet after the close of the salmon season. Sawmills were working full time and crews were being sent to the woods to prepare for the season's cutting. Local industries were working steadily with full staffs.

At Fredericton there was an active demand for labour in nearly all branches of industry. Factories were working to full capacity, and in some cases a shortage of labour was reported. Both freight and passenger traffic by water and rail was above the average, while the tourist traffic was fully equal to that of previous years. Work on lumber booms was drawing to a close for the season and men were leaving for the woods.

Quebec

In general employment conditions at Montreal were good throughout September, although building construction remained quiet. Business continued steady and orders for dry goods, hardware, groceries and all staple articles came in freely for the spring trade. A

considerable shortage in woollen goods both in quantity and variety was reported. Manufacturers of waterproof and other clothing reported good orders coming in. Deliveries on both domestic and imported goods were complained of and dry goods houses stated it was hard to get supplies to fill their orders. Cotton mills were well occupied with orders, but clothing manufacturers were short of skilled operators. Shoe manufacturers continued fairly busy for the season but with some delay in deliveries. There was a scarcity of rubber footwear and factories in that line had difficulty in getting help. American shoe manufacturers placed some large orders with Montreal tanners for leather, expecting an advance in prices which was made later. Manufacturers of paints still reported good business at the advanced prices. Sales of pig iron were only moderate and general foundrymen were only fairly well employed because of the little construction work going on. Manufacturing machinists were very busy, and most of the other industries were well employed. At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, on September 25, it was stated that the value of unfilled orders on the Canadian books of the company and its subsidiaries amounted to more than \$15,000,000, and that this amount might be increased. The great scarcity of bottles was proving a serious handicap to manufacturers of pickles, jams, etc. Ocean freights on lumber were so high that demand from England had ceased. Excavations at the Dorchester street terminal site of the Canadian Northern Railway were expected to begin in November for the new Lagauchetière street station. It was expected trains would be running under the mountain into the new station by May next. Prices on the wholesale market show how greatly the cost of living has advanced in food in the past year. Flour went up 55 per cent in a year, butter 23 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, cheese 40 per cent to reach the highest price ever known in the trade, eggs 46 per cent,

potatoes 131 per cent and beans 74 per cent. Canned goods were also selling at higher prices. Three hundred barbers went on strike in 100 establishments in the city on September 11. All but 30 had gone back by the end of September, the master barbers agreeing to close at 8 o'clock. To make the rule binding on non-union shops the master barbers are asking the provincial government to include barber shops in the list of establishments which may be regulated as to hour of closing by municipal by-law. All the railroads show increased passenger and freight business.

The demand for female labour was satisfactory during September, and greater than in 1915, owing principally to women being actively employed in factories engaged on war orders. At the Women's War Registry 43 names were registered during the first week the bureau was opened. Negotiations were carried on during September between the fur trade interests and representatives of the Workers' Union, the latter presenting a number of demands involving increased wages, shorter hours, abolition of piece-work and recognition of the union. Compromise arrangements were made in most instances.

At Quebec factories were working to full capacity, the iron shipbuilding and repairing industry being particularly busy.

At Sherbrooke the labour market was very active and employers found difficulty in securing sufficient help. All factories were busy, a number of them adding to their plants. Several parties from the United States have been in correspondence with the Board of Trade in regard to sites for extending their business in Canada, and some of them have visited the city and looked over the sites obtainable. Farmers were very busy but found it hard to get labourers. Lumber was selling well and lumbermen were commencing to make arrangements for their winter work. Owing to the increase in industrial operations there was a scarcity of dwellings and builders

were busy. Mining was very active. At Thetford miners were still in demand.

At St. Hyacinthe the general condition of the labour market during September was very good, with a shortage of labour. Building operations were fairly active, with good prospects for plenty of work during the winter season. The various local industries had a busy month. Civic street work will keep labourers employed until late in the fall; their wages have been increased from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per day. Policemen's wages also have been raised \$50 per year. Wholesale business was good and increasing, money circulating more freely and the rural dealers being in a better position to meet their payments. Retail business also was very good.

At Three Rivers the general condition of the labour market was very satisfactory. There was considerable work in the building trade and every factory and lumber mill was working full-handed and full time. Several steamships were in port during the month, but there has been a scarcity of ships to send lumber consignments to England.

At Hull labour conditions remained unchanged since the previous month in spite of the fact that the E. B. Eddy and Gilmour & Hughson mills closed down for the season; all the men who were employed in these establishments readily found employment elsewhere. Low water in the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers was expected to prevent the floating down of logs.

At St. Johns and Iberville labour conditions were about the same as during the preceding month. Industrial establishments were busy, with a shortage of hands in some of them. There was little activity in the harbour during the last week of the month. A number of American boats, however, came down the Chambly canal on their way to the lower St. Lawrence, while others were returning to United States ports loaded with cordwood and lumber.

At Sorel factories were busy and un-

usual activity prevailed in the building trades.

Ontario

At Toronto conditions were much the same as in August with a more pronounced shortage of labour in several lines. The building trade showed slightly increased activity, the demand for houses having stimulated operations. The number of vacant houses showed a decrease. The metal and engineering trades were busy and though there was a continued influx of labour from outside places the supply of skilled workmen was inadequate. Employers were endeavouring to procure labour from Quebec Province, one company securing 75 men from Montreal. Woodworkers were active; piano makers fair. Printers, bookbinders, stereotypers and lithographers were active. Harness and leather workers had steady employment. The clothing trades were active and labour much in demand. Furriers had a good month; boot and shoe workers had plenty of work.

The Prohibition Act which went into force September 16 had the effect of closing a number of hotels and many bar-tenders and other employees went to the United States. Railway men, street railway employees, expressmen and teamsters were active. Wages of teamsters employed by the railway transport companies were increased by \$3 a month, bringing them up to \$59 per month, with extra pay for work on Sundays and holidays. Navigation was active in connection with freight movement, though passenger traffic had almost ceased.

Labour conditions among women in Toronto were not changed materially in the past month and compared favourably with September of last year. All factories were active and many firms were working on Christmas orders which will require night work two or three times a week for the next three months. A general lack of factory workers, both experienced and otherwise, was reported. Candy and box factories were busy and manufacturers of woollens and knitted

goods were working to capacity. Women in the boot and shoe and glove industries were well employed. In the clothing trades women had a busier month than in August and dressmakers and milliners were better employed on fall and winter work. Owing to the number of exhibition visitors in the city retail clerks and store employees were steadily employed.

The increase in the price of hard coal by 50 cents per ton on September 1 occasioned a revival in the movement for the establishment of a municipal coal yard. The Board of Control received reports on the project by various civic officers to the effect that although the charge of \$8.50 per ton was excessive it was inadvisable at present to undertake to establish a municipal coal yard as the city had no property suitable for a coal terminal with facilities for delivery by water and rail. On September 25 the City Council adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to be named by the Board of Control to investigate the cost of food and fuel.

The report of the House of Industry for the quarter ending with August showed 68 new families assisted during the three months in addition to casual poor to the number of 150. There were at the close of the quarter 132 inmates of the House.

At Hamilton labour conditions continued active in all branches of trade. A number of extensions were being built to factories and warehouses and a number of dwelling houses were being erected. All industries were very active. Domestic help continued scarce and it was impossible to fill the demands for either domestic help or charwomen. Steam laundries were very busy in consequence. Farm help was also inadequate, although the dry season has lessened the demand for this class of help except on fruit farms where peaches and grapes were equal to expectations. Female help of all kinds was greatly in demand. Garment workers were all employed, trade in this line being very active. Dressmakers, mantlemakers and

milliners were having an exceptionally busy season. During August there was an increase in outward freight tonnage on the Grand Trunk Railway, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Michigan Central Railroad and the Inland Steamship Lines, including the Hamilton and Toronto Steamship, Montreal and Fort William, of 5,800 tons over the August of last year. A big falling off in the shipping of pig iron was noted on account of local production of steel. Customs and inland revenue receipts both showed increases.

At Niagara Falls labour appeared to be fully employed during September. In a number of industries there was a continuous demand for workpeople and some factories were running overtime. Commercial, financial, transportation and real estate reports were good. The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company warned consumers to expect a shortage of gas during extreme cold weather. Expenditure on the county good roads' system was small on account of unfavourable weather and shortage of labour. Farmers and fruit growers were very busy and there was a great demand for men and women for agricultural work. The heavy fruit crops ripened quickly, adding to the difficulty of picking and packing. Dry weather hindered ploughing and the acreage of fall wheat will be restricted. Factories in general were busy. Twenty concerns reported "very busy" and of these seven were advertising for more hands. At Port Colborne contracts were let for the erection of the International Nickel refining plant. At Welland the Canadian Steel Foundry secured large contracts and commenced enlargements of its plant. Many more men will be employed.

At St. Catharines there was greater activity than in the previous month. The building trades were well employed. All factories were busy, some of them working overtime. Canning factories were very active. City improvement work was carried on extensively and

canal construction continued steadily. At Thorold, Merritton and Port Dalhousie all classes of labour were generally well employed.

At Ottawa unskilled labour was greatly in demand and the supply of men for such work as railway construction was reported particularly inadequate. Metal workers and leather workers continued busy on war orders and building activity was maintained. Pulp and papermakers, in view of the shortage of paper, were busy. Local pulp and papermakers voted against a proposal for Sunday work in a referendum submitted to all the locals in Canada and the United States, the suggestion having arisen through the shortage of paper. The Ontario Temperance Act which closed the bars on September 16 affected about 80 bar-tenders locally, many of whom have secured similar employment in Hull.

At Brockville all trades were fairly active with a scarcity of labour in some instances. The carriage, motor car, steel, iron and brass trades were unusually busy and railway passenger traffic and freight shipments were fairly brisk. Ice drivers received an increase of 25 cents per day as a voluntary concession from the ice dealers.

At Kingston there was very little change in labour conditions during September. The different factories and manufacturing plants were calling for more help and some overtime was worked. A few houses were being built, although building operations were nearly over for the season.

At Peterborough labour of all kinds was in good demand. Manufacturing plants were busy and while building operations were not as active as in former years building tradesmen who could not secure employment in their trades were working in factories and there were no idle men. The sawmills were working full time. Woman labour was in demand and some factories found it hard to get sufficient help; stores and offices were employing girls in places formerly occupied by men.

At Galt the large industries were very busy and working overtime. All mechanics were fully employed. Machinists, pattern-makers and moulders were very much in demand. One factory was employing female help in special work in three shifts of eight hours each.

At Brantford labour was employed to about the same extent as last month with still a shortage of unskilled workers. Street paving was at a standstill and has been discontinued until next year and proposed street railway extensions to outlying parts of the city have also been postponed. Freight was congested owing to a scarcity of freight handlers. Factories were all busy.

Little change was reported in labour conditions at Kitchener, Waterloo and Elmira. Factories were all busy, some working overtime, and all short of help. Girls for shirt, collar, whitewear factories, as well as shoe and rubber factories, were in great demand. The Dominion Sugar factory will begin operations in a short time and will need men on double shifts of 12 hours each, 200 men to each shift. Farmers were hauling beets to the factory. Furniture factories were all busy, some being short of machine hands and finishers. Rubber factories were busy as well as all shoe factories. Foundries, machine shops, button factories, glove factories, piano and organ factory, suspender factory, shirt factories, whitewear factories, felt factories, felt shoe factory and breweries, both in Kitchener and Waterloo, were very busy. The building trades were also busy. In Elmira the furniture factory, the shoe factory, the felt factory and the foundry were all busy and all were advertising for help—men, boys and girls being wanted.

Labour conditions at Guelph continued active; all factories were busy, those employing female help being particularly active and in a position to engage more workers if available. The building trades were well employed. The Board of Works will be unable to complete the amount of work laid out for the season on account of lack of labour-

ers. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good.

At Stratford all classes of labour were well employed and some industries found it difficult to obtain a sufficient supply. Unusual activity prevailed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops. Day and night gangs were employed in some foundries and machine shops. Customs and inland revenue returns showed increases over the figures for the corresponding month last year. All manufacturing establishments were active, especially foundries and furniture factories.

At Woodstock there was a scarcity of labour, male and female, skilled and unskilled. Furniture factories were seriously handicapped. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs were falling behind in their orders. Manufacturers of organs and pianos stated a good deal of work was going to the United States because it could not be done in Canada. There was an urgent demand for metal workers, especially in the stove trade. Knitting mills were complaining of the scarcity of female labour. Business generally was very good and money plentiful.

At London there was no lack of employment and a shortage of skilled help in many lines was reported. The railroads were exceedingly busy, and additional train crews and freight handlers were being employed. The closing of some hotel bars left a number of bartenders out of work, but they were securing employment in other lines. A number of factories were adding to their plants and a piano and organ company reported its output curtailed owing to a shortage of skilled workers.

At St. Thomas the general condition of the labour market was less active in September than during the previous month, though there was still a decided scarcity of unskilled workers, particularly those desired for heavy rough work. Bricklayers were well employed; other building tradesmen were quiet. Railway trainmen were busy, railway shopmen reported employment normal.

Wholesale and retail trade was quieter than during the previous month, also manufacturing in some lines.

At Chatham the demand for labour was keen in all industrial establishments. Flour mills were running 24 hours per day, while several planing mills and foundries were working overtime. Carriage and wagon factories were very busy. Freight and passenger traffic improved considerably. Wholesale trade was very fair and retail trade brisk. Many men left for the West to assist in the harvest and farm help was in demand in the district.

Tilbury, Bothwell, Ridgetown, Blenheim and Wallaceburg, towns in the Chatham district, reported business brisk and building trades active.

At Windsor there was a good demand for all classes of labour and a fair supply. There was some activity in the building trades and planing mills and other factories supplying builders were very active. Automobile manufacturers also were busy. Railway traffic was fairly brisk.

At Owen Sound there was a good demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Factories were all busy, with orders ahead. Building was quiet. Corporation labourers had their wages raised from 20 cents an hour to 25 cents. Bankers reported cash easy, collections good and deposits on the increase. Merchants reported September one of the best months in their experience.

Every industry in Orillia was running to full capacity and a number of factories were adding to their equipment as rapidly as machines could be obtained. Houses were scarce and rentals showed an upward tendency. Building continued brisk and all classes of building tradesmen were in demand.

In the Cobalt district both in the silver and gold camps increased mill capacity was still the object in view with the larger mines. At the Dome mines, with the increased equipment, the mill was expected to handle 1,500 tons daily. At the Hollinger foundations were completed for the addition to the present

mill, which will raise the capacity from 1,900 tons to 3,500 tons daily. The Buffalo mines at Cobalt have completed the installation of the new 600-ton oil flotation plant which will give a closer extraction of silver and raise the capacity from 100 tons daily to 600 tons daily, and treat material profitably that was formerly considered waste. In the outlying districts new companies have been continually starting up and exploring or developing prospects, some of them with good results. The opening of these new properties draws from the labour supply of the older established mines and in many cases the new companies offer larger pay as an inducement to get their mine crews. Shipments of ore from the Cobalt Camp were considerably higher than normal and mining was on a very sound basis. Within the past two weeks of the month a considerable amount of skilled labour came into the camp, principally plumbers and steamfitters, and practically all from the United States. The local mills and mines, however, were expected to be able to absorb all of this class of labour, there being usually a demand for pipe-fitters around the mills. There was still a scarcity of unskilled labour, and the demand for muckers at the mines remained unsatisfied. Some of the large mines were short not only of muckers but of machine drill runners and as a result production in some cases was curtailed.

At Sault Ste. Marie there were very few changes from last month. There was a demand everywhere for unskilled labour which unemployment offices were unable to satisfy.

At Port Arthur and Fort William all workmen were busy. Employment along the water front was increasing in volume and elevators, coal docks and freight sheds were busier. During the month wages of carpenters at the Western Dry Docks were increased from 32½ to 35 cents an hour; at the elevators in construction the rate paid carpenters was 40 cents an hour. With the exception of elevator construction there was very little being done in the building trades.

The men engaged on elevator construction in Port Arthur, where two elevators were in course of erection, were working in two shifts and the work was going on continuously under arc lights at night and all day Sundays. A steady repair trade kept members of the building tradesmen busy, particularly carpenters, plumbers, steamheaters, painters and electricians. All the engineering and repair shops were working full time, while the railroad shops and machine shops were running under normal conditions. At the Western dry dock, Port Arthur, the keels of two freight boats were laid down some time ago and 400 to 600 men were working a ten hour day. One of these boats has been successfully launched and the other was expected to be launched in about three weeks. All transportation workers were busy and expected to continue so until the close of navigation. Unskilled labour has been absorbed in the various foundries and industries of the two cities. The fishing fleets were busy along the north shore of the lake and among the bays and islands, and the visiting tugs brought in the catches to Port Arthur for exportation. The seas have been heavy and the weather unusually cold for this season.

Manitoba

At Winnipeg industry was generally active. The building trades had a very satisfactory month. Contractors for small jobs experienced difficulty in getting labour, but this condition was not serious. In the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway working hours were reduced to eight per day towards the end of the month. Inclement weather seriously retarded threshing operations in almost every part of Manitoba. Wholesale houses reported a fairly good business and transportation workers were fully employed throughout the month.

With regard to employment for women, experienced departmental stores have not experienced difficulty in securing the help required to meet the fall

trade, although in some cases they have had to employ less experienced workers than usual. Single-line stores, which do not as a rule employ many girls, reported some increase of staffs. A great shortage of domestic help existed. Garment workers and bookbinders were busy. Experienced factory help was not to be found, but it was not difficult to secure beginners. Dressmakers, milliners and tailoresses were busy.

At Brandon the demand for all kinds of labour was very good, unskilled labour and building tradesmen being particularly active. Though the grain crops were poor, owing to damage by rust, the demand for harvest help could hardly be met and wages ruled higher than for several years. Retail and wholesale business was good and bank clearings continued to increase.

Saskatchewan

At Regina labour was well employed with the exception of threshers who lost some time through wet weather. The Imperial Oil Company's works were nearing completion, the refining of oil having already commenced. The railways were beginning to get busy hauling out grain. Wholesale houses reported a good volume of business for the month. The crop yield which it was believed would be very low owing to rust was turning out better than was expected and farmers appeared satisfied with threshing returns. The building trades with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters were actively employed.

At Moosejaw there was a good demand for men and there appeared to be no surplus. The work offered was largely in the harvest fields, but there was also considerable work in other lines with the exception of the building trades. The men employed on the Moose Jaw Electric Street Railway have made demands on the company and the proceedings have reached the stage where a Board has been asked for and appointed. There were a number of stormy days which interfered with harvest operations

and only about 20 per cent of the crop was threshed. There was no acute shortage of help, but men were readily hired when seeking employment.

Prince Albert reported a growing scarcity of men in the city and district. Contractors working on the grade of the Grand Trunk Pacific were having difficulty in obtaining help to get the road made and steel laid into the city before the close of the season. Canadian Northern Railway officials recently in the city stated that if they could only get the necessary labour they would start work upon a line running north from the city. Railways were doing a fair business and the local lumber mills were still running night and day shifts. Building was quiet. Farmers in the district report fairly good yields from threshing. Supplies were being got ready and moved out for the fishing and lumbering camps where a busy season was expected. The right of way for the Grand Trunk Pacific was being cleared and several houses were being moved ready for the laying out of the yards and roundhouse. The building trades were quiet, but the few men of each trade left in the city were finding plenty to do. Labourers were scarce.

At Saskatoon, the threshing season being well started, there was a brisk demand for labour, and there was apparently enough help in sight to thresh the crop in a seasonable time. Some civic repairs and road building were carried on through the month, also a steady amount of building in the country and small towns. The better fields were yielding from 22 to 25 bushels per acre, but many fields on account of hail and rust were giving 7 to 12 bushels. The grain was not expected to average a high grade.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat there was greater activity with a marked shortage of labour in many lines. The building trades were actively engaged. Local industries reported business good, some working

day and night, but the labour supply was inadequate. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business brisk. Railway traffic and freight shipments were reported active. Farmers were well advanced with grain cutting, the demand for harvesters being fairly well filled by soldiers. A few cases of black rust were reported, but a good crop was expected in most districts. Redcliff reported business very good. The glass works were closed down for repairs, but were expected to start operations again in a short time.

At Lethbridge the volume of employment was at its maximum for the past two years. Coal mines were active with a continued shortage of mine workers. Farmers were very busy and the call for help was not being met. Building trades were busy at repairs and additions in the city and in the farming districts. There was no new building under way in the city, but considerable in the country. The crop was reported to be as good as last year. The hay crop was very heavy and help on the hay fields scarce.

At Calgary there was a general demand for labour and building trades were well employed, with the exception of stonecutters and structural steel workers. There was also a steady demand for mechanics and building tradesmen for country districts. The metal trades were well employed. Harvest work was favoured with good weather; there was a steady demand for labour and no shortage was reported. Crop conditions were good. The coal mines of the district were busy, there still being a shortage of miners. Wholesale and retail merchants reported trade fair, and implement firms stated business was exceptionally good. The Associated Charities reported giving relief to 56 British and three foreign families during September.

British Columbia

At Fernie labour was fully employed and there was a noticeable shortage of coal mined and also of unskilled labour. While no changes in the rates of wages

have been authoritatively announced other than the war bonuses to the coal mine employees which was made effective last month, difficulty in procuring suitable labour for sawmills has enhanced the rates for labourers to a minimum of \$3 per day of ten hours. Even at this rate, however, it has been impossible to procure white labour and in some cases Orientals have been placed at work in the sawmills. The demand for lumber products has continued to increase, but the difficulty of procuring labour has prevented operators taking full advantage of the increased demand. Coal mining activity was increasing with the approach of winter. All the mines were working to the capacity of the crews obtainable. There was an increased demand for coke, although the industry was already somewhat hampered by the shortage of suitable labour.

At Nelson labour conditions were much improved. Some of the mills and mines were having difficulty in securing a sufficient number of men. The British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood was unable to blow in any more furnaces on account of a shortage in the supply of coke at Coleman and Fernie, due, it was claimed, to a scarcity of men. At Trail there was a large amount of building in progress and there was still a demand for small dwellings. The copper refinery at Trail was nearing completion. The Surprise mine at Sandon has started its new plant, which it was expected would bring the saving of zinc values up to 95 per cent instead of 50 per cent as under the old system.

At Vancouver there was a steady demand for labour at up-country and outside points. At the city relief office and the employment agencies there were enquiries for loggers, shingle-bolt cutters, concrete workers, cooks, railway construction workers and others, but all of this employment was out of the city. In the building trades also there was a slight improvement in the demand for men. In the city itself the labour situation was better than it had been for the

past three years. This was chiefly due to many men having left the city during that time. The change was reflected in demands for increased wages from several classes of workmen, notably city employees and street railway men.

As the result of negotiations between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and its employees wages have been restored by signed agreement to the rates which obtained before a reduction made in September, 1915. In all approximately 1,500 men distributed in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria were affected. The approximate number affected in Vancouver was 850. During the month a strike of electric linemen employed by the same company occurred, about 50 men being involved. The cause of the trouble was stated to be the refusal of the company to recognize the Electrical Workers' Union. The dispute was settled by the company agreeing to recognize the union and an agreement to that effect was signed. Six hundred city labourers requested a raise in wages from \$2.25 per eight hour day to \$3.00, which was the rate which formerly prevailed. The City Council granted a raise to \$2.50 per eight hour day. Fifty teamsters in the employ of the city were also raised from \$2.25 to \$2.60 per day. These advances followed a request made by the Civic Employees' Union. Some logging firms announced that they would shortly close their camps for the winter season, giving as one of their reasons for doing so the scarcity of suitable labour and the high wages demanded.

Labour conditions for women changed but slightly during September, the improvement noted for the previous months being maintained.

Acting on the representations of various women's organizations the City Council at its last meeting decided to again appoint a woman health inspector, who will act under the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, visiting stores and workshops which do not come under the jurisdiction of the provincial inspector of factories, in the interests of

the girls and women employed therein. In particular employments reports show there was some difficulty in filling the demand for domestic help, due chiefly to the falling off in the number of immigrants from Britain from whose ranks the supply of domestic help is usually obtained. The increased demand for woman labour in other lines of employment also enables the large number of girls and women, who will only take domestic work when no other kind is available, to choose the work they prefer. In factory employments women were fully occupied, some difficulty being experienced in obtaining operators for power machines in the garment industry. Boot and shoe workers were fully occupied. Candy and biscuit workers and workers in jam and pickle factories were busy. Those working in dressmaking, millinery and tailoring were not fully employed as the "fall" season does not commence in these occupations until October. Laundry workers and employees in knitting factories were busy, while an increased demand for waitresses was noted. The demand for stenographers was not quite so high as during the previous months, the vacation season being at an end fewer substitute workers were needed. The demand for regular employees remained fair, skilled stenographers being quickly placed, those on the waiting list being mainly beginners. The replacing of male clerks who have enlisted by women was steadily continued in most of the banks of the city during the past month, some of the managers stating that some 20 per cent of their staff had been replaced in this way; the understanding being, however, that those men who had enlisted would be taken back on their return from the front or from overseas, although it is expected that some of the more experienced women will be retained.

At New Westminster labour generally was well employed, although there was no noticeable increase in the volume of local employment. The city carried on some street work and a small amount of building and repairing was being done.

Threshing which was well under way in the rural districts afforded some employment. Fishing was very poor throughout the season. Sawmills and shingle mills were running to capacity. Work in the lumber camps slackened off considerably owing to an extra output of logs earlier in the season. Box factories were busy and sash and door factories were fairly active.

At Nanaimo labour conditions showed steady improvement, with an increasing call for men at most of the mines. The different trades, especially the building trades, showed an improvement over the conditions of last month. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business as very quiet, owing largely to the number of foreigners and Asiatics employed by the large companies. Fishing was quiet. Sawmills and logging camps were working steadily. Coal mines in the city and district were nearly all working full time and some of them needed more men. The Western Fuel Company and its employees have renewed their expiring agreement at the same rates, with a bonus of 5 per cent during the continuance of the war and free transportation to the Reserve mine, for which they had previously paid \$2.50 per month. The Pacific Coast collieries were also negotiating with their men in regard to increased rates of wages.

At Victoria labour was fairly well employed in most trades, the building trades excepted, and everything considered conditions were better than they were a year ago. Employment in all branches of the iron trades has been brisk and the indications were that these conditions would continue for the next month or two at least. The building of three wooden sailing ships, commenced two months ago, was progressing satisfactorily, the keel of the third vessel being laid during the month. About 100 men were employed in the yards. Steamboat traffic during the past two months has been heavy, a large number of tourists journeying to Northern points. During the month the various employees in the operating and mechanical depart-

ments of the British Columbia Electric Railway received an increase in wages from 2 to 3 cents per hour, the rate of wages prevailing during 1913 being restored. There has been a heavy falling off in the British Columbia salmon pack this year. The total pack of sockeye salmon is given as 200,000 cases, as against an average of 660,000 in the past three years. Reports received from the various whaling stations in British Columbia indicate that results this year will equal, if not surpass, the record catch of 1914. Up to the middle of September 360 whales had been taken at three stations. Large quantities of oil

and fertilizer were being shipped to foreign ports.

Labour conditions in Prince Rupert and district were little changed. Mining was still very active. New strikes of ore were being made and investigated, resulting in an increased amount of development work, which was causing a shortage of mining labour. Reports from the Surf Inlet mines were to the effect that prospects were improving every day. Permanent quarters for workmen were about completed and the supply of labour was adequate. Rich silver ore was being shipped from the Hudson Bay Mountain, near Hazelton. Fishing conditions were reported very satisfactory.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

DURING the month of September there were six applications received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the following cases: (1) dispute between the Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company and their engine, train and yard hands; (2) dispute between the Edmonton Radial Railway and their street railway men; (3) dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and their motormen and conductors; (4) dispute between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and their conductors and motormen; (5) dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their maintenance-of-way employees; (6) dispute between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and their conductors, motormen and other employees.

The report was also received during the month of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had effected a settlement of certain matters at issue between the Algoma Central and Hud-

son Bay Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen.

Applications Received.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on August 31 on behalf of the railway engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen in the employ of the Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal & Railway Company and the New Brunswick Coal & Railway Company, to the number of 20, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The application grew out of a demand on the employees' part for the same rules and rates of pay as were in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway System. Action on this application was, however, withheld by the Minister to permit of further negotiations between the parties interested.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on September 2 from the street railway men employed on the Edmonton Radial Railway by the Cor-

poration of the City of Edmonton, being members of Local No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application stated that approximately 250 employees were affected by this dispute and gave as the cause thereof the employees' unsuccessful attempts to open negotiations with the city for a renewal of the agreement which had been in existence for the past five years. In the course of correspondence exchanged between officials of the city and the Department of Labour the former signified a willingness to negotiate with the men regarding an agreement. The Department also instructed Mr. F. E. Harrison, its resident officer at Calgary, to proceed to Edmonton and use the good offices of the Department of Labour in an endeavour to effect a settlement of the matters at issue. Word was later received from Mr. Harrison to the effect that the negotiations between the parties concerned had resulted in an adjustment of most of the disputed points. In the meantime the Board application was held in abeyance.

An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on September 4 from the motormen and conductors in the employ of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, Limited, being members of the *Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramway de Québec*, to the number of 260 directly and 305 indirectly. It was stated in the application that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for increased wages and improved working conditions.

On August 30 the employees concerned had gone out on strike but returned to work on the evening of the same day as a result of the parties agreeing to refer their differences to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

A Board was established by the Minister on September 8. Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., of Montreal, and Hector

Laferté, of Quebec, were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively, and on September 12 the Board was completed by the appointment as chairman of the Honourable Mr. Justice C. E. Dorion, of Quebec, this appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

On September 5 an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received from the motormen and conductors employed by the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, members of Division No. 614 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 36. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' demand for an agreement with the company which would provide for increased wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and recognition of the union.

The services of Mr. F. E. Harrison, the officer of the Department of Labour resident at Calgary, were utilized in an endeavour to have the parties come to some satisfactory arrangement. These efforts, however, proved unavailing, and on September 14 the Minister established a Board. The Board was later constituted as follows: Mr. J. H. Wellington, of Moose Jaw, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; and Messrs. Jas. Thompson and Jas. Somerville, of Moose Jaw, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively.

On September 19 an application for a Board was received from the maintenance-of-way men in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. The application gave as the cause of the dispute the employees' demand for the adoption by the company of a schedule of agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions,

copy of which was appended to the application. The number of employees affected was given as 6,000 directly and 17,000 indirectly. This application was under consideration by the Minister at the end of the month.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received on September 27 on behalf of the conductors, motormen and other employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 150. Attached to the application was a proposed memorandum of agreement which had been submitted

to the company by the employees but not accepted by the company.

Reference was made in the September¹ issue of the *Labour Gazette* to an application from the federated shop trades of the Canadian Government Railways for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute growing out of a proposed revision of the conditions governing the employment of these trades on the Canadian Government Railways System. The establishment of a Board was withheld at the employees' request to permit a continuance of negotiations between the employing interests and the workmen concerned.

¹See *Labour Gazette* for September, 1916, p. 1545.

REPORT OF BOARD IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY AND ITS CONDUCTORS, BAGGAGEMEN, BRAKEMEN AND YARDMEN

THE report was received in the Department of Labour on September 14 of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established on August 23 to deal with a dispute between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The report was signed by all three members of the Board and went to show that by conferences and counter propositions exchanged between the parties concerned, aided by the assistance and encouragement of the Board members, the matters involved in the above mentioned dispute were compromised and an agreement signed between the parties, covering rates of pay and rules to govern the employment of the conductors, baggagement, brakemen the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen September 1, 1916, and to continue in force until terminated by 30 days' notice in writing.

The application from the employees' representatives in the above matter for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was received in the Department of Labour on August 15 and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of agreement, providing for certain increases in pay and improved working conditions. The number of employees affected by the application was given as 45 directly and 150 indirectly.

The Board was constituted as follows: Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company; Mr. D. Campbell, of Winnipeg, appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, of Hamilton, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the foregoing members of the Board.

Before the Board entered upon its duties the conductors and brakemen ceased work on August 29 for some days on account of a disagreement with company officials regarding promised increases to the latter.

Report of Board

The text of the Board report in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway (employer) and certain of its employees, being conductors, baggage-men, brakemen and yardmen (employees).

The Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—

We, the members of the Board of Conciliation appointed by you to investigate and if possible conciliate the parties in this dispute, met at Court Room No. 1 in the City Hall in Toronto on Thursday, the seventh day of September instant, and continued in session on the eighth, ninth and tenth days of this month. We were attended throughout by G. A. Montgomery, general manager of the A. C. and H. B. Railway; I. L. Godfrey, controller, and T. F. Rahilly, trainmaster, acting for the employer, and Thomas Booth, a conductor; J. A. Dent, chairman Trainmen's Union, and James Murdock, V.P., of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, acting for the employees.

A full statement of the views of each side on the various rules proposed by the employees, and of the special conditions of this railway, financial and otherwise, and of the increase in wages demanded, was heard by us.

By conferences and counter-propositions on each disagreement as it arose and aided by such assistance and encouragement as the members of the Board were able to give, the differences were compromised and an agreement covering the whole subject was made and

signed in our presence and is returned herewith as part of this our report.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

(Sgd.) COLIN G. SNIDER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. MCGUIGAN,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,
For the Employees.

Toronto, September 11, 1916.

Rates of Pay and Rules Governing the Employment of Conductors, Baggage-men, Brakemen and Yardmen on the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, Effective September 1, 1916.

ARTICLE "A."

The rates of pay in passenger train service shall be:

Conductors	2.60 cents per mile.
Baggagemen	1.50 cents per mile.
Brakemen	1.50 cents per mile.

With a minimum of \$3.12 between the Soo and Franz, or vice versa.

Overtime on a speed basis of 20 miles per hour. The first 30 minutes not to be counted.

ARTICLE "B."

The rates of pay in all freight and mixed train service (except otherwise specified) shall be:

Conductors	3.85 cents per mile.
Brakemen, senior . .	2.60 cents per mile.
Brakemen, junior . .	2.30 cents per mile.

ARTICLE "C."

The rates of pay for trainmen employed on the Michipicoten Branch shall be:

Conductors37 cents per hour.
 Brakemen, senior31 cents per hour.
 Brakemen, junior23 cents per hour.

(Ten hours or less to constitute a day's work.)

ARTICLE "D."

The rates of pay for yardmen shall be:

Conductors37 cents per hour.
 Brakemen, senior31 cents per hour.
 Brakemen, junior23 cents per hour.

(Ten hours or less to constitute a day's work.)

RULE 1.

In all freight and mixed train service, including pusher or helper service, 100 miles or less or 10 hours or less shall constitute a day's work.

On runs of 100 miles or less, overtime shall be paid for that time used in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of 10 miles per hour. The working time of trainmen shall begin at the time they are required to report for duty, and do so report, and shall continue until they are relieved from duty at the end of run. Overtime shall be computed for each employee on the basis of actual overtime worked, or held for duty, and be paid for at the rate of 10 miles per hour.

RULE 2.

Trainmen required to perform yardmen's work in any one yard where yardmen are regularly employed, in excess of two hours in any one day, will be paid at yardmen's rates per hour for the actual time occupied, and such time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on trip.

RULE 3.

In work, construction, snowplow or wrecking train service, trainmen shall be paid freight rates, 100 miles or less, 10 hours or less, shall constitute a day's work. Overtime computed on the basis

of actual overtime worked, or held for duty *pro rata*.

Trainmen while assigned to work train service will be paid a minimum of 100 miles for each working day exclusive of overtime previously earned.

When work trains run 40 miles or more to or from loading or unloading point they will be paid time or mileage, whichever amounts to the most in addition to actual time loading or unloading.

Trainmen on wrecking trains will be paid mileage to and from place of wreck, and work train rates per hour while working at wreck with a minimum of 100 miles for the combined service.

RULE 4.

Mileage or overtime will be paid for when trainmen are run one mile or more off the main track.

A minimum of one mile will be paid for plowing or flanging side tracks and three miles for a wye.

RULE 5.

Trainmen will be paid for work or wreck train service en route when time occupied exceeds one hour, and time so paid for will not be included in computing overtime.

RULE 6.

Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger will be paid the same mileage as the corresponding men on train on which they travel and at the same rate.

Trainmen running with light engine or with engine and caboose will be paid full freight rates.

RULE 7.

Trainmen acting as pilots will be paid the same rate as conductor of train which he pilots.

When a pilot, as defined in the Operating Rules, is required, a competent man will be supplied in addition to the regular crew. A man unfamiliar with the physical characteristics of the road will not be required to go.

RULE 8.

Through freight rates per hour will be paid for time occupied in switching at terminals and turn-around points, not less than three of the train crew being used, except that in all freight and mixed train runs of less than 100 miles when the combined actual mileage, including overtime made and the time in terminal switching at 10 miles per hour exceeds the total time on duty, trainmen will only be paid for such excess time occupied in terminal switching at one-tenth of the daily rate per hour.

Example:—Crew comes on duty at 6.00 a.m., runs say 28 miles to turn around point, switches four hours, and returns to original point, and is relieved from duty at 4.00 p.m., has earned

Mileage 56 miles
Switching 40 miles

and will be paid for 100 miles. If on same run the time occupied in switching was six hours the crew has earned

Mileage 56 miles
Switching 60 miles

or 116 miles as a total.

RULE 9.

When trainmen come on duty and are not required they will be paid through freight rates with a minimum of 30 miles and will stand first out. Trainmen held for duty and not used, and their vans have been sent out, will be paid 100 miles for each 24 hours while they are waiting for the return of van.

RULE 10.

Freight crews will be run first in first out of the terminal on their respective sub-divisions.

When a deadhead crew is required the first crew out will be called to deadhead and will hold its turn out at the distant terminal.

Points on current time-table where one or more trains end are terminal points for such trains.

RULE 11.

When unassigned crews are available and are run around at terminals they will be paid 50 miles for each run around and hold their turn out.

RULE 12.

Trainmen held for train service after arrival of train at final terminal or end of run will be paid for time so held, provided minimum daily mileage or time has been exceeded.

RULE 13.

Time or mileage made in doubling or assisting other trains will be paid for at freight rates.

RULE 14.

Trainmen while shovelling coal for tenders en route will be paid 30 cents per hour, and this time will not be deducted in computing overtime.

Trainmen will not be required to do this work when sectionmen are available.

RULE 15.

Trainmen held off on company's business or on company's orders will be paid schedule rates for mileage or time lost and reasonable expenses when away from home.

Trainmen relieving yardmen will be paid at yardmen's rates.

RULE 16.

Trainmen will not be compelled to ride on snowplows or flangers, but will be supplied with a van or other suitable car properly equipped.

RULE 17.

Trainmen assigned to work train service will not be considered absent from the time work is through on Saturday night until the starting hour Monday, unless notified before being laid up on Saturday that they will be required.

Trainmen will be allowed to go home on Sunday if train service permits and their absence will not interfere with the work train service.

RULE 18.

The company will arrange its way freight service to avoid the handling of shed freight at night. Trains leaving terminals between 4 a.m. and noon will not be considered night trains.

Way freight trains will not be given greater tonnage than can be started from any point on ruling grades.

RULE 19.

Trainmen will be advised the reason and without unreasonable delay if mileage or time claimed is not allowed.

RULE 20.

Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be considered absent from duty after arrival at final terminal at end of day's run, but if called for service will be given their turn out with unassigned crews.

Trainmen employed on regular runs will be allowed to go home for Sunday provided the regular train service permits.

RULE 21.

Except in case of wrecks, washouts, snow blockades preventing crews being returned to their home terminals, unassigned crews laid up at other than their home terminal longer than 18 hours (exclusive of Sunday) without being called for duty will be paid 10 miles per hour for the first 10 hours in each subsequent 24 hours thereafter, time to be computed from the time crews go off duty until one hour before the departure of the train on which they resume duty. When men book rest of their own accord the time so booked will not be included.

RULE 22.

No trainman shall be disciplined or dismissed without having a fair and impartial trial.

The accused may have his committee or fellow employee attend the hearing with him, and such hearing shall be held within three days, when the evidence against him will be stated.

If the decision in his case is not satisfactory an appeal may be made to a higher official within 10 days. The accused shall not be considered guilty until it has been so proven.

RULE 23.

When a trainman has been discharged or resigns he shall, as soon as possible, be paid and given a certificate stating his term of service and capacity in which employed.

RULE 24.

All passenger and mixed trains will have at least one train baggageman and one brakeman.

One brakeman or baggageman on each train must have at least six months' experience, and the same or another man must be acquainted with the road.

A conductor will not be required to take out an incompetent brakeman.

RULE 25.

Trainmen who have been on duty 12 hours or more will not be called again if they have booked rest on arrival, the men to be judges of their own conditions, and not less than eight hours' rest to be booked at any terminal.

RULE 26.

The number of crews regularly maintained in service shall be so arranged as to permit senior men to make reasonable mileage per month. Less than 2,600 miles per month will not be considered reasonable mileage. This will not apply to spare men.

RULE 27.

The superintendent will prepare seniority list and have same posted the first day of January and July in each year. Said list will be posted in a conspicuous place at all terminal registering points and employees whose standing is not correctly shown must protest in writing within 90 days or no action will thereafter be taken.

RULE 28.

Permanent vacancies or new runs created will be bulletined as far in advance as possible and will be given to the senior qualified man applying therefor. In the event of a reduction in staff the junior man will be reduced.

RULE 29.

Senior freight brakeman will be required to pass an examination for conductor in turn. Brakemen refusing promotion to conductor, or failing to qualify for the same within 30 days of the date set for their examination will thereafter rank junior as conductor to the men promoted in their stead.

RULE 30.

Trainmen will not be compelled to clean cars, light or extinguish lights, couple or uncouple hose bags on passenger trains or freight trains where car repairers or car cleaners are employed.

RULE 31.

Trainmen will call the attention of their immediately superior officer to any violation of the Articles in this Schedule, and if necessary refer the matter to the higher officials.

RULE 32.

Trainmen will not be compelled to handle cars the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, further than to take a car of perishable freight or live stock that may become disabled en route to the first terminal. Under no circumstances will trainmen be compelled to handle cars behind van other than official cars or flangers.

RULE 33.

All way freight trains on main line handling more than one car of way freight shall have three brakemen in addition to the conductor. All other trains shall have at least one conductor and two brakemen.

RULE 34.

The company will at all times hire experienced men when available, but when experienced men are not available and it becomes necessary to hire inexperienced men, such men shall hold no rights for the first six months' service, after which they shall rank as brakemen from the date they enter the service.

RULE 35.

If a spare yardman is called for work when an older man is available who could have been called, the older man shall put in a time slip and will be paid for five hours and shall stand first out.

RULE 36.

Trainmen will not be punished in any way for serving on committees.

Trainmen will be given leave of absence when the service will permit and satisfactory reasons are given for such request, but the leave of absence will not exceed 30 days except in case of sickness of the employee or his family.

RULE 37.

All bulletins, circulars or other special instructions will be re-issued on the first days of January and July in each year. Bulletins not so re-issued will be regarded as annulled.

RULE 38.

Conductors having charge of trains and responsible therefor shall not be required to take out two inexperienced brakemen or a brakeman whom they prove to be incompetent.

No yard crews shall be required to work short-handed when men are available longer than two hours, and if no spare men are available they will not be required to work longer than one day or ten hours.

RULE 39.

Trainmen assigned to work train service and held away from home shall be allowed 10 hours for each calendar day

so held, Sundays excepted, except that when crews are held away from home more than one consecutive Sunday, they shall be allowed 10 hours' pay for each additional Sunday so held away from home.

RULE 40.

Yardmen will not be required to remain on duty over six hours without a meal, but if held longer they will first be allowed 30 minutes and will be paid for one hour. Opportunity will be afforded yardmen to eat their meals between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between 11.30 p.m. and 1 a.m.

Train crews shall be allowed a reasonable time for meals, which under any circumstances should not exceed 30 minutes.

RULE 41.

Yardmen will not be required to work with an engine not properly equipped with grab irons and other safety appliances.

Road engines in yard service shall have their pilots removed and foot boards substituted, and foot boards will also be placed on the back of tender of such road engines within 24 hours after the time such engines are placed in yard service.

Yard crews shall not regularly be held longer than 12 hours on duty.

RULE 42.

When changes of division or runs are made requiring trainmen to change their place of residence, they shall be furnished free transportation for their household goods and the members of their family.

RULE 43.

The principle involved in certain Articles referring to trainmen in this Schedule shall be considered as applicable to yardmen even although yardmen are not specifically mentioned.

RULE 44.

This schedule of rates and rules for trainmen and yardmen will continue in effect until terminated by 30 days' notice in writing.

The foregoing rules and schedule of wages are agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

For the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company:

(Sgd.) G. A. MONTGOMERY,
Acting Gen. Mgr.

(Sgd.) THOS. BOOTH,
Chairman for Conductors.

(Sgd.) J. A. DENT,
Chairman for B. of R. T.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE UNREST IN THE MINING INDUSTRY IN THE COBALT DISTRICT

THE Minister of Labour received on September 25 the report of a Royal Commission which had been appointed by Order in Council on August 28 to inquire into existing unrest in the mining industry in the Cobalt district and to make investigation "concerning relations between employers and employees in the said industry, with a view to making such recommendations as in their opinion may serve to promote ami-

cable relations between employers and employees and may be calculated to remove or lessen the friction now existing." The report of the Commission was signed by His Honour Emerson Coatsworth, chairman, Junior Judge of the County of York, and Mr. E. T. Cor-kill, of Copper Cliff, Ont., who had been appointed on behalf of the employing interests. The majority report was accompanied by a minority report from

Mr. Joseph Gibbons, of Toronto, Ont., who had been appointed on behalf of the employees.

The labour unrest in the Cobalt mining district has apparently existed since the early part of the present year and in the month of June an application was received by the Minister of Labour from the officers of Cobalt Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a demand on the mine workers' part for increased wage rates and the improvement of their conditions of employment. The application purported to be made on behalf of approximately 2,200 mine workers in the employ of 42 different mining companies. Reference to this application was made in the July¹ and September² issues of the *Labour Gazette*. Under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act it was impossible for the Minister to establish a single Board to deal with matters affecting 42 different companies without the consent of the employing as well as of the employed interests concerned. The employers' consent to this course was not given and under these circumstances the Board application was not proceeded with, the Royal Commission of Inquiry being, however, instead instituted under the provisions of the Inquiries Act. The terms of the Order in Council relative to the appointment of this Royal Commission will be found in the September³ issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

Causes of Unrest

The Royal Commission held in all 15 sittings in the town of Cobalt and one sitting in the town of Haileybury from August 31 onwards. Seventy-nine witnesses were produced and examined on behalf of the employees and eight witnesses on behalf of the mine owners and

that the men's grievances were limited to two, namely: a demand for increased wages and a demand that the employers should recognize and confer with a committee appointed by the men. The claim for increased wages was urged very strongly by the employees' witnesses and just as strongly resisted by the mine managers. An increase of 25 cents per day had been granted by the mining companies on May 1, 1916, to all of their underground workers and also to some of the surface workers, representing in all probably three-fourths of the total employees, numbering in the neighbourhood of 2,800 men. A bonus was also given at this time of another 25 cents per day to all employees when the price of silver should be 70 cents or upwards per ounce. The commissioners in their report have concluded that they are not prepared at the present time to recommend an increase in wage rates but expressed the view that the bonus should be based on silver at 65 cents an ounce instead of 70 cents "as this will more fully meet what the mine managers intended in the way of advantage to the employees."

On the question of recognition of the workmen's committee, the Royal Commission found that the employing interests had disregarded a request which had been made to them for a meeting in the month of May last as they had considered that such a meeting would constitute a recognition of the Western Federation of Miners which they desired to avoid. - The commissioners expressed the opinion "that in view of the fact that the committee in question consists entirely of local men, miners and mine workers, it would have been in the interests of all parties concerned to have conferred with the men as to the possibility of making any change in the rate of wages."

Mr. Gibbons' Minority Report

Mr. Joseph Gibbons, in his minority report, expresses the view that both the surface and underground employees should have received an increase of 50

¹See *Labour Gazette* for July, 1916, pp. 1360-1361.

²See *Labour Gazette* for Sept., 1916, pp. 1558-1559.

³See *Labour Gazette* for Sept., 1916, pp. 1558-1559. managers. The commissioners found

cents per day on account of the large increase which has taken place in the cost of living. With respect to the bonus, Mr. Gibbons pointed out that the men only received this bonus for one month when the price of silver fell below 70 cents. Judge Coatsworth and Mr. Corkill had recommended in their majority report that the bonus should be paid when silver is at 65 cents or over. Mr. Gibbons contends, however, in his report that the wage of the employee necessary for his maintenance should not be dependent upon the fluctuating price of any product, especially when that product has no bearing on the cost of living.

Text of Majority Report

The text of the report of Judge Coatsworth and Mr. E. T. Corkill in this matter is as follows:

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Report of Royal Commission consisting of Emerson Coatsworth, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, in the Province of Ontario; Edward Thomas Corkill, of Copper Cliff, in the said province, Esquire, Safety Officer of the Canadian Copper Company, and Joseph Gibbons, Esquire, of the said City of Toronto, Business Agent for the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, appointed to investigate the unrest in the mining industry at Cobalt, in the Province of Ontario, and the nature and causes thereof, the appointment of the said commissioners being dated the twenty-eighth day of August, A.D. 1916.

Meetings.

Your commissioners immediately upon their appointment arranged to meet in the Town Hall at Cobalt, Ontario, at 2 o'clock p.m. on the thirty-first day of August, 1916, and held 15 sittings

in the Town of Cobalt, and one sitting in the Town of Haileybury. Generally speaking, the meetings were held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., but on one occasion, in order to accommodate some of the witnesses, an evening sitting was held. At the first meeting held as above stated on the thirty-first day of August, Messrs. Davidson, Joyce and Gorman appeared as representatives for the employees of the mines. No person appearing on behalf of the employers, to represent them, your commissioners ordered that a notice be sent to each of the mine managers, between 35 and 40 in number, notifying them of the dates and hours of meetings, and inviting them to attend and hear the case presented on behalf of the men and to give such evidence as they thought fit in reply, and a further notice to all persons concerned was inserted by advertisement in the "Cobalt Daily Nugget" on the second, fifth, sixth and seventh days of September, notifying any person interested to attend the meetings and give evidence, or take such other part as they might see fit. No person, however, appeared for or on behalf of the employers or Mine Owners' Association until the seventh September, when Mr. Bateman, the general manager of the La Rose Mine, appeared and gave his evidence, and on the following day, by appointment, a number of the mine managers came forward and testified for your commissioners, giving their statements as to the right of the employees to have their demands recognized.

Grievances and Evidence.

There were in all 79 witnesses produced and examined on behalf of the employees and eight witnesses produced and examined on behalf of the mine owners and managers in reply.

With regard to the grievances of the men, they were limited to two; one, a demand for increased wages; two, a demand that the employers recognize and confer with a committee appointed by the men.

Your commissioners are very pleased to be able to report that so far as all other conditions of working in the mine are concerned the miners were united in expressing their satisfaction, and except for the two matters above specified, no complaints whatever were made, though one or two matters of small importance were brought forward by individuals, not affecting the miners generally.

As to the two matters brought forward on behalf of the miners, it is desirable to deal with them separately, giving the report of the investigation together with the evidence taken before the commissioners, and their opinion thereon.

Claim for Increased Wages.

The matter of increased wages was urged very strongly by all the witnesses brought before your commissioners on behalf of the employees, and just as strongly resisted by the mine managers. The agitation for increased wages began in the early part of the present year, 1916, and was based, as the employees claim, on the increased cost of living. The agitation began probably in March or April, 1916. The Local Union, called the Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, took the matter up and held several meetings. On the first day of May, 1916, the managers anticipated any action by granting an increase of 25 cents a day to all underground workers, and also some of the surface workers, representing in all probably three-quarters of the total employees, who would number in the neighbourhood of 2,800 men, and also giving a bonus of another 25 cents a day to all the employees when the price of silver should be 70 cents or upwards per ounce. The complaint of the men with regard to this was that the direct increase of 25 cents a day should be extended to the whole of the employees, because the lower paid men were the most needy, and it was they who did not receive the increase, and

also so far as the bonus was concerned, that the price of silver, on which it was based, was so high, that they have only since received the bonus for one or two months, and consequently, it has proved of trifling advantage to them. Very much evidence was brought forward by and on behalf of the men to prove the increased cost of living, particularly within the last two or three years, some complaining that the increase was as high as 30 per cent or 40 per cent and others running from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The employers in their answer to this part of the claim of the employees admitted the increase in the cost of living, but claimed that from figures gathered by them from the reports of the Labour Department the increased cost of living for the last two or three years was only about 10 per cent, and this was adequately met by the increase made in wages and the bonus above mentioned. It will, therefore, be seen that the fact of the increased cost of living was not in dispute between the employers and the employees, but only the percentage of increase, and your commissioners are bound to say that the evidence adduced on both sides was very strong on behalf of the employees to show the increase up to 30 per cent, and of the employers keeping it down to about 10 per cent, and it is somewhat difficult in view of the conflicting evidence, to determine exactly what the percentage of the increased cost of living may be. The mine managers also claimed that the conditions under which they are operating and the prospects for the future are such as did not justify them in granting any further increase in wages.

Your commissioners, upon reviewing the whole of the evidence and the statements made to them, and weighing the same carefully, and having in mind all the conditions bearing upon the claim for increased wages, have concluded that they are not prepared at the present time to recommend an increase in the rate of wages, but they confirm what the mine managers have already done,

including the bonus to the employees, but in their opinion the bonus should be based on silver at 65 cents an ounce instead of silver at 70 cents an ounce, as this will more fully meet what the mine managers intended in the way of advantage to the employees.

Recognition of Committee.

The other grievance laid before your commissioners was that the mine managers refused to pay any attention to or hold a conference with the committee appointed for the purpose of interviewing them in regard to the matter of wages. The recent history of this matter is as follows: In the month of April the Local Union of Miners, which then consisted of between 400 and 500 miners and has gone up since the agitation to about 1,500 members, held several meetings to consider the question of the rate of wages and to take some steps to have them increased, and after holding two or three meetings on or about the fourteenth May, they called an open meeting in the Grand Theatre for all mine employees for the purpose of discussing the matter, and at this meeting there were present between 700 and 800 miners and other employees of the mines, and the matter of the demand for increased wages was fully and freely discussed, and a committee appointed to meet with and interview the mine managers, or the Mine Managers' Association, with a view to bringing about some satisfactory arrangement with regard to wages, and at this meeting the following were appointed as the committee: Joseph Gorman, Secretary of Local Union, chairman; Wesley Morrison, carpenter; Patrick Redmond, Assistant Secretary Local Union; J. M. Gillis, pipe-fitter; Lyman McFadden, blacksmith's helper, and James Wilson, mill-worker. A few days after the appointment of this committee, the following notification was sent to Mr. Robert Livermore, the President of the Mine Managers' Association, and also to each of the mine managers:

Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146,
of the
Western Federation of Mines.

Cobalt, May 22, 1916.

Mr. Robert Livermore,
Manager, Kerr Lake Mining Company,
Cobalt.

Dear Sir,—

On behalf of the members of Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, W.F.M., we are writing you to request a conference at the earliest convenience between the Mine Managers' Association and a committee of the Miners' Union, to discuss and if possible to arrange an increase of wages for underground and surface men in this camp. We are writing you as President and Mr. Thompson as Secretary of the Mine Managers' Association. Hoping for an early reply, we are,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) JOSEPH GORMAN,
Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146, W.F.M.

Generally speaking, there was no answer made by any of the 35 or 40 mine managers, but two replies were received stating that the managers declined to have anything whatever to do with the Union. The matter remained in this position until your commissioners were appointed. When the employers came before your commissioners and were asked why they objected to a conference with the above committee, they stated their reason to be that they regarded this committee as a committee of the Western Federation of Miners, and that they objected to having anything to do with that Federation. They stated distinctly and positively that they had no objection whatever to meeting with their own men, and that in their judgment it was a perfectly proper thing for the miners and mine workers to organize, and their sole objection to meeting was as above stated, that they considered such a meeting would be a recognition

of the Western Federation of Miners, and this they desired to avoid. It should be pointed out that there was at this juncture evidently some misunderstanding because the committee above mentioned consisted of local miners and mine workers, and was apparently just such a committee as the mine managers were prepared to meet, and there was evidently misunderstanding of the nature and scope of this committee.

Your commissioners are, therefore, of the opinion that in view of the fact that the committee in question consists entirely of local men, miners and mine-workers, it would have been in the interest of all parties concerned to have conferred with the men as to the possibility of making any change in the rate of wages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. COATSWORTH,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) E. T. CORKILL.

Toronto, September 12, 1916.

Text of Minority Report

The text of the minority report of Mr. Joseph Gibbons in this matter is as follows:

To the Hon. Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

I herewith submit to you my report as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the grievances of the mines in Cobalt district. I differ materially with my colleagues as you will perceive, and submit a minority report.

I am in accord with the report made

by the majority of the commissioners, His Honour Judge Coatsworth and E. T. C. Corkhill, Esq., as far as page 3, and ending with the words: "their opinion thereon." I am not in accord with their findings as expressed under the caption, claims for increased wages. I submit in place thereof the following:

The employees, both underground and surface, should have received an increase of 50 cents per day, owing to the large increase that has taken place in the cost of living since their present rate of wages established, and the fact that the large increase in the price of silver would have enabled the mine owners to have paid the increase and still have a larger profit than at former prices.

The employees claim that the cost of living has increased 30 to 40 per cent since their present standard of wages was fixed, and in support of their claim presented a cost of living for family of five, and also brought forward a number of the leading merchants of Cobalt, who submitted invoices in some cases as far back as 1908 (the time that the present rate of wages was established). A few comparisons might be interesting to the public: Beef, 1914, \$11 per hundred, now \$17 per hundred; pork, 1914, \$12 per hundred, now \$18. Canned and cured meats increased in proportion. Cheese, 1914, 14½ cents per pound, now 21 cents; butter, 28 cents, now 38 cents; lard, 13 cents, now 18 cents; sugar, 1914, \$4.50 per hundred, now \$7.85; flour, 1913, \$2.82, now \$4.20; beans, \$1.95 per bushel, now \$5.00; potatoes, \$1.00; now \$2.25. Invoices were also submitted showing that furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, etc., had increased 25 per cent; boots and shoes, 25 per cent, and woollens 40 per cent.

The mine managers admitted an increase, but contended the increase was only 10 per cent, citing figures from the *Labour Gazette* as their authority, and claimed that the 25 cents per day granted covered this increase.

I desire to point out here that the 25 cents per day increase was not given to the surface men, who are the low paid men, and consequently the most in need of the increase, as it takes as much to maintain the family of the man who works overground as it does to maintain the family of the man who works underground, and overground men are just as necessary for the carrying on of the work as the underground men.

The fact that the mine owners paid a

bonus of 25 cents per day to all men in addition to the 25 cents per day, making an increase of 50 cents for underground employees, demonstrates the fact that the 50 cents per day increase was a just request. The bonus was paid when silver was 70 cents per ounce or over. The men only received the bonus for one month when silver went below the 70 cent mark. The majority report recommends that the bonus be paid when silver is 65 cents or over. I contend that the wages of the employee necessary for his maintenance should not be dependent upon the fluctuating price of any product, especially when that product has no bearing on the cost of living.

(Sgd.) JOSEPH GIBBONS.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916

THERE were ten strikes in existence during September in which were involved approximately 124 employers and 857 employees. Three of these strikes commenced during the month, while seven began prior to September 1. In the three disputes commencing during September 102 firms and 352 employees were concerned, while 22 firms and 505 employees were involved in the seven old disputes. The ten disputes were accountable for time losses estimated at 5,517 working-days, 1,952 of which were occasioned by the three new disputes of the month, while the seven old strikes were responsible for an approximate loss of 3,555 working-days. Two disputes beginning before September 1 and two disputes beginning during September were terminated during the month. The settlement of these four dis-

putes was effected through negotiation between the parties concerned and in three cases resulted in favour of the employees, while in the other a compromise arrangement was affected. Six disputes remained unsettled at the end of September.

New disputes in September, 1916.—The table following indicates the trades affected by the three new disputes of the month:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Building	1	1	25
Metal	1	1	27
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	1	100	300
Total.....	3	102	352

Disputes beginning before September

Two of the disputes commencing in August were settled during September. As stated previously, the termination in both cases was brought about by negotiations, the employees benefitting by the result. These disputes are:

Linemen, Vancouver, B.C. — On August 24, 1916, fifty-five linemen and groundmen, members of Local No. 213, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, in the employ of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, went on strike owing to the refusal of the company to recognize the union officials for the purpose of discussing and arranging a new schedule of wages and working conditions. Recognition of the Electrical Workers' Union was brought about through the threatened action of the Street Railwaymen's Union. The dispute was settled on September 19 following conferences between representatives of the company and the Electrical Workers' Union resulting in the company granting the employees a new agreement and wage scale providing for increased wages.

Cigarmakers, London, Ont. — On August 29, about 350 cigarmakers in the employ of five cigar manufacturing concerns, namely, John McNee & Sons, McLeod, Nolan & Company, Geo. E. Coleman, J. J. Dyer and Vallens & Company, Limited, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increased scale of wages. The four first mentioned firms

above granted in part the demands of their employees, but Vallens & Company ceased negotiations with their employees with the intention of operating an "open-shop" establishment. The cigarmakers employed by the firms with which a settlement had been made had all resumed work on September 6.

Disputes beginning during September

Machinists, Hubalta, Alta.—Twenty-seven employees of the Buckeye Machine Company, Limited, at Hubalta, Alta., ceased work on September 1 owing to the employment of unskilled workers on certain machine work. The employees returned to work on September 9, following a compromise arrangement.

Journeyman barbers, Montreal, Que.—On September 11, about 300 journeymen barbers employed in 100 barber shops at Montreal, Que., went on strike demanding a new agreement with the master barbers. The strike terminated on September 16, the master barbers acceding to the demands of their employees, which will result in earlier closing of shops on week days and Saturdays.

Structural iron workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On September 5, 25 structural iron workers in the employ of the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., went on strike to enforce their demand for a nine-hour day. The strike was unsettled at the end of September.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				

DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER, 1916.

<i>Building Trades—</i> Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont...	Increased wages.....	14	41 June 1...	.....	Unsettled	
Carpenters	Welland Canal..	" "	1	9 August 8..	.....	Unsettled	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont...	" "	1	7 May 20...	.....	Unsettled	
Machinists and toolmakers	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a nine-hour day	....	13 June 12...	.....	Unsettled	
Linemen.....	Vancouver, B.C.	Increased wages and recognition of union	1	55 August 24.	Sept. 19...	Negotiations	In favour of employees
Moulders	Vancouver, B.C.	Demand for an eight-hour day	....	55 August 31.	.....	Unsettled	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i> Cigar makers..	London, Ont....	Increased wages.....	5	350 August 29.	Sept. 6...	Negotiations	Compromise

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING SEPTEMBER.

<i>Building Trades—</i> Structural iron-workers	Hamilton, Ont...	Demand for a nine-hour day	1	25 Sept. 5...	.....	Unsettled	
<i>Metal—</i> Machinists	Hubalta, Alta...	Employment of unskilled workers on certain machine work.	1	27 Sept. 1...	Sept. 9...	Negotiations	Compromise
<i>Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—</i> Journeymen barbers	Montreal, Que...	New agreement.....	100	300 Sept. 11...	Sept. 16...	Negotiations	In favour of employees

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DURING August there was an increase of 23 per cent in the demand for workers as compared with July, as shown by reports from 122 employment bureaus—90 commercial, 10 public and 22 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 59,647, a daily average of 2,235.15 as compared with 1,825.61 in July. The number of persons placed was 29,415 a daily average of 1,124.26 as compared with 762.84 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 49.32 per cent as compared with 41.46 in July. As to employment for women and girl workers the number of vacancies notified was 9,713, a daily average of 362.84 as compared with 382.73 in July. The number of such workers placed was 3,387, a daily average of 126.53 as compared with 133.14 for the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 52.4 per cent and for women and girls 34.87 per cent as compared with 46.3 and 37.6 per cent respectively for July.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver,—Toronto only showed a decreased in the demand for workers. Winnipeg and Vancouver showed the largest gains. Noticeably larger demands were also recorded in Saskatoon, Edmonton and Ottawa. Victoria showed a slight decrease.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association, and other agencies was 1,456, a daily average of 53.93 as compared with 49.65 in July. The number

of casual jobs secured was 3,418, a daily average of 126.59 as compared with 126.62 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED
AUGUST 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
SALVATION ARMY:										
Halifax.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
St. John.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Quebec.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	15	.....	.....	.....	15
Montreal.....	170	.....	.....	.....	170	170	.....	.....	.....	170
Ottawa.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Toronto.....	79	.....	.....	.....	79	360	.....	.....	.....	360
Hamilton.....	16	14	.....	1	31	22	20	.....	1	43
London.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Winnipeg.....	3	26	.....	.....	29	3	47	.....	.....	50
Calgary.....	40	4	.....	.....	44	52	4	.....	.....	56
Edmonton.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	53	2	.....	.....	55
Vancouver.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	96	.....	.....	.....	96
Y.W.C.A.:										
Ottawa.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	12	.....	.....	12
London.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Winnipeg.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Brandon.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Saskatoon.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	90	.....	.....	90
Calgary.....	.....	60	.....	7	67	.....	60	.....	7	67
Edmonton.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
New Westminster	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Vancouver.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	1	49	1	.....	51	2	35	1	.....	38
Montreal Municipal.....	232	1	.....	.....	233	278	1	.....	.....	279
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....	.....	130	.....	.....	130	.....	578	.....	.....	578
Toronto Women's Welcome Hostel.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Toronto Municipal.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	113	.....	.....	.....	113
Winnipeg Free.....	156	138	.....	.....	294	626	603	.....	.....	1229
Vancouver City Relief.....	72	25	.....	.....	97	61	25	.....	.....	86
Total-30 agencies	922	525	1	8	1456	1903	1506	1	8	3418
Daily Average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	126.59

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX FOR THE MONTH ENDED AUGUST 31, 1916.

BUREAUX	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.						Daily Average	
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						July.	Aug.						July.	Aug.
Halifax.	8	116	10	62	196	6.72	7.28	4	59	3	9	75	2.68	2.73
Women's Hostel.					60	2.42	2.22	0			8	8	.64	.29
Commercial (2).	8	116	10	2	136	4.30	5.06	4	59	3	1	67	2.04	2.44
St. John—Commercial (2)	250	8		6	264	16.92	10.54	45	2		3	50	2.15	2.23
Quebec—Provincial.	311	7	10		328	8.76	12.62	99		2		101	5.52	3.88
Sherbrooke	83	1		62	146	6.63	5.84	77			34	111	3.24	4.44
Provincial.	83			61	144	6.48	5.76	77			33	110	3.20	4.40
Y.W.C.A.		1		1	2	.15	.08				1	1	.04	.04
Montreal	7,037	437	14	174	7,662	269.51	288.36	2,402	74	7	74	2,557	82.82	96.02
Provincial.	811	120		931	1,861	51.00	34.48	365	13			378	17.84	14.00
Municipal.	23	6		4	33	2.64	1.22	7	1		4	12	1.28	.44
Catholic Social Service Guild.	7	160	4	9	180	1.72	6.67	4	14	2	1	21	.80	.81
Directorate Female Immigration.		101			101	3.	3.74		15			15	.54	.56
Commercial (16)	6,196	50	10	161	6,417	211.15	243.25	2,026	31	5	69	2,131	62.46	80.21
Ottawa	2,065	82			2,147	58.61	78.37	959	19			978	12.20	35.52
Women's Hostel.		39			39	.22	1.26						.22	
Y. W. C. A.		43			43	1.12	1.73		19			19	.50	.76
Commercial (6)	2,065				2,065	57.27	75.38	959				959	11.48	34.76
Toronto	2,031	617	48	14	2,710	129.49	104.35	1,353	184	44	16	1,597	67.20	61.07
Civic.	715		39		754	27.28	29.00	599		39		638	18.88	24.54
Women's Patriotic League.		158			158	5.35	6.58	1	59		4	64	1.69	2.50
Emergency Corps.		20			20	8.83	5.78		10			10	.87	.39
Women's Welcome Hostel.		136			136	5.48	5.23		7			7	.36	.27
Y. W. C. A.		113			113	6.67	4.71		10		5	15	.89	.63
Commercial (5)	1,316	190	9	14	1,529	75.88	58.05	753	98	5	7	863	44.51	32.74
Hamilton	250	107		42	399	20.98	15.35	22	8		6	36	3.09	1.39
Y.W.C.A.		50			50	2.00	1.92							
Commercial (4)	250	57		42	349	18.98	13.43	22	8		6	36	3.09	1.39
London		30		30	60	2.08	2.22		1		4	5	.20	.19
Y.W.C.A.		30		30	60	2.08	2.22		1		4	5	.20	.19
Fort William & Port Arthur														
Commercial (5)	1,757	10	4	1	1,772	112.86	66.53	74	1	2	1	78	25.36	27.78
Winnipeg	13,153	4,377	356	537	18,423	599.81	689.37	5,973	1,926	96	60	8,055	256.95	303.73
Municipal.	287	147	5	14	553	20.16	21.26	256	107	3	5	371	11.60	14.26
Girls Home of Welcome.		140			140	5.31	5.19		18			18	.81	.67
Y. W. C. A.		246			246	9.42	9.11		35			35	1.19	1.26
Commercial (12)	12,866	3,744	351	523	17,484	564.92	653.81	5,717	1,766	93	55	7,631	243.35	287.54
Brandon	1,450	145	35	92	1,722	32.94	64.54	725	18	4	12	759	17.59	28.20
Y. W. C. A.				24	24	.48	.89				6	6	.20	.22
Commercial (3)	1,450	145	35	68	1,698	32.46	63.65	725	18	4	6	753	17.39	27.98
Regina	1,219	92			1,311	48.56	48.57	766	35			801	15.06	29.67
Commercial (4)	1,219	92			1,311	48.56	48.57	766	35			801	15.06	29.67
Saskatoon	5,852	310	6		6,168	58.62	228.67	4,504	60	2	11	4,577	36.66	169.54
Provincial.	5,000	100			5,100	12.16	188.89	3,800	50			3,850	5.56	142.59
Y. W. C. A.		160			160	.96	6.15		6		11	17	.69	.65
Commercial (2)	862	50	6		908	45.50	33.63	704	4	2		710	25.41	26.30
Calgary	1,931	249	2	97	2,279	79.42	89.18	1,365	50		5	1,420	46.06	52.50
Y. W. C. A.		104		91	195	7.50	7.22		30		5	35	1.27	1.29
Commercial (4)	1,919	131			2,050	71.12	80.65	1,360	18			1,378	44.59	51.04
Salvation Army	12	14	2	6	34	.80	1.31	5	2			7	.20	.27
Edmonton	4,037	294			4,331	115.90	161.33	1,698	71			1,769	55.07	66.16
Y. W. C. A.		60			60	1.21	2.22		5			5	.17	.15
Commercial (8)	4,037	234			4,271	114.69	159.11	1,698	66			1,764	54.90	66.01
New Westminster	59	1		16	76	1.73	2.83	38	3		2	43	1.15	1.60
Municipal.	59	1		4	64	1.32	2.37	38	1		1	40	1.04	1.48
Y. W. C. A.				12	12	.41	.46		2			1	.11	.12
Vancouver	7,611	596	32	566	8,805	217.28	326.79	5,459	200	15	138	5,812	109.16	215.70
Civic.	3,244	76			3,320	16.24	122.97	3,244	76			3,320	9.44	122.97
Y. W. C. A.		137			137	2.68	5.08		22			22	.24	.81
Commercial (12)	4,367	383	32	566	5,348	198.36	198.74	2,215	102	15	138	2,470	99.48	91.92
Victoria	313	433		102	848	38.79	31.41	290	270		31	591	25.68	21.91
Municipal.	257	232			489	21.44	18.11	246	205			454	20.40	16.81
Y. W. C. A.		87			87	4.42	3.22		10			10	.46	.37
Commercial (5)	56	114		102	272	12.93	10.08	44	52		31	127	4.82	4.73
Total—19 centres	49417	7912	517	1801	59647	1825.61	2235.15	25853	2981	175	406	29415	762.84	1124.26

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT CITIES.

THE Department has been trying to arrive at some measurement of the volume of employment afforded by the larger city corporations in Canada and to ascertain to what extent civic employment is seasonal. The officials in twelve of the larger cities were communicated with by letter and they were also interviewed by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*. They were requested to give monthly the number of employees temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid to these workers in the first fortnight of the month. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* were also instructed to secure the same information with regard to the employees of contractors on civic work. Employees temporarily employed were

the only class included in the inquiry as employment for such civic employees as policemen and firemen who are on a permanent basis fluctuates but slightly. Already returns have been received from nine cities but in one case the information was not sufficiently definite to be included. It is hoped that the Department will soon be able to secure returns from all of the twelve cities.

The statements received are summarized in the following table. It appears that employment on civic works has been decreasing in volume since July as indicated both by the number of employees temporarily employed and the amount of wages paid such employees in the first fortnight of the month.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY EIGHT CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CITY.	No. of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:			Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:		
	July	August	September	July	August	September
Montreal.....	5,412	4,922	4,314	\$135,896.94	\$134,610.02	\$111,094.58
Ottawa.....	725	572	505	18,031.33	14,276.55	14,241.78
Hamilton.....	460	432	453	14,511.55	12,178.79	13,012.68
Regina.....	367	347	250	11,654.91	10,555.57	5,390.05
Moose Jaw.....	152	153	105	4,523.50	5,253.55	3,613.05
Calgary.....	877	533	816	31,000.63	34,952.27	27,537.39
Edmonton (1).....	562	517	450	17,022.75	15,139.29	16,431.83
Victoria.....	361	376	336	11,452.65	12,931.00	10,639.50
	8,916	8,252	7,305	\$244,534.26	\$240,677.44	\$206,011.26

(1) Contract work not included.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed a decrease in September as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits falling from \$4,321,601 in August to \$3,422,658 in September, a decrease of \$898,943 or 20.8 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed increases, the value of permits rising 178.51; 5.09; 18.33 and 67.98 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year building permits in September showed the very consider-

able increase of \$882,624 or 34.75 per cent, the value for September, 1915, being \$2,540,034. As compared with September of last year there were gains in all provinces except New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba. In British Columbia and Saskatchewan increases of 592.99 per cent and 802.45 per cent were indicated, while Nova Scotia showed a gain of 103.99 per cent. Of the larger cities Montreal showed a decrease both in comparison with August, 1916, and with September, 1915; Winnipeg showed an increase of 41.85 per cent as compared with August and a decrease of 20.27 per cent as compared with September

of last year. Toronto and Vancouver showed increases of 24.0 per cent and 833.51 per cent respectively over September, 1915; both these cities, however, showed decreases as compared with last month's returns.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

CITIES.	Aug., 1916.	Sept., 1916.	Sept., 1915.	Sept., 1916, compared with Aug., 1916.		Sept., 1916, compared with Sept., 1915.	
				Inc. (+)	Dec. (—)	Inc. (+)	Dec. (—)
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	
Nova Scotia.....	107,366	299,025	146,590	+ 191,659	+ 178.51	+152,435	+ 103.99
Halifax.....	93,516	284,235	135,045	+ 190,719	+ 203.94	+ 149,190	+ 110.47
Sydney.....	13,850	14,790	11,545	+ 940	+ 6.79	+ 3,245	+ 28.11
New Brunswick.....	41,120	34,150	123,672	— 6,970	— 16.95	— 89,522	— 72.39
Moncton.....	17,870	12,900	95,672	— 4,970	— 27.81	— 82,772	— 86.52
St. John.....	23,250	21,250	28,000	— 2,000	+ 8.60	— 6,750	— 24.07
Quebec.....	801,894	617,174	703,886	— 184,720	— 23.03	— 86,712	— 12.32
Maisonneuve.....	33,000	1,800	900	— 35,200	— 95.26	+ 900	+ 100.00
Montreal.....	602,340	205,456	341,211	— 396,884	— 65.89	— 135,755	— 39.78
Quebec.....	114,869	243,633	284,555	+ 128,764	+ 112.09	— 40,922	— 14.38
Sherbrooke.....	11,300	6,500	22,550	— 4,800	— 42.47	— 16,050	— 71.17
Three Rivers.....	5,500	140,235	10,150	+ 134,735	+ 2,449.72	+ 130,085	+ 1,282.61
Westmount.....	29,885	19,550	44,520	— 10,335	— 34.58	— 24,970	— 56.09
Ontario.....	2,319,442	1,528,376	1,157,213	— 791,066	— 34.16	+371,163	+ 32.07
Berlin.....	26,402	21,865	31,510	— 4,537	— 17.18	— 9,645	— 30.69
Brantford.....	103,470	56,090	5,295	— 47,380	— 45.79	+ 50,795	+ 959.30
Fort William.....	33,325	101,600	3,300	+ 68,275	+ 204.88	+ 98,300	+ 2,978.78
Guelph.....	4,865	12,400	11,350	+ 7,535	+ 154.06	+ 1,050	+ 9.02
Hamilton.....	356,695	166,990	304,730	— 189,705	— 53.16	— 137,740	— 45.21
Kingston.....	25,063	6,071	15,076	— 18,992	— 75.78	— 9,005	— 59.73
London.....	107,985	39,710	41,850	— 68,275	— 63.22	— 2,140	— 5.11
Ottawa.....	118,750	135,100	85,100	+ 16,350	+ 13.77	+ 50,000	+ 58.75
Peterborough.....	12,035	16,145	1,545	+ 4,110	+ 34.15	+ 14,600	+ 944.98
Port Arthur.....	180,755	93,035	2,220	— 87,720	— 48.53	+ 90,815	+ 4,090.76
Stratford.....	19,975	15,963	17,065	— 4,012	— 20.09	— 1,102	— 6.46
St. Catharines.....	91,499	54,110	37,008	— 37,389	— 40.86	+ 17,102	+ 46.21
St. Thomas.....	7,590	49,300	5,190	+ 41,710	+ 549.41	+ 44,110	+ 849.51
Toronto.....	1,107,318	643,372	518,589	— 463,946	— 41.89	+ 124,783	+ 24.06
Windsor.....	123,715	116,625	77,385	— 7,090	— 5.73	+ 39,240	+ 50.71
Manitoba.....	224,150	237,548	290,800	+ 13,398	+ 5.09	— 53,252	— 18.31
Brandon.....	60,700	5,698	.....	— 55,002	— 90.61	+ 5,698	.....
Winnipeg.....	163,450	231,850	290,800	+ 68,400	+ 41.85	— 58,950	— 20.27
Saskatchewan.....	110,450	130,695	14,480	+ 20,245	+ 18.33	+ 116,215	+ 802.45
Moose Jaw.....	9,200	109,200	9,930	+ 100,000	+ 1,086.95	+ 99,270	+ 999.69
Regina.....	97,250	9,550	4,350	— 87,700	— 90.18	+ 5,200	+ 119.54
Saskatoon.....	4,000	11,945	200	+ 7,945	+ 198.63	+ 11,745	+ 5,872.50
Alberta.....	83,900	141,930	40,800	+ 58,030	+ 67.98	+101,130	+ 247.87
Calgary.....	32,500	101,400	16,000	+ 68,900	+ 212.00	+ 85,400	+ 533.75
Edmonton.....	51,400	40,530	24,800	— 10,870	— 21.13	+ 15,730	+ 63.43
British Columbia.....	633,279	433,760	62,593	— 199,519	— 31.51	+371,167	+ 592.99
New Westminster.....	4,650	15,635	6,750	+ 10,985	+ 240.50	+ 8,885	+ 131.63
Vancouver.....	625,879	415,350	44,493	— 210,529	— 33.64	+ 370,857	+ 833.51
Victoria.....	2,750	2,775	11,350	+ 25	+ .91	— 8,575	— 75.58
Total 35 Cities.....	4,321,601	3,422,658	2,540,034	— 898,943	— 20.80	+ 882,624	+ 34.75

BUILDING PERMITS IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	August, 1916	September, 1916	September, 1915	Cities and Towns.	August, 1916	September, 1916	September, 1915
Belleville.....	4,750	17,230	.....	Oak Bay.....	110	300	800
Brookville.....	46,345	300	15	Oshawa.....	41,225	100,000	2,700
Chatham.....	14,619	15,225	22,864	Outremont.....	59,440	58,598	8,600
Cobalt.....	1,800	600	750	Owen Sound.....	2,975	1,935	1,550
Estevan.....	500	3,800	4,000	Paris.....	4,500	.....	300
Galt.....	57,885	13,905	7,735	Point Grey.....	.....	2,912	11,122
Kamloops.....	.....	2,900	2,800	Red Deer.....	21,000	6,000	100
Lachine.....	14,320	16,970	3,800	Smith's Falls.....	.....	.....	6,500
Lethbridge.....	8,270	20,955	3,505	South Vancouver.....	5,960	3,125	2,325
Medicine Hat.....	23,090	21,000	580	St. Boniface.....	1,000	34,450	4,650
Nanaimo.....	100	1,376	7,350	Sudbury.....	7,650	1,125	3,225
Niagara Falls.....	59,500	18,250	34,700	Welland.....	25,648	12,905	12,555
North Bay.....	3,850	75	3,000	Weyburn.....	375	800	2,090
North Vancouver.....	1,288	500	2,700	Woodstock.....	13,917	4,310	6,873
				Yorkton.....	600	2,500	16,250

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not U. S. citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States 1,436 left the United States in August to take up permanent residence in British North America as compared with 1,682 in July. On the other hand 8,728 such persons (departed citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in August to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 7,725 in July, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 7,292 in August of this class of persons as compared with an outward balance of 6,043 in July.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

Homestead entries.—During the month of August, 1916, there were 198 homestead entries in Manitoba; 382 in Saskatchewan; 488 in Alberta, and 16 in British Columbia, a total of 1,084 as compared with a total of 1,398 in July, 1916, and 1,549 in August, 1915.

Lands patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of August, 1916, the number of patents was 1,428 and the number of acres 232,021.54, as compared with 892 patents and 136,523.63 acres during July, and 1,101 patents and 174,081.74 acres for August, 1915.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1916 AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

THE rise in prices of many lines of foods continued during the month, although there were recessions in some lines of meats, with a decline in sugar, while dairy products, breadstuffs and potatoes continued upward. In materials, metals appeared to have reached the bottom of the decline and slight advances occurred in several lines. Cotton was also advancing considerably, though wool was easier.

In retail prices the cost of a family budget of staple foods averaged \$8.97 in 60 cities as compared with \$8.63 in August, \$7.74 in September, 1915, and \$7.83 in September, 1914. There were slight advances in nearly all the lines, but the principal increases appeared in potatoes, eggs, butter, cheese, bread and flour. Coal and wood also advanced in

the average. As compared with September in 1915 and 1914 prices were higher in all lines, except rolled oats and coffee. Rent averaged nearly the same as a year ago but 50 cents per week lower than in 1914, there being decreases in Nova Scotia, Ontario and the Western Provinces, with slight increases in the other provinces.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number advanced for the first time since May, reaching 180.7 for September, as compared with 178.5 for August, 150.3 for September, 1915, 141.3 for September, 1914, and 134.4 for September, 1913. In May the index number had reached 180.9, but decreases in materials, especially in metals and chemicals, had caused gradual recessions until August. Advances in grains and fod-

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1915	Aug., 1916	Sept., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.6	48.4	52.6	52.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	35.0	33.2	34.2	35.0
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.0	17.6	19.1	19.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	21.4	20.9	23.8	23.8
Pork, roasting, fresh....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.8	19.6	22.7	22.8
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.4	35.8	38.8	39.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	26.7	26.8	29.2	29.9
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.4	35.8	40.4	41.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	31.7	29.8	33.3	37.2
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	30.1	27.7	29.7	33.7
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	50.4	50.4	51.0	52.2
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	58.0	58.0	62.6	68.4
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	33.8	33.3	35.6	38.9
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	21.1	24.0	25.5	26.3
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	20.1	21.1	23.5	23.0
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	66.0	69.0	73.5	78.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	38.0	36.0	40.3	43.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.5	24.5	24.0	24.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.2	12.2	13.4	13.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	13.4	14.8	19.4	19.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.7	12.0	13.1	13.4
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	29.6	31.2	38.0	36.4
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	13.6	15.2	17.4	17.0
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.6	9.8	9.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.3
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	34.3	33.2	57.7	63.2
Vinegar, white wine.....	¼ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.826	\$7.736	\$8.627	\$8.695
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.5	52.5	55.0	57.2
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.2	37.3	38.5	39.1
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.8	41.3	42.6	43.1
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.4	30.4	30.5	31.0
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.6	23.2	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.885	\$1.847	\$1.896	\$1.934
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.588	\$4.060	\$4.077	\$4.081
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.331	\$13.675	\$14.633	\$15.013

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Sept., 1914	Sept., 1915	Aug., 1916	Sept., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.485	7.865	8.513	8.597
Prince Edward Island	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.750	6.717	7.394	7.751
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.694	7.716	8.579	8.811
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.407	7.200	8.297	8.645
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.772	7.623	8.692†	9.180
Manitoba	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.152	7.904	8.428	8.657
Saskatchewan	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.491	8.100	8.710	8.870
Alberta	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.141	7.734	8.716	8.861
British Columbia	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.207	9.035	8.630	9.201	9.302

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.537	1.553	1.649	1.736
Prince Edward Island	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.486	1.485	1.739	1.742
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.752	1.741	1.874	1.904
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.782	1.746	1.824	1.807
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.790	1.794	1.817	1.852
Manitoba	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.322	2.326	2.312	2.511
Saskatchewan	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.612	2.380	2.460	2.472
Alberta	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.750	1.628	1.732	1.735
British Columbia	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	3.154	2.379	2.196	2.208

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.160	4.150
Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.452	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.562	3.545	3.812	3.812
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.312	3.835	3.925	3.935
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.592	6.438	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	6.403	5.467	5.312	5.313
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.003	7.312	5.217	5.125	5.125
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	4.975	4.375	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces. †Revised.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario																		
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener					
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.					
20	25	25	18-24	23.3	30	27	25	22	28	30-32	30-35	28	28	28	28	23	28	25	1				
20	25	18-23	22	22.6	24	24	20-22	18	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	25	25	20	24	23	2				
16	18	14-18	20	20.1	24	20	20	18	20	24	22-24	22	22	22	20	18	25	20	3				
15	16	12-15	20	16.9	18	16	18	15	18	18-20	18-19	18	17	20	16	15	18	18-20	4				
15	20	15	22	18.4	19	12-14	.....	20	18	18-20	22-24	23	19-20	25	16	15	20-21	22-25	5			
18	25	22	20	21.4	23	.....	23-25	20	25	23	30-32	25	20	30	25	22	22-25	20	6			
19	22	24	20-22	21.2	21	27	25	22	25	23	25	25	28	25	25	18	27	26-28	7				
19	20	27	20	21.5	23	28	20-25	22	25	25-28	27	28	28	27	28	20	27	26-28	8				
18	20	20-22	20	20	21	20	20	.....	20	.....	22	20	19	16-17	22	18	22	.....	9	
25	25	28	30	27.6	27	28-32	22-25	34	30	30	28-34	32	30	28-30	30	23	28	32	10				
6-15	8-12	9	10-20	.....	8	12-20	12.5	13	15	12	15-18	18	15-20	18	16-17	18	17	15-16	11			
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	35	25	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	12
20	22	15	22	20.6	25	15-25	15-25	20	20	30	15	20	25	15	28	25	18	25	13				
18	20	20	21-23	20.8	21	20	18	20	22	22	20	22	20	20	22	20-22	21	20	14				
30	37	40	40	38.6	40	35	30-35	30	33	33	40	40	40	35	35	34	34	38	15				
.....	35	36	32	35.6	.....	33	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	33	.....	.....	37	16
7	7	10	7-8	8.1	8	8	8	7	7	8	9-10	8	8	9	7	8	8	8	17				
.....	37	37	35	36	36	33-35	30-35	40	37	33	36-38	38	39	38	38	35	37	35	18				
40	34	40	38	38.5	38	38-40	35-40	38	38	40	41	42	42	40	41	40	39	38	19				
22	25	25	24	25	27	25	24	24	27	25	.....	30	30	26	28	25	27	25	20			
.....	20	22	20	21.8	24	23-25	22	.....	25	25	25	25	24-25	.....	20	25	25	21			
3.7	3.3	5.1-6.7	4.3	4.3	4.3-4.7	4-4.7	4.7	4	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	22				
4	3.4	5	5	4.5	5	4.6	3.2-4	3.6	3.6	4	3.8-4	3.6	4.4	4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	23				
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	5	4	5	5	4.2	4	5	5	5	4.2	4.2	5	5	24				
8	6	7	6	6.3	6	5	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	25				
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	9	9-10	10	10	10	10	8-10	26				
10	12	12.5	12	10.8	10	10	9	15	12.5	12.5	11	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	13	12.5	27				
10	12	12	12	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	15	12	12.5	15	13	15	15	15	12.5	28				
10	10	10	10	11.2	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	12.5	12.5	10	13	12.5	13	12.5	29				
10	10	10	10	10.3	10	10	10	10	12.5	13	10	12.5	12.5	10	13	13-10	13	12.5	30				
9	8	12.5	10	9.9	9	10	8	10	10	10	9-10	9	10-12	10	.....	10	10	10	31			
15	15	12.5	10	12.8	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
13	15	12.5	10	12.9	12.5	15	10-12	13	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	11	12.5	10-15	12.5	12.5	33				
8.5	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.7	9.5	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.1	10	8	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	10	8.3	34				
8	8	8.5	7.7	8.1	9	8.3	7.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	35				
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	45	40-50	40	40	36				
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-50	40	40	37				
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	30-50	40	30	38				
\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$2.40	1.840	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$3.60	*3.60	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$2.50	\$2.70	39				
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	.125	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	40				
.10	.07	.08	.08	.084	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.08	.10	.075	.08	.10	.083	.08	.10	41				
8.50	7.50	8.50	9.00	8.281	8.50	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.10	8.00	8.50	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75	42				
5.50	.....	6.50	5.25	5.93	5.00	.....	6.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.25	6.50	6.50	.....	6.00	.....	43
7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.50	6.812	7.00	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	10.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50	44		
6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.50	5.00	5.00	2.90	4.706	4.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	6.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	45		
.20	.20	.20	.20	.198	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	46				
15.00	10.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	17.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	14.00	.....			
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	14.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	47				
12.00	6.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....			
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.929	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	48				

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. *Not included in the average.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Per	Ontario (Continued)											Manitoba			
		Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Port William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	28	28	28	28	25	28	25	31	26	28	28	27.5	27	27	27.	
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	25	25	25	23	25	22	27	22	20	20	23.4	24	25	24.5	
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	"	20	18	22	20-22	22	23	18-20	25	18	20	21.0	24	22	23.	
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	15-17	17	20	17-18	18-20	20	15-17	22	18	18	18	17.9	17	18	17.5	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	18-20	18	22	18	22	20	20	20	20	25	25	20.2	18	20	19.	
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind' q'ter	"	25	28	30	20	25	20	25	20	25	25	23.9	25	22	23.5	
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	28	25	25	28	25	30	20-22	25	20	22	20	24.5	22	20	21.	
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27-28	22	28	30	28	28	22	30	24	25	25	27.4	25	20	22.5	
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	"	20	18	28	.....	20	18	16-17	18	22	18	19.9	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced.	"	32	29	30	30	32	30	30	35	25	35	29.9	35	30	37.5	
11-Fish, fresh, good quality...."	10-15	16	18	18	12½-17	20	12	15	10	15	15	.....	12.5	15-18	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz	30	.....	30	30	20	35	20	40	30	.....	.....	.....	50	40	.....
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	17	25	20	30	25	19	20	15-25	15-25	20.9	20	20	20.	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	22	22	23	22	20	22	20	20	18	20	20	20.7	18	22	20.	
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	33	30	37	35	30	36	28	45	40	45	45	36.1	35	35	35.	
16-Eggs, packed....."	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	25	40	40	35.3	30	30	30.
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	8	7	8	8	8	12	7	12	9	10	10	8.4	10	8.5	9.25	
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	38	35	38	38	35	40	33	30	35	35	35	36.1	30	27	28.5	
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	40	38	40	40	38	45	37	42	32	40	40	39.4	40	35	37.5	
20-Cheese, old....."	25	25	28	27	25	32	23	.....	28	25	25	26.3	28	24	26.
21-Cheese, new....."	25	22	25	25	25	28	23	25	22	25	25	21.4	27	.....	27.
22-Bread, plain white....."	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.7	† 6.7	6	5.6	5.6	5.0	6	4.7	5.35	
23-Flour, family....."	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4	3.8	4	5	3.8	3.8	4.1	4	4.4	4.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	4.5	5	4.2	5	5	4.3	5	5	5	5	4.7	6	6	6.	
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	8	6	7	6	8	6	10	8	6.9	6	6	6.	
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.3	10	10	10.	
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	15	12.3	7	10	8.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	15	15	13	15	15	15	12.5	15	12.5	12½-15	15	13.8	12.5	12.5	12.5	
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	12.5	13	10	13-15	15	12.5	10	15	10	10	10	11.7	10	10	10.	
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	12.5	13	10	10	10	10	10	15	10	10	10	11.1	10	10	10.	
31-Beans, common.....lb.	8½-10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	15	15	10.2	8	10	9.	
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	15	10	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	18	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3	
34-Sugar, granulated....."	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	10	9.1	10	7.1	10	10	9.0	8.7	9.1	8.9	
35-Sugar, yellow....."	8.3	7.1	8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	6.3	9.1	9.1	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.7	
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	30-65	30-65	39.9	35	45	40	
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35-40	40-50	35-65	38.8	35	40	37.5	
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	45	40	45	35	30-50	30-50	39.0	35	45	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs.....	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.50	2.51	\$1 50	\$1.00	1.25	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.104	.10	.13	.115	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.08	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.091	.08	.125	.103	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	8.00	7.50	8.25	7.50	8.25	8.00	8.25	10.50	8.25	9.00	9.00	8.20	11.25	12.00	11.62	
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs.....	5.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.00	.....	6.00	6.50	6.50	5.863	9.00	9.00	9.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	.....	8.00	8.00	5.00	4.50	6.00	6.00	7.386	8.00	8.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.).....	6.00	7.00	.....	5.00	5.25	5.00	4.50	4.75	3.50	4.50	4.00	5.102	7.00	7.00	7.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.191	.25	.25	.25	
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month.....	12.00	15.00	16.00-22.00	15.00-22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.74	20.00	20.00	19.50	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.18	18.00	15.00	15.75	

† Quoted erroneously at 3.8c previously. c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load.
e. Jackpine, tamarac, poplar, etc.

CANADA, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1915.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all cities)		
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average					
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.				
32	25	28	25	27.5	30	24	25	25-28	26.4	26	25-28	28	22-25	25	23	32	27.	26.2				
25	20	22	20	21.8	25	20	20	24	22.3	20	22	25	20-22	20	25	28	23.	22.9				
25	20	20	20	21.3	22	20	20	20	20.5	23	18-20	24	18-25	20	22	28	22.5	20.9				
16	18	17	20	17.8	18	18	12-15	18-20	17.1	18	17-20	20	12-15	15	20	20	17.9	17.5				
25	20	16-20	20	20.8	25	22	22	20	22.3	25	16-18	25	22	25	25	30	24.1	19.8				
32	25	28	25	27.5	28	23	25	28	26.	30	25	30	26	27	28	35	28.7	23.8				
25	18	22	25	22.5	23	20	25	24	23.	25	20	25	22-24	22	25	25	23.6	22.8				
25	20	23	25	23.3	25	25	25	24	24.8	25	18-22	25	20-27	25	25	30	24.8	24.0				
17	18	20	20	18.8	18	20	22	.....	20.	20	18-20	18	18	20	20	20	19.3	19.6			
40	30	25-35	35	33.8	28	28	28	32	29.	30	28-35	27	32-35	30	82	28	30.3	29.9				
12½-18	12-18	15-17½	15	.....	15	15	12.5	15-20	.....	12-20	15	15	14	10-12½	10	10-25	.....	.....		
25	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	20	20-25	25	23.1	15	25	25	.....	21.7	25	15	12.5	10	13	15	12.5	14.7	20.4			
23	20	20	20	20.8	15	20	20	20	18.8	20	20	18	18	19	20	18	19.	20.5				
35	30	30	35	32.5	35	35	40	35-40	36.9	35	50	40	46-50	43	45	45	43.7	37.2				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	35	.....	.....	30.	28	40	30	35-38	34	40	30	34.1	33.7
10	8.3-10	10	10	9.8	10	8.3	10	10	9.6	10	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.5	8.7				
30	25	30-35	35	30.6	25	30	.....	35	30.	30	35-40	33.3	32	38	45	30	33.7	34.2			
40	30	40	40	37.5	40	35	35-40	40	38.1	40	45	40	40	45	40	40	41.4	38.9				
25	25	.....	.....	25.	30	24	30	25	27.3	28	30	30	30	27	30	25	28.6	26.3		
.....	.....	25	25	25.	30	22	30	25	26.8	.....	30	25	25	24	30	.....	26.8	23.0	
5.5	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.1	5.8	4.2	4.8	5	4.9	6.3	6.3	5.7	6.7	6.7	5.5	7.5	6.4	5.2				
4.4	3.8	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.8	3.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	5	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	3½-4½	4.3	4.3				
4.4	4.3	5	5	4.7	5	3.8	5	5	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	4	6	5	5	5.3	4.9				
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.3	10	7.5	6	8.3	5	4	7	6	6.2	6.1	6.8				
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	8	10	.....	9.3	.....	9	10	9	.....	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
7	8	10	12.5	9.4	10	7	12.5	12.5	10.5	8	8.3	10	8	10	10	10	9.2	11.3				
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	12-15	20	15	15.9	15	16.7	15	15	12.5	15	15	14.9	13.8				
15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.4	12.5	10	15	15	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	12	15	12.4	11.9				
15	12½-15	12½-15	15	14.4	12.5	10	15	15	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12	12	15	12.7	11.6				
10	10	10	12.5	10.6	10	8	10	10	9.5	10	8.3	8	8	9	9	8.3	8.7	9.9				
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	12.5	15	15	14.4	15	15	12	15	15	15	15	14.6	13.4				
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	10	12.5	15	15	13.1	15	12.5	12.5	11	12	12.5	15	12.9	13.1				
9.5	10.5	10	10	10.	10	9.5	10	10	9.9	10	9.5	9.2	7.7	10	10	9.1	9.4	9.1				
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.1	10	8	8.9	10	8.7	9.1	7.1	10	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.5				
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.7				
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	41.1				
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	40	35	40-45	39.4	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.7				
																			\$	\$	\$	\$
\$1.25	\$1.05	\$1.00	\$1.40	1.175	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$1.20	\$1.80	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$2.00	\$1.00	\$.85	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.30	1.293	1.896				
.15	.15	.20	.15	.163	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.13	.15	.20	.25	.197	.128				
.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	12.5	.10	.10	.15	.119	.10	.125	.10	.08	.10	.10	10	.101	.096				
13.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.25	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	9.151
7.90	9.50	8.50-9.00	7.75	8.475	f	g4.50	6.75	4.75	5.25	3.25-4.25	8.75	6.50-7.50	6.25-6.75	5.50-6.00	9.50-10.00	6.928	6.258					
6.00	6.00	6.750	.....	7.167	f	e4.00	5.50	4.00-7.00	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.902	
5.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	6.25	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.416	.....	6.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	5.50	5.15	4.965		
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.230				
25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.325				
6.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	10.88	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.22			

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

der, dairy produce, fish, miscellaneous foods, metals, fuel and house furnishings caused the increase for September, but there were some decreases in animals and meats. As compared with the same month in previous years all groups were higher.

The accompanying tables give details as to the prices movement during the month and as compared with the same month in previous years. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over. Quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for six-roomed houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

In meats, decreases appeared in a number of cities, especially in roast beef, veal and mutton, but in pork and bacon several advances occurred. Sirloin steak was not reported higher in any city and round steak was higher only in Sorel, Que. Rib roast and medium shoulder roast advanced at New Westminster, B. C. Fresh pork was lower in St. John, N.B., and Montreal, Que. Canned salmon was higher in a number of cities. Lard also advanced. Supplies of beef and mutton were reported larger as the grazing season came to an end and stock was put on the market. Fresh fish was reported very scarce, and the catch of salmon for canning was also short.

There was a general advance in eggs throughout the country, also in butter and cheese. Milk advanced during the month in 11 cities east of Winnipeg. The dry season, poor pasture, short crop of roots and corn, together with the good export demand for cheese, were reported as the chief factors in the advance. In eggs a large export trade was reported.

Bread advanced in 18 cities throughout the Dominion, while there was a general advance in flour. The higher costs

of materials for bread, especially flour, due to the short crops of wheat, were reported as the causes. Rolled oats was also advancing on account of the short crop. Rice and tapioca advanced in several cities.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn advanced in a number of cities through the Dominion, as a result of short crops and small pack. Beans continued to advance.

Sugar declined in a number of cities following declines in wholesale prices in which a large beet sugar crop in United States was an important factor.

Potatoes declined in several cities as the new crops came on the market, supplies from New Brunswick being plentiful though prices were still comparatively high.

Coal, both bituminous and anthracite, advanced in a number of cities. Higher prices at the mines, higher freight rates, wages and cost of cartage were reported as the causes. Wood advanced at Port Arthur and Fort William and the higher price was reported due to better conditions on the local labour market. At Brandon wood was dearer as a result of labour shortage and short stores on account of heavy snows last winter, which prevented the getting out of supplies.

Rent.—An advance occurred at Brockville, Ont., as there were very few vacant houses.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodders.—Manitoba wheat had fallen back to \$1.50 per bushel at the end of August, but rose steadily to the middle of September, and after a slight recession of 5 cents advanced further to \$1.66 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the last week of September. Ontario winter wheat had fallen to \$1.19-1.21 for the new crop, No. 2, winter, and rose each week to \$1.40-1.42. Short crops in different countries and unfavourable reports as to the crop in Argentina were the chief factors in the advances, together with speculation and other factors, such as the entry of Roumania into the war and the buying of

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916, AUGUST, 1916,
AND SEPTEMBER, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Sep., 1916	Aug., 1916	Sep., 1915	Sep., 1914	Sep., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	230.3	206.2	157.8	168.9	139.3
Grains, Western.....	4	206.6	195.9	138.2	157.0	123.2
Fodder.....	5	161.8	159.4	178.6	181.4	150.0
All.....	15	201.1	187.8	159.5	169.9	138.6
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	210.5	216.9	206.2	234.3	183.3
Hogs and Hog Products.....	6	212.8	221.1	168.9	183.1	187.8
Sheep and Mutton.....	3	193.1	213.6	159.3	154.8	133.2
Poultry.....	2	241.6	267.9	218.6	216.8	186.5
All.....	17	211.9	223.8	186.2	200.1	176.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....						
	9	198.6	169.8	149.5	147.1	145.6
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared Fish.....	6	165.7	154.8	148.8	153.0	141.6
Fresh Fish.....	3	192.3	156.3	157.3	158.4	158.4
All.....	9	174.6	153.3	151.6	154.8	147.2
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	5	96.7	99.4	81.9	95.6	91.3
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	113.1	124.8	101.4	89.2	101.8
Dried fruits.....	4	167.0	163.9	136.2	138.6	114.7
Fresh vegetables.....	5	262.6	303.2	150.4	164.9	166.6
Canned vegetables.....	3	132.4	127.0	89.8	102.9	101.8
All.....	20	160.2	164.3	114.0	123.7	118.0
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	178.6	169.0	144.8	148.5	125.5
Tea, Coffee, etc.....	4	132.7	126.5	121.9	118.9	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	166.3	163.4	153.3	114.5	114.9
Condiments.....	5	141.7	141.7	131.8	150.6	102.5
All.....	25	160.9	155.4	140.6	136.0	115.4
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	223.6	224.6	197.6	147.3	137.8
Cottons.....	4	168.0	165.7	130.6	127.7	147.2
Silks.....	3	108.8	108.8	85.9	95.1	93.4
Jutes.....	2	306.2	306.2	247.9	239.4	231.7
Flax products.....	4	224.8	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	132.5	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	195.4	194.5	153.0	134.2	134.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	290.0	290.0	207.4	202.9	187.1
Leather.....	4	208.6	202.8	174.3	155.0	151.4
Boots and Shoes.....	3	198.3	198.3	162.4	155.7	155.7
All.....	11	235.4	233.3	193.1	172.6	165.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and Steel.....	11	147.5	142.8	109.4	100.6	102.6
Other metals.....	12	228.2	214.2	206.1	142.9	123.8
Implements.....	10	141.9	139.5	113.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	175.1	167.5	145.7	118.5	111.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	152.9	149.5	119.5	120.5	134.6
Lighting.....	4	91.4	92.4	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	128.3	126.6	107.7	109.3	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	182.9	182.1	174.1	180.6	185.0
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	156.6	153.4	118.9	110.5	113.3
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	191.1	190.3†	160.6	140.6	144.3
All.....	48	174.3	172.5	147.1	139.7	143.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	172.0	146.6	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and Glassware.....	4	189.9	189.2	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	80.3	76.1	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	132.3	132.3	125.5	123.4	117.8
All.....	16	156.8	146.7	138.7	131.6	126.4
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....						
	16	235.2	234.1	207.8	133.7	113.4
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	292.3	292.3	153.1	208.6	278.7
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	145.9	144.0	136.3	138.6	136.4
Sundries.....	7	143.3	143.4	116.0	109.1	113.3
All.....	17	179.0	178.6	131.8	142.8	160.3
All commodities.....	266*	180.7	178.5	150.3	141.3	134.4

*Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915. †Revised.

wheat for export from time to time. Barley rose from 80c to 90c a bushel at Winnipeg and also at Toronto. Western oats rose to 55c per bushel and Ontario oats also reached that figure. American corn advanced to 98c per bushel, but eased off slightly. Flaxseed was also higher at \$1.97. Ontario peas reached as high as \$2.25 per bushel and rye was up to \$1.20. Hay was steady at Toronto, but straw was \$1.00 higher. Bran and shorts advanced \$2.00 per ton to \$26.00 and \$29.00 respectively.

Animals and meats.—Western butcher cattle receded somewhat in the early part of the month but were firmer again at \$7.25 per cwt. At Toronto choice butcher steers reached \$8.80 per cwt., but eased off somewhat with heavy receipts. Dressed beef also eased off, hind-quarters being down to \$14-15 per cwt., and forequarters down to \$9-10 per cwt. The latter, however, advanced 50c per cwt. in the last week. Plate beef rose to \$22.50-23.00 per barrel. Hogs were down to \$11.15 per cwt. at country points in Ontario, but rose to \$11.65 in the third week. Dressed hogs had receded slightly but advanced to \$16.50-17.00 per cwt. for the best. Bacon and hams were firm and upward. Sheep eased off to \$6.50-8.00 but later advanced and declined again. Dressed lamb was down to \$16.00-19.00 per cwt. Fowl was lower at 16c per lb. with good receipts on the market, and turkeys, old stock, also declined.

Dairy produce.—Butter continued the advance it had begun early in August, the price rising 1c per lb. each week during September, as had occurred also in August. Creamery solids were 36-37c in the last week at Toronto and 36¾-37c at Montreal. Dairy prints similarly advanced to 27-35c. Cheese continued to advance, with fluctuations, and reached 21c per lb. The wholesale prices of milk in various cities were higher than in previous years for the winter season on account of crop shortage. At Montreal 25c per gallon was the price set as compared with 24c last year. At Toronto \$2.00 per 8-gallon can was set as

compared with an average of \$1.65 last winter. Fresh eggs rose to 45c per dozen at Montreal and 42-43c at Toronto. Storage eggs came on the market at Toronto at 36c per dozen for No. 1. A year ago the price was 26-27c.

Fish.—Prices advanced in nearly all lines owing to scarcity. Canned salmon was put on the market at higher prices for the new pack owing to a short run, higher prices paid to fishermen for fish, and also greater cost for materials. Sockeye salmon was up to \$9.00 per case of four dozen 1 lb. talls as compared with \$8.25 last year. Cohoe salmon was \$6.50 per case as compared with \$4.75, and pinks \$3.90 as compared with \$3.25. Fresh whitefish was up to 15c per lb. at Toronto and lake trout up to 12c. Fresh halibut rose to 11c per lb. at Canso, N.S. Dried cod rose from 6½c per lb. to 7c and dried haddock from 4½c to 5c per lb. Salt mackerel rose from 7c to 8c per lb. The catch of the Lunenburg bank fleet was reported better than expected and averaged about 1,600 quintals per vessel as compared with 1,100 quintals last year. The number of vessels, however, was reported at about 75, as compared with 106 a year ago. The total summer catch was therefore estimated at 120,000 quintals as compared with 109,000 quintals last year. The price for bank fish was up to \$7.50 per quintal, and was expected in some quarters to advance. The catch on the Gaspé coast was reported to be only half or three-quarters of an average. The Labrador catch was said to be larger, but the Newfoundland shore catch was about the same as last year. The Porto Rico market was rather dull owing to supplies from the United States. Other West Indies markets were better and the Southern Brazil market was good. The catch of herring was reported small. Fall mackerel were very scarce.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early fall apples were on at \$3.50 per barrel at Toronto as compared with \$2.50-3.50 last year. Grapes were down to 17½-20c per basket at the end of the month, as compared with 20-25c a year before.

Peaches declined to 35-65c per basket, about the same price as last year, but were higher in the month than last year, and the market was expected to be still higher later. Pears were down to 20-30c per basket, but rose to 35-50c in the last week as compared with 25-45c last year. Plums fell to 20-30c as compared with 30-50c a year before. Bananas advanced to 1.75-2.25 per bunch, as compared with \$1.25-1.75 a year before. Lemons were down to \$7.00 per box, as compared with \$3.50-4.00 a year before. Oranges declined to \$4.00-5.75 as compared with \$5.00-6.00 per box a year ago. Evaporated apples were slightly higher than a year ago at 8½-9c per lb. Currants advanced again, reaching 16¾-17½c per lb. as compared with 10½-11½c last year. Prunes were lower at 8c per lb., as compared with 9-9½c last year. California Valencia raisins were down to 9c per lb., European varieties being off the market. Potatoes came on the market at Montreal, Green Mountains from New Brunswick being down to \$1.40-1.45 per bag, as compared with 60c per bag last year, owing to the short crops, particularly in Ontario. At Toronto, Ontario potatoes were selling at \$2.10-2.20 per bag as compared with 75-80c last year. Beans were still high at \$5.50 per bushel owing to the short crop. Canadian onions came on at 2c per lb., the same price as a year ago. Tomatoes were down to 20-25c per basket at Toronto the first week of the month, but reached 35-50c in the last week. Canned corn advanced to \$1.15 per dozen and canned tomatoes reached \$1.40. The pack in all lines of fruits and vegetables was reported to be short.

Miscellaneous groceries.—In flour a further advance of 50c per barrel occurred and the market was still firm owing to the high price of wheat. Manitoba first patents reached \$8.80 per barrel at Toronto and winter wheat patents reached \$7.70. Bread advanced in a number of cities. At Victoria, B.C., the weight of the loaf was reduced again, the pound loaf now being down to 12 ounces. Oatmeal rose to \$3.40 per bag

of 98 lbs., and rolled oats to \$3.12 per bag of 90 lbs. Coffee was higher at 20-21c per lb. for Rio. Tea was also rising on the primary markets. In sugar another decline occurred, granulated being down to \$7.50 per cwt. in barrels at Toronto. A light demand and heavy crop of beet sugar in United States were reported as factors in the decline. Molasses rose from 54c to 62c per gallon as the Barbados output had been sold. Glucose advanced in sympathy with the price of corn. Honey was lower slightly at 11-11½c per lb. Maple sugar rose somewhat steeply to 12-13c per lb., owing to purchases of large supplies by United States buyers.

Textiles.—Ontario washed wool was slightly easier at 43-46c per lb. The prices were still higher than a year ago when 39-43c was the level. Raw cotton advanced nearly 1½c per lb., being up to 15.6c as compared with 9.75c last year, as a result of a short crop. Coloured cottons averaged higher. Japan raw silk was slightly lower, but Italian raw silk was steady. Jute and hessians were steady as the British Government took over the supply. Table and floor oil-cloth advanced about 5 per cent.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Leather markets were still strong owing to the scarcity. Harness leather advanced to 59c per lb., and sole leather was reported 2c per lb. higher.

Metals and implements.—There were no further declines in metals, but advances occurred in antimony, copper, lead, silver, tin and zinc. Some lines of semi-manufactured iron goods were higher, such as black sheets and boiler plates, but wrought iron, old material, was \$1.00 per ton lower. Axes advanced again to \$7.75-10.50 per dozen. Grindstones rose to \$1.60 per cwt.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced 10c per ton, to \$6.95 at Montreal. In the Crow's Nest Pass district prices for coal and coke were higher owing to higher wages and the increased cost of supplies. Connellsville coke was slightly higher at the ovens. Gasoline

and coal oil were down 1c per gallon. Matches rose to \$6.00 per gross.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals rose to \$20.00 per M, the market being firmer as a result of purchases by the British Government. The lumber markets in Ontario were somewhat firmer owing to a demand from farmers and short supplies in some lines. Black iron pipe, sash cord and hinges were higher, but sash weights and barbed wire fencing were lower. Linseed oil and benzine were lower, but prepared paints advanced 10c per gallon. Window glass was also higher.

House furnishings.—Prices of wooden furniture have been rising for some time owing to the scarcity of skilled labour and higher prices for glass and for metal trimmings. Advances averaged about 10 per cent. Tank glass tumblers rose about 1½c per dozen owing to the higher cost of glass, due to the higher price of soda ash and higher wages. Celluloid handled knives were off the market.

Drugs and chemicals.—Soda ash rose from 3½c to 4c per lb.

Miscellaneous.—English hops were 1c per lb. lower at 31-35c. Malt rose 10c per bushel to \$1.20. Newsprint paper eased off to \$2.25-2.40, but advanced again. Pulp and paper markets were very firm and still further advances were expected. Wrapping paper, No. 1, Manilla, rose to 7-8c per lb. Ground wood pulp was up to \$24.00 per ton. Bleached sulphite pulp rose from \$150 to \$165 per ton. Raw rubber rose 3c to 61-62c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

The accompanying table shows the prices movement in other countries as indicated by index numbers of prices, retail and wholesale, available for recent dates and for some years back.

For the United Kingdom the Board of Trade Labour Gazette reported retail food prices on September 1, 4 per cent higher than on August 1, as butter, bread, flour and bacon had increased from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and fish,

cheese, sugar and milk were slightly higher. Eggs were up 19 per cent and potatoes declined as steeply, these movements being largely seasonal.

In wholesale prices in the United Kingdom the index numbers of the *Statist* and the *Economist* at the end of August showed advances, after declines in June and July. The rises were principally in foods, but textiles were raised chiefly by cotton, and minerals by lead.

At Berlin, Germany, prices of foods in July were only slightly higher than in June, as shown in the calculations from figures in the Prussian official journal *Statistische Korrespondenz*, published in the British Labour Gazette. The average advance over July, 1914, was, however, 117.6 per cent. The only noteworthy rise in recent months appeared in beef, while eggs declined. All the articles included in the calculation, however, had been brought under the system of rationing at fixed prices, while the quality of bread and flour was greatly inferior to that obtaining in peace time.

In Italy, slight decreases in food prices occurred in June as shown in the Journal of the Italian Department of Labour, the only increase appearing in milk.

In Denmark, the Statistical Department has published returns showing prices of family supplies 35.9 per cent higher in July, 1916, than in July, 1914, foods being 45.9 per cent higher, clothing, boots and washing 60 per cent, fuel and lighting 75 per cent.

In Switzerland, retail food prices in June, 1916, were 40.6 per cent higher than in June, 1914, while other necessities had risen 29 per cent, as shown by the calculations published in the Journal of the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living.

In the United States, prices of food in July averaged the same level as in June, beef and potatoes being down, but pork, lard, eggs and beans advanced.

The advance in wholesale prices in the United States as shown by *Bradstreet's* index number for Sept. 1 was described as follows in the issue of September 16:

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA ^b 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY ^b 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910...	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911...	7.14						115	983			90
1912...	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	100		96
1913...	7.34		1106				114	1037	108		98
1914...	7.73		1155				116	1093	114		101
1915...	7.86		1428				142	1201	115		100
1914									135		
Jan...	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April...	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July...	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct...	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915											
Jan...	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	115	101
April...	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	97
July...	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct...	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916											
Jan...	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb...	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
March...	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April...	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May...	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June...	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July...	8.45	161			217.6		170			151	109
Aug...	8.63	160									
Sept...	8.97	165									

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA*	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 5		92 92
1890....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1140
1915....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914									1085
Jan....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1113
April....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1185
July....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000
October....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303	1229
1915									
Jan....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362
July....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640
Oct....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494
1916									1544*
Jan....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300
February....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1327
March....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313
April....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1298
May....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1865	1315
June....	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	
July....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9		
August....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1		
Sept....	180.7				11.7853	152.018	78.4		

a. July of each year.

b. Foods.

c. 1901=1030.

* Quarter beginning that month.

A world-wide upward sweep occurred in commodity prices during August, and, of course, this country participated in the procession. In England price levels are the highest ever known, and in that respect the United States keeps the older country company. In England the propelling factor is the war, whereas with us a combination of circumstances influence the advancing process. We are supplying a large part of the world's needs, the United States being the one leading, ever open, free market for the neutrals as well as the belligerents.

Another important factor is the deterioration in wheat and other crop yields, while the high price of raw cotton is still another, and about the first of the current month embargoes on railway freight because of fears of strikes by operating employees caused hurried calls for merchandise, thus raising some commodities to high marks. Of course, the

increased wage rates paid tend to advance costs, but as both levels seem to be pursuing a somewhat similar direction, and as the country is enjoying prosperity, loud complaints are not heard. Indeed, it makes little difference whether one tests quotations of wheat or flour, livestock, beef, mutton, milk, eggs or cheese, cotton or gingham, the trends on essentials are practically alike—that is, upward.

Speaking statistically, *Bradstreet's* index number as of September 1 last, \$11,7853, establishes a new high record, one that represents an advance of 3 per cent over August 1, while bringing to a sharp stop the slight downward movements that had been in progress during the four months prior to September 1. The current level is a fraction of 1 per cent higher than the previous high mark, \$11,7598, touched on April 1 last and discloses increases of 20 per cent over September 1, 1915 and 1914.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1916

THE Department of Labour received during September for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* five fair wage contracts, four of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of the Naval Service. Of the four contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works, one contained a fair wage schedule and three the fair wage clauses. The contract awarded by the Department of the Naval Service contained a fair wage schedule. The fair wage clauses provides for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Dairy cattle barn, Lennoxville, Que.
Name of contractor, Poudrier & Boulet,
Black Lake, Que. Date of contract,
September 14, 1916. Amount, \$9,474
and unit prices for additional work.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages. Not less than the following rate:		
Carpenters.....	30c	per hour,	9 hrs per day
Joiners.....	32½c	"	10 " "
Stonecutter.....	45c	"	8 " "
Bricklayers.....	45c	"	8 " "
Masons.....	37½c	"	8 " "
Plasterers.....	45c	"	9 " "
Painters and Glaziers.....	25c	"	10 " "
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	30c	"	10 " "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	30c	"	10 " "
Electrical Workers.....	30c	"	10 " "
Structural Iron Workers.....	30c	"	10 " "
Builders' labourers.....	22½c	"	8 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c	"	10 " "
Stairbuilders.....	32½c	"	10 " "
Driver with one horse and cart.....	35c	"	10 " "
Driver with 2 horses & waggon.....	45c	"	10 " "
Lathers, wood and metal.....	32½c	"	10 " "

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Erection of base for crane at H.M.C. dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Falconer & McDonald, Limited. Amount, \$1,540.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages. Not less than the following rate:		
Carpenters.....	40c	per hour,	9 hrs. per day
Concrete Workers.....	25c	"	9 " "
Concrete Workers' Labourers.....	25c	"	9 " "
Builders' Labourers.....	25c	"	9 " "

Fair Wages Clauses

This contract is made subject to the regulations made by Order in Council dated the third day of March, 1906, under and by virtue of the Public Works (Health Act), 1899.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

The contracts containing the above clauses follow:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alterations to heating plant, central post office, Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, Thos. O'Connell, Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 22, 1916. Amount, \$10,527.

Supply and delivery of 200 four-cap drawer metallic vertical filing cabinets for public buildings generally, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office

Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1916. Amount, \$8,630 and \$4.85 extra per cabinet for locking device and \$3 extra per drawer for substituting document, etc., and \$1.75 extra per cabinet for enamelling in different colours.

Dredging, St. Maurice River, Que. Name of contractor, La Cie Générale d'Entreprises Publiques, Levis, Que. Date of contract, September 27, 1916. Contract price, .09 cents per cubic yard (scow measure).

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of August payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Account of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 504.19
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	80.90
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	£45.85
Supplying mail bags.....	1,210.60
Repairing mail bags.....	3,048.24
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	8,154.32
Repairing railway mail clerk's tin travelling boxes and supplying keys for street letter boxes.....	55.00
Repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal stores.....	3.20
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	18,445.88
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	32.60

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Employees in Mechanical and Car Departments on Western Lines of Canadian Pacific Railway

AN agreement was made between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Federated Trades governing employment in the mechanical and car departments on the Western Lines, to be effective from July 1, 1916 to April 30, 1917, and from year to year thereafter unless thirty days' notice is given prior to that date in any year. The general rules are for the most part the same as in the previous agreement, but the duties of the various classes of trades are more fully defined. Coremakers were abolished as a separate class, but it was provided that moulders must have served an apprenticeship or had four years' varied experience in moulding and core-making. The rates of pay were increased by about five per cent.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company and Employees

An Agreement was made between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, supplementing the one dated September 1, 1915. It was provided that the agreement should terminate on June 30, 1918, or six months after the end of the war, whichever date comes first.

The following rates of wages are substituted for the previous rates, the change dating from September 16:

(a) Motormen and conductors on city and suburban lines.

First year.....	27c.
Second year.....	29c.
Third year.....	31c.
Fourth year.....	33c.
After fourth year.....	35c.

(b) Motormen and conductors in work train service shall received 1½ cents per hour in addition.

(c) On interurban lines.

First year.....	28½c.
Second year.....	30½c.
Third year.....	32½c.
Fourth year.....	34½c.
After fourth year.....	36½c.

(d) Brakemen, trolley men and baggage men.

First six months.....	27c.
Second six months.....	28c.
Second year.....	29c.
Third year.....	30c.
Fourth year and after.....	31c.

(e) Shop and barn employees.

Car cleaners.....	28c.
Motor car repairers, amature winders' helpers, blacksmiths' helpers, carpenters' helpers, machinists' helpers and sawyers.	
First year.....	27c.
Second year.....	29c.
Third year.....	31c.
Fourth year.....	33c.
After fourth year.....	35c.
Freight car repairers.....	30c.
Freight car repairers' helpers.....	27c.
Freight car inspectors.....	33c.
Painters.....	43c.
Freight car and rough painters.....	29½c.
Brush hands.....	27c.
Carpenters.....	43c.
Freight car carpenters.....	35c.
Machinists.....	46c.
Babbiter.....	36½c.
Trolley retriever repairer.....	38c.
Blacksmiths.....	46c.
Car wiremen.....	40c.
Air brake fitters.....	40c.
Armature winders:	
First class.....	46c.
Second class.....	43c.
Third class.....	40c.
Leading hand while so acting to receive 3 cents extra per hour.	
Apprentices:	
First year.....	17c.
Second year.....	20c.
Third year.....	24c.
Fourth year.....	30c.

(f) Freight shed department.

Checkers.....	30c.
Truckers.....	28c.

(g) Maintenance-of-way men.

Track maintenance men:	
First nine months.....	27c.
After nine months.....	29c.
Track greasers.....	29c.

(h) Meter men.

House meter installers, testers and cleaners:	
First year.....	31c.
Second year.....	33c.
Third year and after.....	35c.

Meter installers driving autos to receive 1c extra per hour.	
Meter installers-high tension.....	40c.
Meter repairers:	
First class.....	42c.
Second class:	
First year.....	31c.
Second year.....	33c.
Third year and after.....	35c.

(i) Employees paid monthly.

Baggage room men (Vancouver).....	\$85.
Baggage room men (New Westminster)....	75.
Teamsters.....	70.
Interlocking tower men.....	65.
Are lamp repair men.....	85.

Outside carpenters:

Bridge and building masters maintenance gang,	
43c. per hour.	

A number of changes in working conditions were made at the request of the men. The practice followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to lost property was adopted. Passes on Vancouver or Westminster City lines were granted to trackmen on District No. Two, and the Company promised to issue a reasonable number of passes over District Three and the Saanich Line for week-ends and holidays.

The following clause was added with regard to track maintenance men:

"In the event of day gangs being required to do night work for a period of two nights or less, they shall not on that account be compelled to lose a day prior to the commencement of that night work, and they shall be paid overtime rates for the two nights.

When a day gang is required to work three nights or more in succession, it shall be considered to have been transferred to night work for the time being, but shall be paid at overtime rates for the first night's work.

Provided that the foregoing shall not apply to extra men taken on for emergency work in connection with snow trouble."

British Columbia Electric Railway Company and Electrical Workers

On September 16, an agreement was entered into between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, with

which were associated the Vancouver Power Company and subordinate companies, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The agreement is to be in force until June 30, 1918, or until the expiration of six months after the end of the war, whichever date shall arrive first, and thereafter unless terminated by thirty days' notice in writing.

The terms of the agreement are as follows:

The company recognizes the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and agrees to employ only members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the various classes of work hereinafter mentioned, except Substation Operators and Trimmers, and will not discriminate against any Substation Operator or Trimmer who is or shall become a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will not in any way interfere with or limit the right of the company to discharge or discipline an employee, where sufficient cause can be shown, except for being a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WORKING RULES AND SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

These rules shall apply only to employees listed in Section 14, and shall be posted for the information and government of all employees.

Hours of Work.

Section 1.

(a) Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Ordinary working hours, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Employees to go from storeroom to storeroom and camp to camp on company's time.

(c) Men detailed on jobs out of the city limits will return to the city limits on company's time, or the company provide meals, either alternative to be at the company's option.

(d) Employees held waiting orders four hours or less shall be paid four hours; for over four hours shall be paid eight hours, except when relieved due to their own request or fault. The foregoing shall not apply when weather conditions prevent work being done.

Overtime.

Section 2.

(a) Overtime computed at double time of standard rate will be paid for all time worked at other than the employee's regular assigned hours, and shall continue (excepting intermission for meals) until the employee is relieved from duty. Employees being relieved from duty shall be relieved for at least a period of eight hours, except when employees report for work between four o'clock a.m. and eight o'clock a.m. and such overtime does not equal eight regular working hours, employees will be allowed to work the following eight hours at straight time.

(b) All work done on holidays will be computed at double time of standard rate.

Holidays.

Section 3.

(a) Holidays shall be as follows: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Saturday Afternoons.

(b) When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the following Monday shall be considered a holiday.

(c) Employees entitled to vote shall be allowed time to vote, with pay, voting hours for the employees to be designated by the Superintendent in charge. Election days are in no case to be considered holidays.

Board and Lodging.

Section 4.

(a) Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen when sent away from headquarters.

(b) Expenses of board and lodging will be allowed all lead cable splicers and helpers when sent away from headquarters.

(c) All other employees detailed for work away from headquarters upon a temporary job will be allowed expenses of board and lodging. Twenty days will be considered a temporary job; more than twenty days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expenses will be allowed. All employees shall be notified before being sent away whether the work shall be classified as a temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job and the work exceeds twenty days, board and lodging will be provided until the return to headquarters. If classified as a permanent job, and a return to headquarters (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than twenty calendar days, board and lodging will be allowed. Headquarters will be considered where men are actually engaged for work.

(d) Where employees affected by the schedule desire that their board and lodging will be paid by the company, or where working conditions compel the company to provide board and lodging, the rate will be \$1.00 per day less than the schedule below, except in the case of foremen and temporary jobs. This applies to out of town work only.

Transportation.

Section 5.

(a) The company will furnish to all employees affected by this schedule all necessary transportation.

(b) Employees affected by this schedule resigning from work while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters. Should the completion of the work render the services of the employees no longer necessary, transportation to headquarters, or an amount equivalent to the cost of such transportation will be allowed.

Payment of Wages.

Section 6.

(a) Employees shall be paid semi-monthly, payment to be made on the morning of the 24th of the month for wages up to and including the 15th of the current month, and on the morning of the 1st of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month. Employees away from headquarters to be paid semi-monthly, not later than two days after those at headquarters.

(b) Employees dismissed while away from headquarters must be paid in full all wages due them. Should lack of sufficient funds prevent this, transportation must be allowed to the point where payment will be made.

Classification.

Section 7.

(a) *Foreman*.—An employee having charge of more than three journeymen or apprentices or more than twelve labourers. All foremen shall have at least three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade.

(b) *Sub-Foreman or Head Gangman*.—An employee having charge of not more than three men, who may be journeymen, apprentices, groundmen or truck drivers, or a combination of such classes, or an employee assisting a foreman in the direction of men affected by this schedule.

(c) In no case shall a foreman be permitted to handle tools or do that class of work which is required of a journeyman while employed in the capacity of a foreman.

(d) *Journeyman*.—An employee who has had three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed herein:—Linemen, cable splicers and jointers, station wiremen, repairmen, inspectors and troubleshooters.

(e) *Apprentices*.—An employee who has not had three years' experience in one or all of the foregoing branches of the trade, and he shall be an employee who is actually engaged in performing work and handling tools in the particular branch of the trade in which he is employed and as specified hereafter. All apprentices must serve three years actual time in the business before they can be rated as journeymen.

(f) During the last twelve months of their apprenticeship apprentices will be expected to perform the same class of work as journeymen.

(g) Except when journeymen are not to be obtained the ratio of apprentices to journeymen for each classification specified shall not exceed one to four. In branches employing less than four journeymen, one apprentice will be allowed.

(h) Apprentices shall not be allowed to work on high voltage wires, except during the last six months of their apprenticeship.

(i) Cable splicers shall at no time be allowed to work unless attended by a helper. When working in the vicinity of high voltage wires cable splicers' helpers shall be journeymen linemen. All joining, splicing and terminating of lead covered cable shall be under the jurisdiction of cable splicers.

High Voltage.

Section 8.

(a) All wires carrying a voltage of 675 volts or over shall be classed as high voltage wires.

(b) When work is being done on high voltage wires two journeymen must be assigned to the job, and are not allowed to work on two different wires at the same time.

(c) In station work two journeymen are required to work on wire carrying a voltage of 675 volts or more.

(d) In case of trouble on high voltage wires or where work is hazardous, two or more journeymen must be sent out to repair trouble. If only one man is available he may be sent out to watch until another man can be obtained and the first man may cut the wire to clear it.

High Poles.

Section 9.

Working on poles, timbers, bridges, towers or fixtures of an elevation of 95 feet or over, time to be computed at two times the standard rate as per schedule.

Auto Drivers.

Section 10.

Men driving auto wagons shall not be classified as foremen. Men driving automobiles shall receive one hour extra per day at standard rate.

Trouble Work.

Section 11.

(a) Employees called out on emergency work or trouble shall receive not less than four hours pay, computed at straight rate.

(b) If required by the company, not more than two men in each of the company districts, to work Saturday afternoons on straight time for trouble only; men to work in turn.

(c) Troublemakers on trolley and electric light work, working shift work, will be paid at straight time for any eight consecutive hours out of the twenty-four hours for trouble only.

(d) Emergency crews to work on trouble only.

Sub-Station Operators.

Section 12.

(a) Stations shall be graded as follows:

<i>First-class</i> —	All power houses. Vancouver sub-station. Rock Bay sub-station.
<i>Second-class</i> —	New Westminster Sub-Station. Burnaby " " Point Grey " " North Vancouver " " Horne-Payne " " Haro Street " " Earls Road " "
<i>Third-class</i> —	Tod Inlet (Victoria). F. V. sub-station. Lulu Island sub-station. Portable sub-stations.

(b) In all first-class sub-stations the shift will be worked by what is known as the "revolving watch," with an operator and floorman on each shift.

(c) Senior operators shall have not less than three years' experience.

Junior operators shall be operators with less than three years' experience.

Junior operators after they have had three years' experience shall be classed as senior operators.

(d) Operators shall be entitled to two days off each month and two weeks vacation annually, with pay.

General.

Section 13.

(a) At least three journeymen linemen will be used in all and every gang pulling in underground cable and in erecting poles or structures taking the place of poles.

(b) Linemen to have jurisdiction over assembling and erecting of towers, framing and setting poles.

(c) Nothing herein shall be construed to reduce the pay of an employee now getting a higher rate of pay.

(d) Any committee of employees or grievances from the local union affected will be given a hearing. Business agents or other officials of the union may accompany such committee.

(e) On new buildings, other than those controlled by the company, station construction wiremen or linemen, when doing work chargeable to a customer which would otherwise be done by outside contractors, shall receive not less than the minimum wage fixed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for those classes of work in the locality in which the work is being done.

Rates of Pay.

Section 14.

(a) Foreman.....	\$5.25 per day.
Sub-foreman.....	4.75 "
Journymen.....	4.50 "
Station wiremen.....	4.50 "
Repairmen.....	4.50 "
Troublemakers.....	4.50 "
Inspectors.....	4.50 "
Lead covered cable foreman.....	6.40 "
Cable splicers.....	5.50 "
Groundmen.....	3.15 "
Apprentices, begin.....	3.00 "
" after 6 months.....	3.25 "
" " 12 ".....	3.65 "
" " 18 ".....	4.00 "
" " 24 ".....	4.25 "
" " 36 ".....	4.50 "
Foremen patrolmen.....	5.25 "
Patrolmen.....	4.50 "

Patrolmen to be provided with proper transportation.

(b) Sub-station operators.

Senior operators—

First-class stations.....	\$114.00 per month
Second-class stations.....	105.00 "
Third-class stations.....	£5.00 "

Junior operators—

First-class stations.

First year.....	92.50 "
Second year.....	£7.50 "
Third year.....	114.00 "

Second-class stations—

First year.....	87.00 "
Second year.....	£2.50 "
Third year.....	105.00 "

Third - class stations—

First year.....	80.00 "
Second year.....	87.00 "
Third year.....	£5.00 "

Load dispatchers..... 125.00 "

Oilers at power houses..... 73.00 "

Floormen: First-class..... 70.00 "

" Second-class..... 65.00 "

Trimmers: First year..... 70.00 "

" Second year..... 75.00 "

" Third year..... 85.00 "

British Columbia Telephone Company and Employees

On September 8, an agreement was signed by the British Columbia Telephone Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers through the Pacific District Council No. 1 of the Third District. During the negotiations Mr. McNiven of the Department of Labour was in close touch with both parties and was called in on several occasions to consult with company and union officials in an advisory capacity. This is the first occasion on which a signed agreement has been executed by this company and the union. The chief features of the agreement were the restoration of the rates of wages prevailing in 1912-13, the scale having been reduced 25 cents (and in some cases 44 cents) per day after the outbreak of war: the granting of the Saturday half-holiday, and the privilege of going to and from work during the winter on the company's time. The agreement is to be in force for one year from September 1, 1916, and thereafter unless terminated by ninety days' notice in writing. The following are the terms of the agreement with regard to conditions of labour and wages:

WORKING RULES AND SCHEDULE OF WAGES.

These rules shall be posted for the information and guidance of all employees:

Hours of Work.

Section 1.

(a) Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in city exchange and the ordinary working hours shall be from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(b) Employees working on the eight-hour basis shall go to and from point of work on their own time within the established city limits, except that from November 1 to April 1, employees to go two ways on company's time, reporting at such storerooms, main or branch offices, as the company may designate from time to time.

(c) Nine hours shall constitute a day's work in suburban exchanges, or on toll, suburban or farmers' lines, working hours to be from 7 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Employees to go to and from point of work on the company's time.

(d) Men detailed on jobs out of the city limits will return to the city limits on company's time, or the company provide meals, either alternative to be at the company's option.

(e) Shift hours shall be those that the demands of the service require to be filled regularly and an assignment to shift hours shall not be for less than 20 days, except in the case of temporary relief of a permanent shift employee on account of illness or accident, when overtime will apply to the first shift relief only, when the employee relieving has already worked eight hours.

(f) Shift hours are to be any eight consecutive hours (except intermission for meals) of the 24 and such hours on Sundays and holidays as the service requires.

(g) Where employees request, on account of working conditions or seasons, a change in the ordinary or shift hours, such change to be made for not less than one month's time, and upon the approval of their immediate supervisor.

(h) Employees held waiting orders four hours or less shall be paid for four hours; for over four hours shall be paid for eight hours, except when relieved due to their own request or fault. Employees whose assignment of work requires them to report in person at the office on Sundays or holidays shall receive not less than two hours' time, and employees called for duty outside of regular hours shall receive not less than two hours' time computed at double time of standard rate.

Overtime.

Section 2.

(a) Overtime shall be computed on the basis of eight hours per day and at the standard rate the employee is entitled to in Section 11.

(b) Overtime computed at double time of standard rate will be paid for all time worked at other than the employee's regular assigned hours, and when following the regularly assigned hours shall continue (excepting intermission for meals) until the employee is relieved from duty.

(c) An employee called for work before 5 a.m. shall be entitled to overtime until relieved from work (except intermission for meals); after 5 a.m. and before 8 a.m. he shall be entitled to overtime until 8 a.m.; after 8 a.m. straight time only will be allowed.

(d) All overtime worked on Sundays and holidays will be computed at double time of standard rate. Overtime when travelling away from headquarters will be computed as follows:

(e) Time when travelling, when the accommodation of a berth on days other than holidays shall be paid the straight time rate for all time spent travelling, except intermission for meals and sleep.

(f) Time when travelling without the accommodation of a berth on days other than holidays shall be computed at double time of standard rate, except intermission for meals, and excepting regular working hours, (8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.) which shall be paid for at straight time rate.

(g) Sleeping intermission shall be from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. If, when travelling under Paragraph "f" train or boat arrivals or departures are such as to include any time 10 p.m. and 6 p.m., such time shall be computed at double time of standard rate; one hour at double time to be added to the actual time so included.

(h) Time travelling on Sundays and holidays to be paid for at double time of standard rate (except intermission for meals and sleeping).

Holidays.

Section 3.

(a) Holidays shall be only as follows: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Day and Saturday afternoons.

(b) Saturday afternoons shall be considered as shift hours for such positions as the demands of the service require to be filled constantly, including, when deemed necessary by the company, one troubleman in each of the larger exchanges, and straight time only shall be paid for such hours. Assignment of men to Saturday afternoon shift hours shall be made, as far as possible, so that every employee shall be off duty at least three Saturday afternoons out of every four. All time worked other than shift time, as defined above, shall be paid at double time of standard rate, in accordance with Section 2.

(c) When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the following Monday shall be considered a holiday.

(d) Employees entitled to vote shall be allowed time to vote, with pay, voting hours for the employees to be designated by the supervisor in charge. Election days are in case to be considered as holidays.

Board and Lodging.

Section 4.

(a) Expense of board and lodging will be allowed all foremen, cable splicers, apprentice cable splicers and cable splicers' helpers, when sent away from headquarters.

(b) The expense of board and lodging will be allowed all head gangmen when sent away from headquarters when head gangmen are in direct charge

of a gang and not working under the immediate supervision of a foreman.

(c) All other employees detailed for work away from headquarters upon temporary jobs will be allowed expense of board and lodging. Twenty calendar days will be considered a temporary job. More than twenty days will be considered a permanent job, for which no board and lodging expense will be allowed. Employees shall be notified before being sent away whether the work will be classified as temporary or permanent job. If classified as a temporary job and work exceeds 20 calendar days, board and lodging will be allowed until return to headquarters. If classified as a permanent job and a return to headquarters (except in case of dismissal or resignation) is made in less than 20 days, board and lodging will be allowed.

(d) Where employees affected by this schedule desire that their board and lodging shall be paid by the company or where working conditions compel the company to provide board and lodging, the rate will be one dollar (\$1.00) less per day than schedule below, except in the case of temporary jobs, where the rate specified will prevail, and except as provided for foreman, head gangman, cable splicers, etc., in Section 4, paragraphs "a" and "b."

Transportation.

Section 5.

(a) The company will furnish all means of transportation.

(b) Where carfare during working hours is deemed necessary by the company, same shall be advanced to the employees, and where transportation is considered necessary by the company, beyond the 5 cent limit, the company will advance the same to employees affected by this schedule.

(c) Employees affected by this schedule resigning or dismissed from work while away from headquarters will not be allowed transportation to headquarters. Should the completion of the work render the service of employees no longer necessary, transportation to headquarters, or, at the company's option, the equivalent amount such transportation would cost the company, will be allowed.

Payments.

Section 6.

(a) Employees shall be paid by cheque semi-monthly, payment to be made on the twentieth of the month for all wages due up to and including the fifteenth of the current month, and on the fifth of the month for wages due up to and including the last day of the preceding month.

(b) Employees discharged while in the field must be paid in full for all time due them. Should lack of sufficient funds prevent this, transportation must be allowed to the point where payment will be made.

Classification.

Section 7.

(a) Foreman: An employee having charge of more than three journeymen or apprentices or more than twelve labourers.

(b) Head gangman: An employee having charge of three or less journeymen or apprentices or twelve or less labourers, or an employee assisting a foreman in the direction of men affected by this schedule.

(c) In no case shall a foreman be permitted to handle tools or do that class of work which is required of a journeyman while employed in the capacity of a foreman.

(d) Journeyman: An employee who has had three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade as listed herein: lineman, cable splicer, switchboardman, installer, cable tester, repairman, troublemen, inspector and repeaterman. All rackmen, powermen, battery men and testboardmen shall be rated as switchboardmen.

(e) Apprentices: An employee who has not had three years' experience in one or all of the foregoing branches of the trade, and he shall be an employee who is actually engaged in performing work and handling tools in the particular branch of the trade in which he is employed and as specified hereafter. All apprentices must serve three years' actual time in the business before they can be rated as journeymen.

(f) During the last twelve months of their apprenticeship apprentices will be expected to perform the same class of work as journeymen.

(g) Except where journeymen are not to be obtained the ratio of apprentices to journeymen for each classification specified shall not exceed one to four. In exchanges employing less than four journeymen, one apprentice will be allowed.

(h) Cable splicers' helper: An employee assisting a cable splicer or galvanometerman. During the first six months of service they shall not be required to do any work upon poles, aerial cables, or other like structures.

Auto Drivers.

Section 8.

Men driving auto wagons shall not be classified as foremen. Men driving automobiles shall receive one hour extra per day at standard rate.

Section 9.

(a) All pole framing, painting and stepping of poles shall be done by linemen.

(b) All pole setting gangs shall have three journey-men linemen.

(c) All cable pulling gangs shall have three jour-ney-men linemen or cable splicers assisting same.

(d) The splicing and connecting of lead armoured cable, to and including their respective terminals, shall be done by cable splicers. This shall not be construed to include lead armoured cable between the main frame and switchboard, nor linemen, in-spectors or installers testing cable after cable repairs have been connected to terminals by the cable splicer.

Wire Chief.

Section 10.

Wire chief: An employee having charge of or directing work in an office or offices employing jour-ney-men, as specified in Section 11.

A wire chief shall be considered as a working foreman and be capable of handling tools and doing that class of work required of journeymen switch-boardmen, when the demands of the service require such work.

Wire chief "Class B": An employee having charge of an office or offices employing regularly three or less journeymen or apprentices shall be paid a monthly rate equal to or in excess of a head gangman—\$180.00.

Wire chief "Class A": An employee having charge of an office or offices employing regularly more than three journeymen or apprentices shall be paid a monthly rate equal to or in excess of a foreman—\$150.00.

Rate of Pay.

Section 11.

Foreman	\$5.50
Head gangman	4.75
Cable splicer	5.00
Linemen	4.25
Switchboardmen	4.25
Installers	4.25
Cable testers	4.25
Repairmen	4.25
Troublemn	4.25
Inspectors	4.25
Repeatermen	4.25

	3	18	24	27	36
Apprentices	Beginns.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Linemen.....	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Cable splicers	3.00		3.25	4.25	5.00
Troublemn.....	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Repeatermen	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Switchboardmen..	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Installers	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Cable testers.....	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Inspectors	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Repairmen.....	3.00		3.25	3.50	4.25
Groundmen.....			\$3.00		

General.

Section 12.

(a) Exchanges having 100 or more telephones are designated as city exchanges.

Less than 100 telephones, suburban exchanges.

(b) Headquarters shall be considered as the point where men are actually engaged for work.

(c) While it is presumed that wire chiefs, foremen, etc., to obtain economical results, will assign employees to work to which they have been trained, there is nothing in these rules which means that employees shall do only the class of work for which they have been employed, nor that certain classes of work shall be performed by only certain classes of men. Should, however, an employee be assigned to work which pays a higher rate than that for which he is employed, he shall be paid the schedule rate for such work while he is engaged upon it.

(d) Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting conditions or wages of isolated repairmen where eight consecutive hours are not required.

(e) Nothing herein shall be construed to reduce the rate of pay of any employee now getting a higher rate of pay for work classified in Section 11.

(f) No discrimination against employees of this company on account of any affiliation or relations they may or may not have will be permitted. Managers, wire chiefs, foremen, etc., must take every precaution to see that this is not violated.

(g) Any committee of employees or grievance from the local union affected will be given a hearing. Business agents or other officials of the union may accompany such committee.

(h) No deviations from these rules will be permitted.

(i) No rate of pay in excess of the amount listed will be allowed except upon the proper approval of the general superintendent of plant.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	9	16	25
Lumbering.....	3	1	4
Mining.....	4	18	22
Railway Construction.....	1	1	1
Building Trades.....	18	37	55
Metal Trades.....	7	155	162
Woodworking Trades.....		9	9
Printing and Allied Trades.....		2	2
Textile.....		2	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	3	4
Leather.....	1	1	2
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	11	76	87
Electric Railway Service...		7	7
Navigation.....	1	5	6
Miscellaneous.....	4	28	32
Public Employees.....		6	6
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	5	38	43
Unskilled Labour.....	2	10	12
Total.....	66	415	481

THE industrial accident record for September shows there to have been 66 workpeople killed and 415 seriously injured during their respective employments. The record for August was 78 killed and 389 injured, while that for September, 1915, was 70 killed and 438 injured. A comparison of the above figures for the periods indicated shows that there were 12 fewer workpeople killed and 26 more injured during September than during August and there were four less killed and 23 less injured in September this year than in September a year ago.

The most regrettable accident of the month occurred on September 11, when, owing to the collapse of the centre span of the new Quebec bridge which was being placed in position, 13 workmen were killed and 10 seriously injured.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Sept. 5	1	Crushed by falling chimney.
".....	East Zorra, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from hay mow.
".....	Harrow, Ont.....	" 16	1	Gored by a bull.
".....	Jarvis, Ont.....	" 4	1	Thrown from manure spreader.
".....	Speedville, Ont.....	" 9	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
".....	Syphers Cove, N.B.....	" 2	1	"
".....	St. Paul, Man.....	" 27	1	Fell from loft ladder.
Farmhand.....	Stratford, Ont.....	" 6	1	Struck by flying circular wood saw.
Farmhand.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 21	1	Mangled by gasoline machine.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916—Continued.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date	Number	Cause of Fatality.
Lumbering—				
Sawmill engineer.....	Sapperton, B. C.....	Sept. 3	1	Burned—Sawdust in fuel bin ignited from boilers.
Sawmill engineer.....	St. Elphège, Que.....	" 25	1	Clothing caught in circular saw.
Logger.....	Hotham Sound, B.C.....	" 25	1	Struck by end of broken cable.
Mines, Metalliferous Works & Quarries:				
Miner.....	Allan Mine, N. S.....	" 25	1	Fall of coal.
Quarry worker.....	Chateau Richer, Que.....	" 20	1	Buried under blasted rocks and earth.
Miner.....	Comox, B. C.....	" 11	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Greenwood, B. C.....	" 12	1	Crushed by mine car.
Building Trades—				
Structural steel worker.....	Thorold, Ont.....	" 9	1	Crushed by falling girder.
Structural steel worker.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 6	1	Fell from scaffold.
Structural steel workers (Bridgemen)	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	13	Fall of centre span of Quebec bridge.
Cement workers.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 30	3	Fall—Collapse of chimney on which they were working.
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades—				
Machinist.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 2	1	Fell from a ladder.
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	1	Crushed between car of steel and projecting girder.
Steel worker.....	Lauson, Que.....	" 6	1	By a fall.
Electrician.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 1	1	Burned by electricity.
Power house employee.....	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
Stationary fireman.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 20	1	Fell into automatic stoker.
Lineman.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 29	1	Electrocuted.
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation:				
Biscuit factory employee.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 9	1	Crushed by elevator.
Leather—				
Tannery employee.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	1	Drowned—Fell into tank of liquid lime.
Steam Railway Service—				
Engineer.....	Redditt, Ont.....	" 5	1	Derailment.
Brakeman.....	Dorval, Que.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train.
Brakeman.....	Darmody, Sask.....	" 9	1	Run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Actonville, Que.....	" 13	1	" "
Brakeman.....	Sutherland, Sask.....	" 8	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Brakeman.....	Premier, Sask.....	" 9	1	Derailment of motor car.
Car repairer.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 4	1	Run over by cars.
Car cleaner.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 24	1	Run over by locomotive.
Section foreman.....	Tilbury, Ont.....	" 20	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Applehill, Ont.....	" 9	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Farnham, Que.....	" 21	1	Struck by a train.
Navigation—				
Sailor.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 27	1	Asphyxiated by sulphur fumes.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Driver.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from wagon.
Driver.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 25	1	Run over by wagon.
Stableman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 24	1	Trampled by a horse.
Grain handler.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 29	1	Smothered by grain in hold of vessel.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Pulp and paper mill employee.....	Hull, Que.....	" 1	1	Struck by flying piece of pulp wood.
Messenger boy.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 1	1	Struck by a motor (jitney) car.
Shorehouse employee.....	"	" 14	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Cement plant employee.....	Longue Point, Que.....	" 1	1	Crushed by falling machinery.
Cement plant employee.....	Soo Inlet, B. C.....	" 25	1	Electrocuted.
Unskilled Labour—				
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	1	Struck by broken belt on stone crusher.
Labourer.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	" 27	1	Cave-in of sides of excavation.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1916.

CAUSES.

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**TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA—PROCEEDINGS OF THE
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT TORONTO,
SEPT. 25 TO 30**

THE thirty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was opened in Toronto, Ont., on Monday morning, September 25, 1916, the business of the Congress not concluding until midnight of Saturday, the thirtieth. The opening ceremony was preceded by a procession of the delegates from the Prince George Hotel to the Toronto Technical School, where the preliminary session was held, and which was presided over by Mr. Walter Brown, chairman of the local convention committee. The remaining sessions were held in the Labour Temple. Hon. Finlay MacDiarmid, Minister of Public Works and Acting Premier of Ontario, extended the welcome of the Ontario Government. His Worship Mayor Thomas Church welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Toronto, while Mr. Wm. Houston, chairman of the Board of Education, and Mr. David Carey, chairman of the Separate School Board, and a former President of the Congress, extended a welcome on behalf of their respective bodies. The greetings of organized labour of the city were given by Mr. J. Richards, President of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council. The addresses were replied to by the President, Mr. J. C. Watters. Others who contributed to the opening exercises were Miss Mary Anderson, of Chicago, Ill., fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America; Mr. Harry P. Corcoran, of Wheeling, W. Va., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour; Mr. J. E. Williams, of London, Eng., fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress; Mr. P. M. Draper, and Mr. Alex. Watchman, Secretary and Vice-President respectively of the Congress.

The final report of the Credential Committee showed that there were 288 delegates in attendance, three of which were fraternal; 26 international organizations were represented by as many delegates; one provincial federation was also represented; 26 trades and labour councils had 45 delegates, and 131 local branch unions were represented by 213 delegates.

Reports Presented

The following is a synopsis of the reports of the Executive Council, the parliamentary representative, the provincial executive committees, provincial federations and fraternal delegates.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The first clause dealt with the memorial to the Federal Cabinet in reference to wages boards, immigration, amendments to Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, extension of half day off for postmen, and the abolition of the patronage system in the appointment of postmen.

(2) Under the caption of "The War," the Executive Council re-affirmed the declaration of the convention of 1915 in which it was stated that it was the duty of the labour world to lend every assistance possible to Great Britain and her allies. . . . It was the desire of the Congress to co-operate with all the great labour bodies of America and Europe in bringing about the proposed peace conference, and the Congress should have representatives in such convention.

(3) In reference to conscription the Executive recommended that a protest should be made against its introduction.

(4) The Executive had urged the Government to undertake the manufacture of munitions in Government-owned

shops. The position of the Government and the arguments of the Executive were given.

(5) Extension of the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to cover the manufacture of war supplies. This had been done to meet the demands which had been made for the establishment of a fair wages board to determine the rates of wages, etc., on work undertaken for both the Imperial and Dominion Governments.

(6) In reference to conditions after the war, and as a means of partially solving the problem or of at least ameliorating conditions, the Executive Council suggested the following: (a) the nationalization of railways, mines and other public utilities; (b) the building of an extensive system of highways; (c) the adoption of a policy for land settlement which will provide sufficient aid to guarantee the settlement on the land of those adapted to, or adaptable for, farming, and that such policy provide for close settlement so that social amenities be enjoyed to the greatest possible extent; (d) shortening of the work-day to provide for the employment of every unemployed person; (e) the disbanding of enlisted men to be gradual, covering a period of at least two years after the termination of the war, to enable their being absorbed into the industrial life of the country through immediate employment after discharge.

(7) The Executive recommended the establishing in Ottawa of a permanent headquarters at a cost not exceeding \$20,000.

(8) The appointment by the Dominion Government of a commission on industrial relations was also recommended.

(9) It was again recommended that legislation be sought for the protection of union labels.

(10) In addition to recommending that representations be made to the Government with respect to rendering financial assistance to industrial training and technical education, the Executive further recommended that as a step in the

direction of free high school and university education the various Provincial Governments make provision for scholarships in the public schools.

(11) Under the heading of "Old Age Pensions and Pensions for Mothers with Children," the recommendation was made that a commission be appointed to consider these questions.

(12) The Executive expressed approval of the Government in making more generous provision for disabled soldiers and the dependents of soldiers, and suggested that instructions be given to seek an increase in the pensions to totally incapacitated men, to be based on the cost of living; narrowing of the margin between the pension paid to a private and that of an officer; increasing the rates of special allowance for children and by making no distinction between the child of a private and that of an officer.

(13) Reference was made to the workmen's compensation acts which have been passed in several provinces, and it was urged that renewed efforts be made to secure similar laws in the remaining provinces.

(14) Attention was directed to the draft of industrial disputes act which the Executive had had prepared.

(15) The Executive referred to the work of the labour press and urged more encouragement.

(16) Reference was made to the high cost of living and it was suggested that the Government be appealed to to regulate prices under the War Measures Act.

The report concluded with a statement on the cancellation of the charter of the Moncton Trades and Labour Council and expressions of good-will to the fraternal delegates.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE.

In addition to the joint report of the Executive Council, Mr. J. C. Watters, the President, submitted a statement of the several matters with which he had

dealt during the year and the questions which were of interest to labour which had been brought before the last session of Parliament. By subjects these were as follows: Commission to inquire into and report upon conditions of employment in the production of war supplies; coaling of Japanese warships in Esquimalt, B.C.; strike of employees of American Bank Note Company; release on parole of Wilfred Gribble; imprisonment of John Reid; release of interned Austrians at Edgewood, B.C.; release of interned aliens for work in mines in Cobalt district; war widows; labour bureaus; immigration; Prisons and Reformatories Act; woman suffrage; system of national banking; prohibition; higher rates of pay to employees on I.C.R.; labour on reconstruction of Parliament Buildings; loans to railways; taxation of profits and soldiers' pensions.

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

Ontario.—The Executive Committee had waited on the Provincial Government on January 31 and May 17 and submitted the following matters for consideration: Proportional representation and taxation of land values; abolition of property qualification for municipal office; licensing of stationary engine firemen; amendments to Workmen's Compensation; semi-weekly pay day; prohibiting the making of clothing in the homes of wage earners; appointing of station engine inspectors; protection for state employees; licensing of private detectives; suitable lunch rooms in factories and shops, and franchise for women; the awarding of contracts to fair employers of labour by the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission; the question of establishing a separate department of labour was also introduced.

Quebec.—The Executive Committee reported that an interview had been held with the Provincial Government on January 26, and representations made as follows: The appointment of a special commission on "Workmen's Compensation"; that the Government increase the

appropriation for the Provincial Department of Labour, and the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour; protesting against permission being granted for the use of the provincial technical schools for manufacturing purposes; requesting legislation abolishing the system of yearly leasing of dwelling houses; prohibition of the making of clothing in private homes under contract; protesting against the use of the Provincial Police for the assistance of strike-breakers; demanding the institution of "free and compulsory education" throughout the province, and requesting that a census of all illiterates be taken; reiterating a former demand that the provincial authorities print, and issue at a cost price, all school books; requesting legislation for the fusion of all Catholic School Commissions in the City of Montreal; requesting legislation for the compulsory adoption of the principle of "First Aid" in all mining, lumber and construction camps throughout the province; request for legislation forbidding the custom of superimposing of wallpaper upon old and unsanitary paper; requesting the Government to insert in all future contracts and sub-contracts a clause calling for the payment of "union wages" in each trade employed, and the provision of the necessary authority to see that same is carried into effect; legislation had been passed prohibiting the licensing of stationary engineers by municipalities, which will eliminate the duplication of licenses. Another enactment was granting to municipalities the right to regulate the hours of barber shops. Reference was made to the establishment of two labour papers in the province.

Manitoba.—The Executive Committee reported the election of Mr. R. A. Rigg, Secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, to the Legislature. Among the legislations of interest to labour which had been passed at the last session of the Legislature was the Bureau of Labour Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Shops Regulation Act, Factories Act, Bake Shops Act, and a law protecting the wages of workmen em-

played on public works. It was reported that labour was well employed, several strong unions had been organized, and it was suggested that the time was opportune for organization work.

Saskatchewan.—The Executive waited on the Provincial Government on January 21, and presented the undermentioned programme of proposed legislation: State accident insurance as in Ontario; compulsory inquests on all fatal accidents; minimum wage for women of not less than \$8 per week; equal suffrage, men and women over 21 years of age; abolition of election deposit; enact law providing for direct legislation; abolition of all private employment agencies; union label on all Government printing, including school books, and that all Government printing, ruling and binding, in so far as possible, be done in the province, and that contracts for Government printing should contain a clause stating that all work be done in the province; Building Trades' Protection Act be amended so as to compel workmen in infectious work to be disinfected before taking up other work; Act licensing all plumbers; that the "Cities' Act" be amended; compulsory contribution for patriotic purposes; enforcement of regulations for protection of electrical workers; pamphlet printed showing rights of farm labourers and harvest labourers; Justices of Peace be compelled to hear all cases brought before them; Bureau of Labour to have control of granting licenses of moving picture operators; standardization of all school text-books, the said books to be made free or sold at actual cost. School attendance to be enforced; medical, surgical, dental and optical treatment be made free to all school children, and that no school board be allowed to make vaccination compulsory; situations advertised as vacant shall in all cases state name of prospective employer; that the teaching of the English language in all schools in the province be made compulsory, and that the "Factories Act" be amended. A few of the requests were granted and in others investigations are to be made.

Labour conditions had been fairly active, except in the building trades. Through the activity of labour bodies representatives had been elected to the municipal councils in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The chairman of the Executive Committee had been appointed a member of the Saskatchewan Division of the Military Hospital Commission which had urged an increase in the allowance to disabled soldiers.

Nova Scotia.—No organized efforts toward securing legislature had been made by the Executive Committee. Among the legislations passed by the Legislature was an Act regulating the payment of wages to employees of coal companies. Trade conditions during the year had been satisfactory and substantial improvements in wages and working conditions had been secured.

PROVINCIAL FEDERATIONS.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour reported on the passage by the Legislature of a Workmen's Compensation Act, which is to come into force on January 1, 1917. Other legislations passed was an Act to provide for the examination and licensing of moving picture machine operators and an Act to assist in reducing the number of Asiatics in coal mines. Assistance had been given to retail clerks in securing a law providing for a weekly half-holiday. Reference was made to the revival of metal mining and the improvement in labour conditions in the province. The report from the New Brunswick Federation of Labour stated that an interview with the Provincial Government was held on March 15, when the following requests were made: That Compensation Act (1903) be amended, making the employer liable, provided the employee was not wilfully negligent, and the Government to appoint a commission to prepare a new Act on the lines of Ontario Act for next session; an Act to provide for minimum wages for women and minors; for additional factory inspectors, one to be a female, and for seats for female help in stores; only practical plumbers

to be appointed as plumbing inspectors, and that boards of examiners be established; amendment to Fair Wage Act providing for schedule similar to Dominion Government schedule; that legislation be enacted providing for the control of detective agencies by local police authorities; legislation prohibiting any system of compulsory insurance in any industry; that preference be given returned soldiers in any land settlement scheme introduced; that all possible aid be given to further industrial education; training of motormen and conductors on street cars; that the Government give effect to the Bureau of Labour Act and a separate department be established, the head of such department to be a member of Executive Council. During the last session of the Legislature the Compensation Act was amended in the interests of injured workmen; the demand for seats for female help in stores had been acceded to; the City of St. John had been granted authority to build homes for workingmen, and provision had been made for inspection of theatres.

REPORTS OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Mr. Fred. Bancroft, of Toronto, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, submitted a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention held in San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1915, dealing more particularly with the important phases on international relations.

Mr. James Simpson, of Toronto, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, in presenting his report of the convention held in Birmingham, England, in September, 1916, dealt in a comprehensive manner with the more important matters which had been before the convention. The British Congress had declined to take part in the proposal of the American Federation of Labour for a conference of trades union representatives at the close of the war, objection being taken to sitting with representatives of trade unions in the countries composing the Central Powers.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

All the above reports were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, together with a number of resolutions which referred to subjects dealt with by the Executive Council. The clauses of the report of the Executive were considered *seriatim*. On clause 1, re wages board for munition workers, the Executive was criticized for not having pressed for a labour representative on the Munitions Board. The President defended his position and explained what the Executive had done in order to protect the workers in munitions factories, after which the clause was concurred in. Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were approved. A resolution dealing with representation at the proposed peace-conference was approved by the committee, but on motion the appointing of representatives was left in the hands of the Executive Committee. On clause 5 the Executive was questioned as to its knowledge of the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Executive denied having any previous intimation until the scope of the Act was extended. With this explanation the clause was adopted. In recommending approval of clause 6 the committee added a demand that the Government be asked to take control of privately owned cold storage plants, abattoirs and flour mills. The remaining clauses, except No. 14 (Industrial Disputes Act) which was dealt with separately, were also approved, together with three resolutions dealing with the high cost of commodities, and a motion was endorsed asking that the Government pass an Order in Council under the War Measures Act restricting the price of all necessities of life. The other reports were all concurred in by the committee and approved by the convention.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper presented his report as Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress, which showed that the receipts

from all sources, including the balance from the previous year, amounted to \$13,646.64; expenditures were \$10,888.95, leaving a balance of \$2,757.69, in addition to which there is \$10,000 in the reserve fund. The membership of the Congress was reported as 66,573, a decrease of 4,846 as compared with last year. There are 48 international and one national central body affiliated, which, with 12 federal unions chartered direct, makes a total of 1,150 local unions included in the membership of the Congress. The Audit Committee, to which the financial statement was referred, reported having found the accounts correct, and commended the work of the Secretary-Treasurer. An increase of \$5 per month was recommended in the salary of the stenographer. The report was adopted.

Appropriations

The Wages and Means Committee report recommending the following appropriations was approved: To the assistant secretary, \$50; messenger, \$25; doorkeeper, \$25; caretaker, \$20; assistant caretaker, \$10; translator, \$25; payment of the hotel expenses of the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, British Trades Union Congress and the National Women's Trade Union League. The fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour was granted \$300 and the delegate to British Trades Union Congress \$600.

Increase in Executive Council

Five resolutions having for their object a rearrangement of the officers and their duties were referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law. In the main the suggestions were not approved. The convention, however, by a roll call vote of 127 to 98, decided to increase the Executive Council to five members by adding two more Vice-Presidents. It was also decided to empower the provincial executive committees to submit the name of a member as

parliamentary representative in the provincial legislatures, when in the opinion of the Executive Council such was necessary and the funds of the Congress would permit, such representative to receive \$5 per day and expenses.

The per capita of federal labour unions, which has been at the rate of 36 cents per annum, was reduced to 18 cents.

The Executive Council was empowered to lease or purchase a building suitable for the headquarters of the Congress.

Union Labels

The report of the Label Committee recommended a more extensive support by the members of organized labour of all union labels. It was also recommended that all delegates must have at least three union labels on their person before being seated; that the Executive Council publish in report of proceedings a list of all union labels which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labour, and further, that the Executive press for legislation giving protection to union labels. All the recommendations were adopted.

Vote of Thanks

The Committee on Thanks, whose report was approved, extended thanks to the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council, local unions, reception committee and the City Council for the entertainment provided; to the press for reporting the proceedings of the convention; to the Labour Temple Company for the arrangements made, and to the Department of Labour for the generous supply of reports and literature for the use of the delegates.

Fraternal Greetings

The morning session of Thursday was taken up almost exclusively by the messages of the fraternal delegates and others who desired to address the convention.

Miss Mary Anderson, of Chicago, Ill., fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America, gave an outline of the platform of the league. Miss Anderson reported that the Teachers' Federation had been formed in the United States for the purpose of securing better consideration for the teaching profession. Strong opposition had been offered to this new organization and many teachers had been dismissed on account of their connection with it. The Canadian workmen were urged to press forward unitedly for the eight hour day and for the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. J. E. Williams, of London, England, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, in extending greetings to the delegates, referred to the effect which the war had had on British trades unions, and averred that the war must be won. The wage-earners must perfect their organizations, and in order to take their proper place at the close of the war should elect their own representatives to Parliament. The union regulations had been relaxed during the war, and it was stated that they would not be re-introduced unless the unions were prepared to back up their demands. Mr. Williams explained how, since 1911, the railway men had been amalgamated, and now had in one organization 320,000 members, more than double the number when amalgamation took place. The railway men, as a result of the consolidation, had been able to materially improve their conditions. Referring to the high cost of commodities, the delegate instanced many cases of enormous profits being made in England, and he believed the same conditions prevailed in Canada. The trade unionists of Great Britain had party members in the British Parliament, and it was through their efforts that the workers hoped to secure the trade union conditions which prevailed before the war.

Mr. Harry P. Corcoran, of Wheeling, W. Va., ex-President of the West Vir-

ginia State Federation of Labour, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, briefly recounted the progress of the A. F. of L. since its formation in 1881. Great things had been accomplished for the skilled and unskilled workers through the instrumentality of the federation, and many legislative enactments in the interests of labour had been secured. Mr. Corcoran stated that 4,000,000 women in the Middle Western States have the franchise; twenty States have enacted mothers' pension laws, and compulsory education had been adopted in many States. Much progress had been made in securing the eight-hour day in the United States, which would, before long, be universally adopted through the economic power of organized labour. Referring to the war, Mr. Corcoran stated that it was the duty of every man to fight for his country, and the man who would not was not worthy to be a citizen.

Among others who addressed the convention were Mr. Edward Flore, of Buffalo, N.Y., President of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League; Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada; Mrs. Ormsby, of Toronto, of the Ontario Equal Franchise Association; Mrs. Constance Hamilton, of Toronto, of the National Equal Franchise League; Miss Laura Hughes, of Toronto, and Miss Rose Henderson, of Montreal.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Order of Railway Conductors, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and a number of local unions.

The fraternal delegates and the chairman and secretary of the local Convention Committee were the recipients of presents subscribed for by the delegates in attendance.

Resolutions Submitted

There were about 70 resolutions dealing with a variety of subjects submitted to the convention. These were referred

to the Resolutions Committee for consideration, except where other committees were dealing with matters to which the resolutions referred. In a few instances resolutions were withdrawn, but in the main the resolutions were favourably reported to the convention, and adopted. In some cases resolutions covered questions in the officers' report and were adopted when the reports were approved. In this summary only such resolutions as were concurred in are taken into account.

Thetford Mines Dispute

The Thetford Mines difficulty was brought before the convention in a resolution which protested (1) against the Minister of Labour not granting a Board of conciliation and investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into the dispute; (2) against discrimination being shown to the men who went on strike; and (3) against the opposition of the religious authorities to the establishment of an international union in Thetford Mines. The debate on the resolution was taken part in by a number of the delegates, including the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which body had recommended concurrence in the first clause of the resolution. The second clause was covered by a resolution, and the third was withdrawn on a suggestion by the committee that the matter be referred to the Executive Council and the Quebec Provincial Executive. The conditions which had and were prevailing in the Thetford mines were referred to at length, and the opinion of the speakers was that the request for a Board should have been granted. Hon. Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who occupied a seat on the platform as a guest of the Congress, replied to the criticisms which had been made against the Department of Labour, and pointed out that under the law it was not possible for him to comply with the application and appoint a single Board which would embrace all the mines in the district, the different mine owners having

the right to name different representatives and showing no disposition to agree on the same person. A further unusual and difficult feature of the situation was the existence of two unions, only one of which was behind the application. When the Minister found he did not have the power to meet the men's wishes, a commissioner had been appointed to investigate and conciliate, and as a result of such action an agreement had been reached, whereby the men were to receive \$2.25 per day, an increase of 25 cents per day. The agreement was signed by 12 men, two from each mine, and comprising members of both the unions indicated. (During the debate on this subject a delegate stated that the commissioner appointed by the Minister was a shareholder in the mines concerned. The Minister caused enquiries on this point to be made immediately, and the commissioner stated that he had no interest either directly or indirectly in any of the mines in question, and had never had any such interest.) The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Request Repeal of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Consideration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was set for a special order of business, and came before the convention on Wednesday morning. It was explained that in accordance with the instructions of the previous convention the Executive Council had had a draft bill prepared, and that a copy had been sent to every affiliated trades and labour council and local union. Two resolutions had been submitted asking for the repeal of the Act; these, together with the draft bill, were placed before the convention for action. The Congress solicitor, Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, explained at length the object of the various amendments, pointing out that he had endeavoured to remedy what were considered to be objectionable features of the present Act and the amendments proposed by the Minister of Labour.

During the discussion the solicitor was asked if there was no provision in the Act to permit of a Board being appointed where more than one employer was concerned in the dispute, the Thetford Mines dispute being cited. The solicitor stated that there was no provision in the Act covering the point, and no doubt the Minister of Labour was right in his contention; an amendment, however, could be made covering the point. It was then moved and seconded that the convention approve of the solicitor's draft bill. After some arguments urging the repeal of the Act it was proposed that a referendum be taken on (1) the approval of draft bill of the solicitor, (2) the approval of the proposed amendments of the Minister of Labour, and (3) the repeal of the Act. This proposal was not seconded. The discussion occupied the remainder of the morning session, and was resumed again on Thursday afternoon. At this session it was moved but not seconded that the Congress ask for the repeal of the Act, and failing to secure its repeal that the Government be notified by the Executive that the trades covered by the Act would ignore its provisions. After further discussion an amendment was proposed referring the draft bill to a committee of three to amend certain clauses. This, too, failed to get a seconder, as did also a motion that the Act be amended to embrace only those trades which desired to come under its provisions; failing which, that a request be made for the repeal of the Act. It was then moved in amendment and seconded that resolutions No. 50 and 60, asking for the repeal of the Act, be concurred in, and this was adopted.

To Standardize Pensions

The following resolution having for its object the securing of the Canadian rate of pensions for all army and navy reservists who were domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war was recommended for adoption:

"Whereas, prior to the outbreak of

war, Canada had many army and navy reservists, who returned for duty overseas in the cause of the Empire, and whereas the said reservists upon returning (if disabled) will be at a great disadvantage under the provisions of the Imperial Pension Scale, be it resolved that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urge upon the Dominion Government the advisability of suggesting to the governments of the allied nations in whose armies and navies Canadians are fighting the necessity of increasing the Imperial pension to the Canadian standard for said reservists."

The resolution was amended by providing that in the event of the demand being refused that the Dominion Government be asked to supplement the allowances of the governments of the allied nations. With this addition the resolution was approved.

In Favor of the Sale of Light Wines and Beers

A protracted discussion ensued on the following resolution which was recommended for adoption by the Resolutions Committee: Resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada instruct its incoming Ontario Executive to petition the Ontario Government to amend the Ontario Temperance Act so as to permit of a license for the retail sale of light wines and beers; and, be it further resolved, that when a referendum is submitted to the people of Ontario on the prohibition question it be taken separately in the several municipalities, thereby giving each municipality local autonomy in the matter, and that a separate ballot be taken on the question of beer and wine licenses.

Of the fifteen delegates who took part in the discussion nine supported the recommendation and six opposed. A motion to table the resolution was defeated. The debate was finally brought to a close by the previous question being called for and sustained. The resolution was then adopted.

Want Sunday Excursions

A resolution which created some discussion was one having for its object the repeal of a section of the Lord's Day Act so as to permit railway companies to run excursion trains on Sunday. The speakers on both sides were about evenly divided, but when the vote was taken the resolution was adopted by a good majority. The resolution as presented was as follows: Whereas, the only opportunity afforded to a large number of families of the working class to enjoy a whole day holiday at pleasure or health resorts is on the few holidays that come during the summer months; and, whereas, Chapter 153, Section 8, of the Revised Statutes of Canada—being the Lord's Day Act—expressly makes it illegal for transportation companies to carry passengers for amusement or pleasure on Sunday, thus denying to the working class the privileges of pleasure and health-seeking which are available and taken advantage of to a general degree by those fortunate enough to own automobiles; therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Council of the Congress be and is hereby instructed to use every available influence to secure the repeal of Section 8, Chapter 153, Revised Statutes of Canada.

Desire Investigation into Conditions of People

Believing that social and economic changes will be brought about as a result of the war, the convention adopted a resolution asking for a commission to inquire into the industrial, social and economic conditions of the people, with the view of eliminating the evils of the present system. The resolution was as follows: Whereas, the possibility of great social and economic changes will be brought about by causes due to the present war, which will create new conditions in our present industrial system, this having a serious bearing on the future welfare of the workers in the Dominion of Canada; and, whereas, the Government of this Dominion has ap-

parently recognized the seriousness of the situation by appointing commissions to investigate trade and commerce and economic development to meet these changed conditions, and are overlooking the industrial field; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada demand of the Federal Government the appointment of a Royal Commission of representative men to fully investigate the industrial, social and economic conditions of the people of this Dominion, with a view to presenting to the parliament and legislatures of this country, and to the people, the true conditions of its industrial population, so that measures will be advanced to create new conditions that will eliminate the many evils of our present system.

Want Pension Regulations Revised

The question of soldiers' pensions was brought before the convention in the President's report and also by resolution. The resolution stated that there were many inequalities in the present regulations and that the pension of the rank and file is inadequate. Complaint was made that there is too big a margin between the pension of a private at \$480 and that of a colonel at \$1,890 per year; also that the allowance to the child of a private should be the same as that given to the child of an officer. The resolution recommended (1) re-classification of pensions, (2) changes in the regulations providing for allowances to children, (3) that the pension fund be administered by a commissioner, and that all medical boards be composed of civilians, so as to make administration of the fund non-military. The resolution was amended by providing that the rate of pension should be based on the cost of living in the locality where the pensioner resided, and with this alteration was approved.

Against Asiatic Labour

The Resolutions Committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution: Whereas, Asiatic labour is

being imported and used in the industries in Ontario to take the place of men seeking better conditions of labour and also of those who are away in the country's service; be it therefore resolved, that this Congress record its protest against this despicable action and that the delegates from Ontario be asked to carry this to their local unions requesting them to give all moral support to secure the elimination of such labour from this province. A few of the delegates opposed the resolution on the ground that the international union should not recognize race divisions; but rather that the Asiatics should be encouraged to join the unions. This contention, however, was opposed, the argument being that the introduction of any class of people who would lower the standard of living of the local workers should be combatted. The resolution was adopted.

Vancouver Labour Temple

The financial difficulties of the Vancouver Labour Temple was brought before the convention in the following resolution: Whereas, the Vancouver Labour Temple has, through industrial depression due to the war, been unable to meet its financial obligations; and, whereas, the policy of labour organization has been to foster the growth of the movement by encouraging the ownership of Labour Temples by the organizations of labour; and, whereas, the Vancouver Temple stands second to none on the continent and represents, on a conservative valuation, an investment of \$295,000, with an indebtedness of approximately \$125,000, leaving an equity to the shareholders of \$170,000; therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress believes the Vancouver Temple should be saved for organized labour; be it further resolved, that the Executive Council be directed to ask for a voluntary assessment on the affiliated membership of 25 cents for the purpose of assisting in saving the Vancouver Temple. It was pointed out that about \$12,000 was needed to meet the immediate liabilities of the company.

After the matter had been carefully considered, it was decided to refer the question to the Executive Council to work out a plan whereby some arrangement could be made to meet the obligations of the Temple directors.

Other Resolutions

The following is a synopsis of other resolutions of a miscellaneous character which were adopted:

In favor of legislation abolishing the practice of making clothing in the homes of wage-earners.

Reiterating the demand for uniformity of school books for all schools under the control of the same school commission in the Province of Quebec.

In favor of amendment to the Election Act whereby the voters' lists in Northern Ontario will be compiled within 60 days preceding election.

In favor of continuance of Government grant of land to only bona fide settlers and Government assistance to same; that all land held by corporations and speculators be taxed at its real value and that the unearned increment be appropriated by the state.

In favour of election day being made a public holiday.

In favor of legislation by the Ontario Government compelling employers to grant their employees 24 hours off duty out of every seven days, and that such employees be compelled to take the time off.

Endorsing the candidature of Jas. H. McVety, of Vancouver, as a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia.

In favour of inspectors being appointed on all Government work to report weekly on conditions; protesting against the releasing of interned aliens for the purpose of strike-breaking; that the maximum charge for doctors' fees on all public works be 50 cents per month, and that the workmen be given the right to select their own physician; and also that the Government be asked to legislate in favour of a weekly pay-day.

In favour of improved uniforms for letter carriers; extension of the Saturday half-holiday to every week in the year except Christmas, and the granting of an immediate increase in the pay of letter carriers of not less than 25 cents per day.

In favour of the installation of proper and efficient exhaust systems in all factories where metal polishing is carried on.

In favour of legislation compelling the removal of old wall paper before new paper is applied.

In favour of the inspection of all buildings occupied by working people in order to provide against accidents to occupants.

In favour of legislation providing for more adequate protection for those employed in factories where products dangerous to the health of the workers are manufactured.

In favour of a special officer being appointed by the Quebec Government to supervise all employment bureaus in the province.

In favour of a larger appropriation to the Labour Department of the Province of Quebec; appointment of a Deputy Minister of Labour, and an increase in the number of inspectors; improvement of the staff by providing pensions to inspectors 15 years in the service; establishing a salary scale, and providing for examination of inspectors.

Urging the passage of legislation by the Provincial Legislatures enacting sanitary laws and laws regulating the fitness of barbers to follow the trade, so as to ensure safety to patrons of barber shops.

In favour of urging the Dominion and Provincial Governments to establish a system of agricultural credit to the homesteaders who are settled on the land.

In favour of asking the Quebec Provincial Government to appoint a commission to enquire into and report on a more adequate workmen's compensation act; one of the commissioners to be a member of organized labour.

In favour of asking the American Federation of Labour to appoint an organizer for the province of Quebec who can speak both English and French.

Protesting against the closing down of the work on the Welland Canal.

In favour of the appointment in Ontario of inspectors of licenses of hoisting or portable engineers, and also asking for the appointment of a member of the International Brotherhood of Steam Engineers on license board.

In favour of legislation providing for the examination and licensing of stationary firemen in the Province of Ontario.

In favour of more effective fair wage clauses in Ontario Government contracts.

In favour of legislation granting to hotel, restaurant, club and eating house employees a six-day week.

Requesting organized labour not to patronize restaurants, cafés, etc., conducted by Asiatics.

In favour of urging upon all municipalities the necessity for stricter measures of sanitation and hygiene in all allied food trades.

In favour of a fortnightly pay day for employees in the allied food trades and that wages be a first charge in case of failure of an employer engaged in the restaurant or café business.

In favour of requesting the Quebec provincial authorities to put into effect the law providing for safety of theatrical stage employees.

In favour of legislation which will provide for the disinfecting of clothing of workmen who are employed in buildings where patients suffering from contagious diseases are confined.

In favour of convicts being employed in productive and useful occupations, the products to be used to relieve distress, the same to be distributed through charity organizations.

In favour of legislation being passed by the Dominion Government establishing an eight hour day.

In favour of the Congress using every effort to have the workmen's compensa-

tion acts of the various provinces conform with that of the Province of Ontario.

In favour of legislation for the better protection in theatres of performers and employees.

In favour of co-operating to secure an ample supply of labour for the production of war material.

In favour of an additional clause to the Immigration Act to prohibit certain classes of musicians from coming to Canada to accept employment.

In favour of the Executive Council instructing the Alberta Federation of Labour to hold a convention.

In favour of amendment to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act to provide for payment to cover the cost of first aid in case of accident, and also to have all employees in the building trades covered by the Act.

In favour of referring to local unions the question of the prohibition of the premium system now in force in many large industries in the Dominion.

In favour of legislation for the closing of barber shops in Ontario on public holidays.

In favour of temporary letter carriers and other employees who are filling the places of men who have enlisted being granted immediately a minimum of \$2.50 per day and that they receive the statutory increases for the position in the grades they are filling.

In favour of amendments to the mining laws of Ontario prohibiting employees from working more than eight hours out of every twenty-four, and providing for a safety cage in mines exceeding 200 feet in vertical depth; also making for Government support for a doctor with modern medical appliances in sparsely settled mining camps.

In favour of equal civil, political and religious rights being accorded to the Jews as are enjoyed by native-born populations in all countries, and that the Executive Council take such action as necessary to secure such rights as part

of the terms of peace at the close of the war.

Instructing the Executive Council to consider the advisability of establishing a labour party and to report at the next convention.

Reaffirming the position of the Congress in favour of the locked out pottery workers in St. Johns, Que.

Officers, 1916-1917

The following are the names of the officers elected for the year 1916-1917:

President—J. C. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-President—James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-President — Alex. Watchman, Victoria, B.C.

Vice-President—R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg, Man.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont.

Provincial Executives—Nova Scotia: chairman, R. V. Eisnor, Halifax; committee, Clifford C. Dane, New Glasgow; A. J. McDonald, Pictou; Michael Murphy, Halifax. Quebec: chairman, John T. Foster, Montreal; committee, Adolphe Garipey, Montreal; Zotique Lesperance, Montreal; Michael Walsh, Quebec. Ontario: chairman, Wm. Gloeking, Toronto; committee, H. J. Halford, Hamilton; W. Lodge, Ottawa; John Sutherland, Toronto. Manitoba: chairman, A. W. Puttee, Winnipeg; committee, Percy Cann, Winnipeg; C. W. Kennedy, Winnipeg; J. W. Wilson, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan: chairman, R. H. Chadwick, Moosejaw; committee, J. B. Judson, Prince Albert; J. D. Wallace, Saskatoon; H. Perry, Regina.

Fraternal delegate to American Federation of Labour—Thos. A. Stevenson, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal delegate to British Trade Union Congress—David Rees, Fernie, B.C.

Ottawa, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1917.

THE EIGHT-HOUR CONTROVERSY ON THE UNITED STATES RAILWAYS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR RAILWAY TRAINMEN

THE threatened strike on the railroads of the United States, which promised to paralyze 200,000 miles of railroad, has been averted for the present at least. The strike was to have begun at 7 a.m. of Labour Day, but Congress on September 1 passed a law providing that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work for employees engaged in the operation of trains in inter-state transportation. The bill was signed by President Wilson on September 3.

In June, 1916, there was a conference in New York City between the representatives of the 400,000 trainmen in the four brotherhoods—locomotive engineers, enginemen and firemen, railway conductors, railroad trainmen—and the National Conference Committee of the railways. The brotherhoods asked for what they called a basic 8-hour day in freight service with the payment of time-and-a-half for overtime. The men were willing to work longer than eight hours if necessary, but they asked that trains should be operated at such a speed that they might complete a run of 100 miles, which is considered a day's run in freight service, in the standard time of eight hours. Where the terminals were more than 100 miles apart the men did not ask for the payment of overtime after eight hours if the standard rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour were maintained. A statement issued by the Publicity Bureau of the brotherhoods throws light on this point:

"If a division is 100 miles long, overtime would begin after 8 hours; if 125 miles long, after 10 hours; if 150 miles long, after 12 hours, and so on. The number of hours after which overtime would begin is arrived at by simply dividing the number of miles by $12\frac{1}{2}$."

The railroads replied that it would be impossible to increase the standard-

time minimum of freight trains which is now 10 miles an hour to $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. It would be impossible, they said, to speed up the trains so as to reach the terminals within the 8-hour limit nor could the terminals be moved nearer together so as to complete a working day in 8 hours on the present basis of 10 miles per hour. They took the position that the brotherhoods were aware of this situation and were not making their demands in good faith. They were merely endeavouring to add between 70 and 100 millions annually to their wages, which according to the railway officials would be quite out of proportion to railway earnings unless rates were correspondingly advanced and they asserted that 45 per cent of the gross revenues of the roads was already being paid to labour on account of wages. They conceded, however, that long hours are required in freight service, the average working day being in the neighbourhood of 12 hours. The brotherhoods quoted evidence to the effect that 78 per cent of through and regular trains in the freight service in the United States regularly travelled 100 miles in 8 hours or less and they were of the opinion that a large proportion of the remaining runs could readily be brought within the 8-hour limit and that the expenditure for overtime would therefore be a relatively small amount. In reply to the statement of the officials that wages were already unduly high the brotherhoods stated that the hourly wage rate was low although at times the monthly earnings were high because so much time had to be worked.

The National Conference Committee of the railways proposed that the matters at issue should be submitted to arbitration by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They argued that this was the only body sufficiently intimate with the

facts to protect the rights of the committee and it was also able to provide the additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation. When this proposal proved unacceptable to the brotherhoods the railroads suggested arbitration under the Newlands Act. The brotherhoods, however, objected to arbitration. A. B. Garretson, president of the conductors, insisted that arbitration in the past had been generally unsatisfactory to the men. Speaking for the four brotherhoods he is quoted as saying "the attitude of the men as long as arbitration was an untried theory was in favour of it but our experience with arbitration has driven most of the men to be against it because of the difficulty of obtaining neutral arbitrators who knew the intricacies of the issue." Mr. Garretson said that the neutral member of the board of arbitration was usually swayed by his associations with railroad or other corporate interests or by his investments in railroad securities no matter how honest his effort to be unbiassed. He also took the position that the demand for the 8-hour day could not be arbitrated. It was a minimum in a dangerous calling like railroading and the time-and-a-half pay — "punitive overtime?"—was an essential part of the 8-hour proposal.

It was announced on August 8 that the railway trainmen had authorized their representatives to call a strike, the lowest percentage of the vote in favour of a strike being 84.3 by the conductors of the Western district. At a meeting in New York early in August, Elisha Lee, of the Pennsylvania lines, chairman of the National Conference Committee of the railroads, gave out the statement that the railroads again refused to grant the demands of the brotherhoods and called upon the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to prevent a strike. The brotherhoods refused to join in a request for mediation but agreed to consider any proposals the Federal Board might make. The members of the Board of Mediation—Wm. L. Chambers, chairman, Martin A. Knapp and

G. W. W. Hangar—were in New York at the time and immediately went into conference with the railroad managers and later with the 600 delegates representing the railway-train crews of the country.

Mediation in the dispute definitely failed, however, and the brotherhoods were again requested to submit the whole matter to arbitration by a method provided in the Newlands Act in order to overcome the objection of the men that they did not obtain an adequate representation upon a small board. The new proposal called for a board of 14 arbitrators, four to be chosen by the railway men, four by the railroads, and these eight to select jointly the remaining six members.

When it was found that an agreement could not be reached, President Wilson summoned the committees for each side to Washington. The President proposed that the railroads should grant the 8-hour day, and that the demand of the men for time-and-a-half for overtime and certain counter proposals of the railroads should be withdrawn until a Federal Commission could investigate and determine the cost of the change. President Wilson's proposal was not accepted by the committee of railroad managers who again suggested that the whole question be arbitrated. The President then called the 50 railroad presidents to Washington and it was rumoured for a time that the 8-hour day might be granted by the railroads if the President would give assurances that the Interstate Commerce Commission would take favourable action upon an application to increase freight rates. On August 26, however, it became known that the railway presidents in their reply to President Wilson would again propose that all the points at issue should be arbitrated and that pending the decision of the arbitrators the amounts due to the men on the basis of time-and-a-half after 8 hours should be recorded and that if the arbitrators should decide in favour of the men's

demands these payments should be made retroactive.

Having learned that the railroads would not accept the President's proposal and would still insist on arbitration the 600 brotherhood chairmen left Washington for their homes on Sunday, August 27, carrying the strike orders to be made effective on receipt of word from the four chiefs who remained in Washington. President Wilson then turned to Congress, and on August 29 addressed the two Houses in joint session asking for the adoption of legislation designed to deal with the situation and to protect the public interests in future controversies of the kind. The proposed legislation provided for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that it might act with greater promptness and thoroughness; the establishment of the 8-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages for all railway employees actually engaged in the operation of trains in interstate transportation; the creation of a commission to study the effect of the 8-hour day in railway transportation; explicit approval by Congress of the consideration by the Interstate Commerce Commission of an increase in freight rates to meet the additional expenditures rendered necessary by the adoption of the 8-hour day if the facts disclosed should justify the increase; an amendment of the existing federal statutes providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration of such controversies, so that a strike or lockout should be illegal pending the outcome of a government inquiry, and a measure giving the President power in case of military necessity to operate the railroads, with authority to draft into the military service such railway employees as the circumstances might require. Speaking of the 8-hour day, President Wilson said:

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent eco-

nomie experience spoke for the 8-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigour. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favour, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debateable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the 8-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment."

Concerning his urging the railroads to concede the 8-hour day and to arbitrate the other questions the President said:

"The representatives of the brotherhoods accepted the plan, but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it. In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the 8-hour day by the concerted action of organized labour, backed by the favourable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway managements have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement, which would engage all the forces of justice, public and private, on their side to take care of the event."

On August 30 a bill was introduced embodying the President's recommendations with respect to the 8-hour day and a commission of investigation. These were the only two of the proposed measures which were enacted into law. The bill passed the House of Representatives on September 1 and the Senate on September 2. On the evening of September 2 the order calling off the strike which was to have begun September 4 at 7 a.m. was issued by the four brotherhood chiefs after they had received assurances that the President would sign the bill as soon as it reached him.

The law provides that after January 1, 1917, 8 hours shall be deemed the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation of all railway employees engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation or in the District of Columbia, such employees to receive as compensation 50 per cent increase for each hour's work in excess of 8 hours. The President is required to appoint a wages commission of three members, two of whom shall be persons recommended respectively by the railways and their employees. The commission is to observe the effects of the 8-hour day for a period of from six to nine months and shall report its findings to the President and to Congress. Pending the report of the commission and for a period of 30 days thereafter the compensation of railway employees subject to the Act for a stand-

ard 8-hour working day is not to be reduced below the present standard day's wage and for all necessary time in excess of eight hours such employees shall be paid not less than the pro rata rate for such standard 8-hour working day. In other words the men are to get the present 10-hour rate for 8 hours' work and payment for overtime is to be reckoned on a straight time basis. It will be noted that the Act does not require any reduction in hours of labour from the present legal maximum which is a day of 16 hours. Statements in the press indicate that there is some intention on the part of the railroad managements of planning a test case of the Adamson 8-Hour Act as it is called. One railway president was quoted as saying that his company would not comply with the Act "unless compelled by the Supreme Court of the United States."

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

THE eighth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held at Quebec commencing September 11. About 25 delegates representing various unions affiliated with the Federation were present.

The President, Mr. Charles Pepper, in his address, stated that the Federation had added to its numerical strength during the year, despite the fact that many members of local and affiliated unions had enlisted for active service. Since the last convention the Federation had entered British Columbia and had affiliation with a number of unions there; the election of a Vice-President for that province was recommended. The Provincial Workmen's Association had furnished nearly 1,100 men for active service since the war started, but had an average increase for the year of about

25 per cent. Membership in Ottawa and Toronto had decreased to some extent owing to the war and purely local causes. Montreal city had become more active and had instituted a new trades council besides adding to its membership. The President pointed out that many Canadian unions had not yet affiliated with the Federation and suggested these should be sent a circular calling attention to the advantages of affiliation with the Federation. Referring to the war the President alluded to what Canada had done to strengthen and support the empire, and while as a body the Federation had declared against conscription he thought the only way to avoid it was for every man who was physically fit and able to do so to volunteer. The work of readjustment after the war would require the hearty co-operation of every

citizen of Canada, and practical and honest effort should be put forth to build up the Dominion upon a solid foundation. The Federation was free to further every effort to develop and utilize the many natural resources of the Dominion, and he thought the Federation should declare itself in this connection. Referring to legislation the President pointed out that the time of governments had been so occupied with war matters that little legislation in the interest of the wage-earners had been dealt with since the war started, and legislation on such subjects as technical and vocational training, old age pensions, the enlargement and amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and similar measures had been left in abeyance for the present. The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, the President said, appeared to be giving satisfaction. While work was plentiful in almost every line of industry the wages being paid were not keeping pace with the cost of living; the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities were so high that the wage-earner with a family was finding it impossible to properly provide for them. The Government should be urged to take advantage of every means available to prevent undue prices being charged for the articles that were required to feed, clothe and shelter the people, and that some relief would be necessary if labour troubles during the war period were to be avoided.

Following the President's address the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. G. G. Mercure, read his annual report, which showed a slight increase in revenue. While conditions with the Provincial Workmen's Association were improving it was probable the Association would not be re-

presented at the meeting. The per capita, however, paid by some of the Association's lodges showed an increase over last year. Charters had been issued to five new organizations and a Canadian Trades Council had been formed in Montreal composed of four locals of the Canadian Society of Engineers, Tile Setters, Fruiterers, Pressmen and Printers. The charters of seven unions had lapsed.

Vice-President Tumpane in his report referred to a number of matters connected with organization and the workings of the Federation and discussed the proposed amendments to The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as proposed to be amended. Generally he approved of the provisions of the Act, but he thought it should provide, as in the case of Australian and New Zealand legislation, for the compulsory enforcement of awards. The report of the executive was to the effect that the Bill should be recommended for approval of the convention with certain changes making the Act applicable to all government employees except those coming under the Civil Service Act and applying the measure to all industries instead of to public utilities only. It was also suggested that the word "strike" should be defined as applying to cases in which 50 per cent of the employees were concerned instead of ten or more as suggested in the proposed amendment. The report also mentioned the principal changes in the Act which the executive recommended for endorsement. After a full discussion the report of the executive in regard to the Act was adopted.

The convention adopted, amongst others, the following resolutions:

A resolution stating that the time was opportune for the formation of a national labour party and that the question be thoroughly considered by the convention.

That direct political action be henceforth given prominence in all literature and in the addresses of speakers.

That in the granting of pensions to Canadian soldiers, officers and privates be treated with absolute equality.

That the Federation take up the question of unemployment insurance and impress the necessity of it upon the Dominion Government.

That the Federation should get in communication with the labour party in Great Britain with the view of having labour represented at the peace conference when the war is over.

That the Dominion Government should pass legislation to prohibit international unions from discriminating against Canadian union men.

That the Federation should take up the question of old age pensions with the Dominion Government.

A resolution asking for the nationalization and municipalization of public utilities.

That it would be advisable for the Federation to secure Dominion registration, and that the matter be inquired into.

A resolution endorsing the action of the Military Hospitals Commission in providing for the technical training and education of returned soldiers who by reason of active service at the front have been rendered incapable of taking up their former occupations.

That the Federation request the Federal Government to pass a law regulating and limiting the price of necessities of life.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. G. Pepper; Vice-President, M. F. Tumpane; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. Mercure; Executive, Geo. Marois, F. Flatman; Vice-President for Ontario, T. Morton; Vice-President for Quebec, E. Pepin; Vice-President for Nova Scotia, S. B. McNeil; Vice-President for British Columbia, E. Prendergast.

As Ottawa, Peterborough, Kingston and Hamilton were all suggested for the next convention it was left to the Executive Committee to decide the place of meeting.

REVIEWS

United Kingdom.—Report of the British Departmental Committee on the Danger in the Use of Lead in the Painting of Buildings. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole Number 188. March, 1916. 207 pp.

This bulletin reproduces the full text of the report of the British Departmental Committee which was appointed January 20, 1911, to study the danger attendant on the use of paints containing lead to the health of persons engaged in painting buildings. To another committee appointed at the

same time was assigned the study of the painting of coaches and carriages. Besides the chairman the committee consisted of two members of Parliament, the medical inspector of factories and two representatives each of employing painters and of working painters. The report is based upon evidence of 118 witnesses, of whom 93 were representatives of employers, painters, paint manufacturers, chemists, physicians and others with special knowledge of lead poisoning. The remaining 25 witnesses were brought forward by the white lead cor-

roders' section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and included witnesses from France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

The committee recommended a law prohibiting the importation, sale or use of any paint material which contained more than 5 per cent of its dry weight of a soluble lead compound and the procedure by which the lead contained is to be determined is indicated. Certain special classes of colours such as those used by artists are exempted and it is also suggested that it would be desirable to provide power of granting exemptions in cases where it could be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the use of lead paints containing more than 5 per cent of soluble lead cannot as yet be dispensed with. In these cases, however, it is suggested that the Secretary of State should be empowered to enforce such adequate precautionary measures as the abolition of dry rubbing down, provision of overalls, mess rooms, cloak rooms, lavatories and medical examination. The committee recommend that the restriction of the amount of lead in paints to not more than 5 per cent of soluble lead should not be brought into force until three years have elapsed from the date of publication of the report so that paint grinders and others may be given adequate time to arrange for supplies of non-poisonous materials and to make such other rearrangements as may be necessary.

The committee call attention to the possible danger to health arising from the vapours of linseed oil and turpentine or turpentine substitutes used in ordinary paint and it is stated that experiments on animals subjected to tur-

pentine vapours have shown that when a sufficient quantity of turpentine vapour is inhaled it may produce severe symptoms and even death. The committee is of the opinion that in any bill to be laid before Parliament to give effect to its recommendations, powers should be provided for the Secretary of State to make regulations, if he finds it necessary, similar to those which he is now authorized by law to establish in factories and workshops. The committee is of the opinion that it is quite impossible to deal with the situation by regulation of the industry and that therefore the use of lead must be restricted within very narrow limits and this method was favoured by a majority of employers who appeared before the committee. The evidence convinced the committee that leadless paints are suitable not only for interior work but also that they had been used successfully on exterior surfaces and that considerable supplies of these paints were already obtainable.

One of the eight members of the committee, a representative of the association of master painters, did not sign the report but submitted a minority report. He insists that the evidence indicates that the great source of the danger in painting resides in the lead dust created by sandpapering and dry rubbing down and that other possible sources of lead dust are very slight. In this connection he draws attention to the findings of the commission appointed by the Dutch Government to find an alternative to white lead as a base for white paint. He states that they conclude that on lintels, sashes, cornices and window sills, zinc oxide would not give as good results as white lead. He is of the opinion that

the total prohibition of dry rubbing down would remove the source of 90 per cent of the trouble.

United States.—Unemployment in the United States. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. Whole No. 195. July, 1916. 115 pp.

In order to meet the demand for information on unemployment in the United States during the winter of 1914-1915 the Bureau of Labour Statistics during January and February, 1915, undertook a survey for the purposes of determining the amount of unemployment in New York City. About the same time the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York made a similar investigation by ascertaining the number of unemployed in those families in New York City holding industrial insurance policies in that company. The results obtained tallied very closely with the results of the investigation made by the Bureau of Labour. The findings of both these studies were published in Bulletin No. 172 of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was then employed to make further studies in other cities.

The second investigation included 16 cities in the East and Middle West, the canvass being made during March and the first part of April, 1915. In 401,548 families canvassed in the 16 cities, with a total of 1,694,895 members, there were 647,394 wage earners, of whom 74,218, or 11.5 per cent, were out of work. In addition to the number wholly unemployed, 107,494, or 16.6 per cent of all wage earners worked only part time.

The third survey, which was also made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, covered 12 cities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, the investigation being made during June and July, 1914. In the 36,537 families canvassed in these 12 cities with a total

membership of 137,901 persons, there were 49,333 wage earners of whom 6,373 were out of work, the number unemployed being 12.9 per cent of all wage earners in the families. In addition to the number wholly unemployed there were 9,971, or 20.2 per cent of all wage earners covered by the survey, who were employed only part time.

The fourth investigation was a second survey of New York City in August and September, 1915, conducted by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The Bureau of Labour Statistics covered the same 104 city blocks studied in the earlier investigation. It was found that unemployment conditions had changed to a remarkable degree in the interval between the two surveys. There were 56,539 families with 6,529 unemployed wage earners scheduled in the second investigation as against 54,849 families with 15,417 unemployed wage earners in the first survey. In February the number unemployed per hundred wage earners was 16.2; by September this rate had dropped to 6.7 per hundred.

On re-canvassing its policy holders the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company found that the unemployment rate had dropped from 18 per cent in January to 9.1 per cent in September.

The following table gives the estimated number and percent of unemployed wage earners in New York City, January and September, 1915:

Time of survey	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Estimated unemployed.	Per cent of wage earners	Estimated unemployed.	Per cent of wage earners	Estimated unemployed.	Per cent of wage earners.
January, 1915	351,249	19.6	90,751	13.5	442,000	18.0
Sept., 1915...	177,417	6.7	46,877	7.0	224,294	6.1

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

In a decision recently given by the Quebec Court of Appeal at Montreal it was held that an alien of enemy nationality had, as a resident of Canada, a right to action before the civil courts of the country. The circumstances of the case were as follows:

Alien of enemy nationality in Canada has right to immediate action in civil courts

An Austrian workman employed by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners entered action for damages against the commissioners claiming damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act for injuries alleged to have been received in an accident while at work for the commissioners. The commissioners set up in defence that the plaintiff was an alien of enemy nationality and as such had no standing before the court, and asked that the action be dismissed. The plaintiff's answer to this plea was that although he was a subject of an enemy country he himself was not guilty of any hostile act towards His Majesty the King or any of his subjects; that he was a peaceable citizen and had conformed to the regulations concerning aliens of enemy nationality resident in the province. The question was argued in various phases before different courts, and in the Superior Court Mr. Justice Bruneau held that while the plaintiff had the right to plead before the civil courts this right must, as plaintiff was an alien of enemy nationality, be considered as held in reserve until the end of the war. Accordingly the court suspended adjudication upon a petition of the plaintiff against the Harbour Commissioners asking that the commissioners be condemned to pay the petitioner a provisional allowance of \$1.50 a day during the pendency of his action seeking damages under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Court of Appeal reversed the judgment of the Superior Court and held that the Austrian workman, although an alien of enemy nationality, had, as a resident of Canada, right of action before the civil courts during the war. The Chief Justice in giving judgment stated that the test of enemy character was residence and not nationality. Subjects of enemy states resident in Canada, if their conduct were good—and they would not retain their liberty if it were not—were considered as alien friends, whereas those resident in an enemy country were alien enemies. The Court of Appeal did not pronounce on the merits of the action, but ordered that it be referred back to the Superior Court to hear the evidence and decide if damages should be paid the plaintiff on his claim against the Harbour Commissioners under the Workmen's Compensation Act. (*Quebec—Ragusz v. Montreal Harbour Commissioners.*)

In a recent decision handed out by Mr. Justice Greenshields in the Superior

Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. Claimant must first seek annual rent—not capital sum

Court at Montreal it was held that an injured workman, even when he charges inexcusable fault against his employer, is not entitled to claim judgment for a capital sum in his favour to the extent and upon the same grounds as though he had taken action under the common law. The question arose under the following circumstances: A workman employed in a machine and foundry shop at Montreal claimed he had suffered permanent disability through an accident and claimed the sum of \$4,442 under the Workmen's Compensation Act, alleging inexcusable fault on the part of the defendant company. While claiming he

was partially and permanently incapacitated he did not ask that the court should award him an annual rent, but simply for a condemnation in damages generally as though the action were taken under the common law and not in virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Justice Greenshields pointed out that under the Workmen's Compensation Act the only thing the court could do in the event of permanent incapacity was to fix the annual rent to be paid the injured person, and in the case of

inexcusable fault the court might increase the rent beyond the statutory limit and thus indirectly increase the capital of the rent. The first thing to be done, however, was to fix the rent. Consequently he held that the plaintiff had not the right to demand payment of a lump sum. The plaintiff was given opportunity to amend his statement of claim and ask the court to fix the amount of rent he was entitled to in the event of his action being maintained. (*Quebec — Waters v. Cape.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

NOVEMBER, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

October showed no falling off from the active industrial conditions of the previous month except in certain seasonal industries and in instances where it became necessary to curtail operations on account of a shortage of labour, a condition which was apparent in some localities in coal mining, lumbering and agriculture, and in certain branches of manufacturing. Only two new disputes were reported and these affected a comparatively small number of employees. Prices were steeply upward, the Department's index number of wholesale prices rising 7 points—from 180.7 in September to 187.2 as compared with 152.4 in October, 1915. Retail prices also rose, the cost of the weekly budget of staple foods advancing from \$8.97 in September to \$9.30 in October. The usual summaries of prices, strikes and changes in wages appear in the General Review and conditions in the industries and trades are given more detailed treatment than in previous issues. A special article deals with the United States child labour law and the compensation law for injured employees of the United States, and among the reviews is a summary of the interim report of the Committee on Prices of the United Kingdom.

* * *

During October reports were received from Boards of Investigation appointed to deal with disputes affecting conductors and motormen of the Moosejaw Electric Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway system and of the Canadian

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

Northern Railway on lines east of Port Arthur. Two applications were also dealt with during the month, one from the maintenance-of-way employees on the Canadian Northern Railway lines west of Fort William and the other from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with a dispute affecting conductors and trainmen on the entire system. In the former case a Board was established, and in the latter negotiations resulted in a settlement without a Board inquiry. In respect of applications received prior to the beginning of the month a Board was constituted in the case of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, negotiations between the parties having failed. A Board was also completed in the case of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway Company. No further departmental action was taken in the case of the Edmonton Radial Railway and its employees, an agreement having been reached between the parties after negotiations brought about by a representative of the Department.

* * *

The Government of the Province of Nova Scotia has recently announced the names of the officials who are to constitute the Workmen's Compensation Board, for the administration of the new Workmen's Compensation Act. The officials chosen are V. J. Paton; K.C., of the legal firm of Maclean, Paton, Burchell and Ralston, of Halifax; Fred. W. Armstrong,

**Nova Scotia
Workmen's
Compensation
Board Chosen**

Glance Bay, and John T. Joy, business agent of the 'Longshoremen's Union. Mr. Paton will be chairman of the Board. By proclamation dated September 20, 1916, the provisions of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act respecting the payment of compensation and the right of the workmen thereto, are to become effective January 1, 1917. It will be remembered that the provisions of Part I, relating to the organization of the Board, the classification of industries and the levying and collecting of assessments became effective October 1, 1916, according to a proclamation of May 22, 1916. It is expected that the Board will soon enter upon its duties.

* * *

A draft of an act for a system of unemployment insurance in Massachusetts has just been published by the Massachusetts Committee on Unemployment. The proposed act is largely based on principles embodied in the Unemployment

Proposed Plan for Unemployment Insurance in Massachusetts

Insurance system of Great Britain. Following the British plan it is proposed that unemployment insurance shall be compulsory for certain trades under state administration and that employees shall contribute as well as employers and the State. A test of unemployment, which in the United Kingdom is secured by the registration of the worker at the labour exchange, must in some way be provided. As in great Britain it is proposed that administration shall be through existing organizations as far as possible and also that there shall be every inducement upon employers and the State to furnish steady work. The workmen included in the proposed plan are those over 18 years of age receiving \$25.00 or less per week and employed in the following industries: the building trades, leather, textile, rubber, tobacco, clothing, paper, printing, quarrying, vehicles, engineering construction and hauling. It is proposed that the benefit for workmen with a wage of \$8.00 per week or less shall be \$3.50 per week,

the dues to be 10 to 15 cents per week, divided between the workman, the employer and the state; for workmen receiving \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week the benefit should be \$5.25 and the dues 18 to 22 cents per week, while the benefits for workmen receiving \$12.00 or more per week should be \$7.00 per week, the dues 20 to 26 cents per week. It is proposed that administration of the scheme shall be vested in a commission.

* * *

The first Annual Report of the Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York, which was appointed in August, 1915, has recently been issued. According to the report

a budget of over \$450,000 was granted for allowances to widows with children. During the year 9,099 applications were received and allowances were granted to 1,084 widows with a total of 3,315 children. The average monthly allowance per family was \$22.80, the total monthly pay-roll on August 1, 1916, amounting to \$24,164.86. The majority of the families received between \$30 and \$50 per month, only 34 receiving the maximum amount, which is between \$50 and \$60. The report states that 210 children were removed from institutional care and when it was thought that the mother was doing too much work outside the home, increases in the allowance were made. Each widowed mother who receives assistance is informed that "this allowance is not granted to you as a matter of charity but in accordance with the laws of the State."

* * *

There were 216 co-operative credit associations—14 urban and 202 rural—at work in the United Kingdom at the end of 1914. Their aggregate membership was 22,273 as compared with 22,671 in 223 associations in 1913. The amount of loans advanced by these associations in 1914 was £71,700 and the amount re-

Agricultural Co-operation and Tenants Co-partnership Societies in the United Kingdom

paid (including interest) was £77,108 as compared with £72,308 advanced and £81,307 repaid in 1913. The total capital in 1914 was £170,301 as compared with £168,700 in 1913 and the amount owing by borrowers was £113,537 as compared with £113,693.

In addition to the co-operative societies engaged in agricultural distribution and production there were in England and Wales, in 1914, 63 registered societies for the mutual insurance of the pigs and cattle belonging to their members. Registered societies of this kind, however, constitute only a small minority of the total number as there were about 1,200 unregistered pig and cattle societies in England alone.

In 1914 there were also at work 58 tenants' co-partnership societies with an aggregate membership of 4,735, a total share, loan and reserve capital of £2,151,138, receipts for rents £111,927, and a profit, before reduction of interest on share capital, of £13,546. The aggregate cost and value of the lands and buildings owned by the societies was £2,172,623. In 1913 the number of societies was 46 with an aggregate membership of 4,206.

* * *

According to the Third Annual Report of the Winnipeg Free Employment

**Winnipeg
Municipal
Employment
Bureau
Annual Report**

Bureau for the year ending September 30, 1916, there was an increase of 1,651 in positions filled as compared with the previous year.

The effect of the war on the labour supply is evidenced by the fact that only 84 per cent of the positions offered were filled, as compared with 88 per cent in the previous year. There has also been a decline in the positions filled by English-speaking work-people. The increased demand for labour is also evidenced by the lesser number of persons given employment by city departments as compared with 1915 — only 317 persons being given civic employment as compared with 3,831 dur-

ing the previous year; this is due in some measure, however, to a discontinuance on the part of the city departments of the policy of securing all work-people from the Bureau.

The following is a summary of the year's work:

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Positions offered in city for men.....	6,137	8,634	9,891
Positions filled in city for men.....	5,983	8,361	9,196
Positions not filled.....	154	273	695
Positions offered out of city for men.....	1,432	1,810	515
Positions filled out of city for men.....	1,149	1,524	296
Positions not filled.....	283	286	219
Positions offered in city for women.....	6,054	6,697	9,575
Positions filled in city for women.....	5,051	5,406	7,537
Positions not filled.....	1,003	1,291	2,038
Positions offered out of city for women.....	260	721	447
Positions filled out of city for women.....	111	251	164
Positions not filled.....	161	470	283
Total positions in city for men and women.....	12,191	13,767	16,733
Total positions out of city for men and women....	1,602	1,775	460
	13,883	15,542	17,193

* * *

The Women's War Register of Montreal which was organized September 11, 1916, has issued a report covering the work from that date to October 15. In this period

**Registration
of Women
for War Work
at Montreal**

117 women have registered, 213 others having registered at the temporary office during June and July. Circulars have been sent to manufacturers, banks and insurance companies, and while no lack of unskilled woman workers is reported, replies from munitions works indicate that there is a shortage of women experienced

in industrial work. Applications are being continually received from munitions plants and a number of women on the register have been placed, a few in positions of responsibility; all the women placed have received the rate of wages ordinarily paid to men for the same work. One establishment in Montreal has found that women can be employed on several of the processes in connection with the manufacture of munitions of war and this firm is employing a considerable number of them. Those in charge of the register anticipate that the demand for woman workers will steadily increase.

* * *

At Calgary a movement for the improvement of the working conditions of

domestic servants has just been organized as the Calgary Housekeepers' Association. Among the objects of the association may be noted the securing of a better recognition of the position of servants or housekeepers and the obtaining of proper conditions of work, including a standard wage and a maximum day. The association will also endeavour to defend its members against unfair treatment by employers and to provide for their general comfort, safety and efficiency. The methods to be employed for the accomplishment of these ends are set forth in the constitution as follows:

(1) A printed contract form, to be used by members of the association in accepting positions with employers; (2) a course in Household Science for which a certificate shall be given to successful candidates; (3) a minimum wage and a maximum day. If more time than the maximum day is required it shall be counted as overtime and shall be paid for as provided in the By-laws; (4) a uniform dress with a distinction to indicate whether the wearer is certified or uncertified.

The By-laws provide for a minimum wage of \$15 per month and a maximum day of 10 hours, overtime to be charged for at the rate of 15 cents per hour. The contract form is as follows:

I,.....Housekeeper, hereby promise good behaviour and my best services to Mrs. Employer, on the following terms: The rate of wages shall be \$. per month, payable at the close of each month. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work on week days and six hours on Sundays and on public holidays. If more hours' work are required in any day they shall be regarded as overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of 15 cents an hour. I shall have every Sunday evening free after half-past six o'clock, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon. The employer will speak of me as her "Housekeeper" and shall address me as "Miss"..... The privilege of entering or departing by the front door shall be accorded me if I wish to use it, also the use of a suitable room one evening a week in which I may entertain my friends until 10 o'clock, it being understood that the home will not be unpleasantly disturbed by such entertainment. I will make it a rule to be in my employer's house at 10 p.m. unless otherwise mutually arranged and to preserve the quietness of that hour. Proper board and comfortable and sanitary lodgings shall be provided for me by my employer. This engagement of service may be terminated at any time by either party giving two weeks' notice to the other party. Less notice may be given if mutually agreed upon, and in case of violation of any of the terms of this agreement either party may terminate the engagement immediately.

All of which is confirmed by.....
Housekeeper.
and accepted by Mrs.
Employer.

Calgary, 191..

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER, 1916

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

A pronounced labour shortage in many lines of manufacture, in particular in the metals, machinery and conveyances, and the leather, boots and shoes and rubber groups, in some branches of transportation, in mining, and to some extent lumbering, was a feature of the labour market in October. Municipal and public works also, in a number of localities were curtailed on account of an under-supply of labour. Manufacturing was active in practically all lines, many firms working overtime on account of labour shortage, chiefly of skilled workmen. Transportation by rail was reported active in most localities, and water traffic, while affected by the approach of winter, was fairly well sustained. Metal and coal mining was very active, though there was a continued labour shortage in coal mines.

Building and construction was fair in many parts of the Dominion, the erection of dwellings and extensions to factories furnishing the bulk of activity. Railway and general construction was on the whole quiet.

Lumbering was fairly active, though sawmills were commencing to close down for the winter. Men were being hired for the woods and some districts reported a shortage of this class of labour. In some parts of the West threshing was delayed on account of snow and rain and quite a number of men gave up the work, leaving a serious shortage in some localities when threshing was resumed. According to returns received from eight city corporations the decline in municipal employment which has been noticeable since July continued in October as indicated by the amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight of the month. The num-

ber of such employees on the pay-roll was, however, practically the same as in September.

During September there was a decrease of 8.13 per cent in the demand for workers as compared with August as shown by reports from employment bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices showed a daily average of 2114.29 as compared with 2195.45 in August, and the number of persons placed a daily average of 827.06 as compared with 1118.32 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 39.19 per cent as compared with 49.32 per cent in August. Figures as to vacancies notified for women and girls gave a daily average of 348.27 as compared with 354.25 in August, and the number placed a daily average of 125.84 as compared with 126.53 for the previous month. Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver, Winnipeg and Vancouver only showed decreases in the demand for workers. Montreal and Toronto showed the largest gains. Noticeably larger demands were also recorded in Fort William and Port Arthur and Calgary, while Victoria showed a decrease.

The strike record for October continued to show a decline, there being nine strikes as compared with ten in September, and two new disputes compared with three the previous month. The new disputes concerned two establishments and 47 employees, the clothing and transport trades being affected. Three of the nine strikes in existence during the month were terminated, two of the settled strikes being those which had arisen during October. Six strikes

The Labour Market

Strikes

remained unsettled at the end of the month.

Prices were steeply upward, the index number of wholesale prices rising seven points, from 180.7 to 187.2 for October, as compared with 152.4 a year before and 134.6 for October, 1913. The advance was due chiefly to dairy products, but grains and breadstuffs were also up steeply and many advances in materials occurred. Vegetables were also higher. In retail prices the cost of a family budget of 30 staple foods rose from \$8.97 in September to \$9.30 for October compared with \$7.82 a year ago and \$7.99 for October, 1914.

By an agreement affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and about 8,000 conductors, brakemen and yardmen, which came into operation on November 1, the compensation of practically all the employees was increased and the yardmen received a general increase of 2 cents an hour. About 4,000 steel workers at Sydney, N.S., were granted an increase of ten per cent in their wages, dating from November 1. The wages of about 6,700 coal miners in Nova Scotia employed by the Dominion Steel Company were advanced four per cent from November 1. A "war bonus" of ten per cent, effective on the same date, was also granted, and a special bonus of five per cent to producers of coal working underground who work 22 days in a period of four weeks. About 3,200 maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway Company received an advance in wages through the mediation of a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Gang foremen were granted an increase of 20 cents per day over the old rates from \$2.40 to \$3.10 per day. Section men were granted an advance of 25 cents over the old rate from \$1.70 to \$1.80 per day. The increased wages dated back from September 1. The wages of 170 printers on the English newspapers at Montreal

were advanced from \$22 to \$24 per week; this increase affected all classes except the machine operators. Employees of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Electric Railway were granted an increase from a rate of 25 to 28 cents per hour to a rate of 28 to 32 cents, with an extra 1 cent per hour in lieu of the company supplying uniforms; formerly the company contributed nothing toward uniforms. The settlement with regard to wages was reached by conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Civic employees to the number of 275 of the Works Department at Hamilton, Ont., received various increases in wages ranging from \$1.00 to \$7.41 per week for those paid weekly and from 1½ to 10 cents an hour for those paid by the hour. About 300 civic labourers at Ottawa had their wages advanced from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour. The City Council of Toronto granted to unskilled labourers in the employ of the city, including employees of the municipal railway, an increase from 27½ cents to 30 cents per hour. About 80 female employees of a Bank Note Company at Ottawa were granted an advance in wages which increased their earnings from a rate of \$4.50 to \$7.50 per week to a rate of \$5.00 to \$8.50 per week.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for September, 1916, amounted to \$68,796,262, compared with \$72,331,014 in August, 1916, and \$38,030,320 in September, 1915, an increase of \$21,488,919. Domestic exports of merchandise for September, 1916, amounted to \$90,285,181, as compared with \$96,091,028 in August, 1916, and \$46,129,735 in September, 1915. For the nine months ended September 30, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$554,855,581 in 1916, as compared with \$322,337,687 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$766,798,104 and \$348,987,946 respectively. Increases in the products of the mine, animals and their produce, agriculture

Prices

Changes in Wages and Hours

Trade and Finance

and manufactures were shown, while decreases were noticed in the fisheries, the forest and miscellaneous merchandise.

The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

IMPORTS.

	January, February, March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	Total (9 months.)
Dutiable Goods, 1916.....	91,382,443	23,020,084	39,840,167	36,765,226	34,693,911	33,308,579	37,032,740	307,967,150
" 1915.....	63,891,687	16,615,321	19,851,612	20,638,400	20,765,166	24,205,170	22,279,886	188,247,251
Free Goods, 1916.....	72,477,795	21,218,746	23,857,615	29,631,512	28,023,573	33,532,135	30,813,722	245,838,431
" 1915.....	42,732,804	16,659,873	11,776,319	14,686,330	15,857,024	16,627,652	15,750,434	134,090,436
Total imports, 1916.....	163,860,238	50,147,830	69,697,812	66,396,738	62,717,484	72,331,014	69,776,262	554,855,581
Total imports, 1915.....	106,624,491	33,275,194	31,627,931	35,324,739	36,622,190	40,832,822	33,030,329	322,337,637

EXPORTS.

	January, February, March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	Total (9 months.)
Mines, 1916.....	17,555,684	3,690,744	6,299,546	7,755,875	8,578,750	7,636,581	6,981,919	53,499,099
" 1915.....	12,780,405	2,795,002	5,057,175	4,649,014	5,904,544	6,030,379	5,600,416	42,876,935
The Fisheries, 1916.....	6,274,279	829,515	1,478,734	1,267,883	2,570,358	1,816,651	2,366,727	18,604,147
" 1915.....	5,569,717	710,447	872,314	1,122,570	2,166,857	1,810,572	2,750,313	15,002,700
The Forest, 1916.....	9,086,471	2,287,939	4,174,038	5,846,672	7,259,805	6,209,357	5,475,740	40,340,022
" 1915.....	7,594,580	1,929,440	3,487,103	4,904,152	3,876,784	5,846,897	6,527,625	34,166,551
Animals & their products, 1916.....	24,322,847	5,112,105	6,287,620	8,473,780	9,340,186	11,779,483	12,183,712	77,765,733
" 1915.....	15,954,031	3,312,498	3,487,231	7,808,946	10,943,628	9,103,103	10,183,424	60,837,861
Agriculture, 1916.....	47,154,258	21,305,977	47,433,750	38,744,527	33,285,709	35,207,729	25,164,074	253,205,584
" 1915.....	28,137,127	6,618,443	12,746,727	14,269,748	7,676,404	6,895,726	11,139,935	87,484,110
Manufactures, 1916.....	122,635,729	21,573,078	27,734,477	32,252,147	38,264,136	33,197,925	37,801,177	313,458,069
" 1915.....	32,262,575	13,221,658	16,121,149	9,757,146	14,441,428	10,690,464	9,244,074	107,739,394
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	3,047,322	922,677	1,244,973	1,294,678	459,726	243,302	311,872	7,524,550
" 1915.....	207,383	104,401	308,787	291,270	580,393	587,013	678,048	2,710,275
Total exports, 1916.....	230,076,590	55,092,635	94,653,138	95,635,832	104,964,270	96,091,028	90,285,181	766,793,104
Total exports, 1915.....	102,535,798	28,691,889	42,080,486	42,805,346	45,590,038	41,094,154	46,129,735	343,887,946
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+ 66,216,352	+ 5,574,205	+ 24,955,326	+ 29,236,024	+ 41,341,633	+ 23,769,014	+ 21,488,919	+ 211,942,523
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1915.....	- 4,028,693	- 4,583,365	- 10,452,555	- 7,481,107	- 8,967,848	- 261,332	- 8,049,415	- 26,650,259

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed an increase in October as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$808,277,577 in September to \$999,310,158 in October, an increase of \$191,032,581 or 23.63 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces increases were shown in all the provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$213,495,249, or 21.36 per cent, the total for October, 1915, being \$785,814,909. As compared with October of last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities Montreal showed a decided increase as compared with both September, 1916, and October, 1915. Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed increases both as compared with September and with October last year.

Canadian revenue for the month of

September, 1916, amounted to \$19,403,872.16, as compared with \$13,154,318.15 for September, 1915, an increase of \$6,249,554.01. The expenditure on capital account for September, 1915, amounted to \$30,368,006.27 which comprised \$28,228,176.09 for war purposes, and \$2,139,830.18 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for September, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,025,545, as compared with \$113,018,937 for the month of August, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for September amounted to \$454,148,049 as compared with \$443,317,275 for August, 1916. Notes in circulation for September, 1916, amounted to \$135,285,031 as compared with \$122,656,083 in August. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during September amounted to \$38,708,745 as compared with \$39,882,811 during August, 1916.

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1916.

CITIES.	September, 1916	October, 1916	October, 1915	October, 1916, compared with September, 1916.		October, 1916, compared with October, 1915.	
				Increase (+) Decrease (-)		Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	10,090,285	11,231,403	9,314,878	+ 1,114,118	+ 11.30	+ 1,916,525	+ 17.06
Halifax.....	10,090,285	11,231,403	9,314,878	+ 1,114,118	+ 11.30	+ 1,916,525	+ 17.06
New Brunswick.....	6,962,621	8,262,857	6,439,836	+ 1,300,236	+ 18.67	+ 1,823,021	+ 22.06
St. John.....	6,962,621	8,262,857	6,439,836	+ 1,300,236	+ 18.67	+ 1,823,021	+ 22.06
Quebec.....	311,072,213	373,306,590	268,969,823	+ 62,234,377	+ 20.00	+ 104,336,767	+ 27.94
Montreal.....	295,337,209	355,590,527	253,982,655	+ 60,253,318	+ 20.41	+ 101,607,872	+ 28.57
Quebec.....	15,735,004	17,716,063	14,987,168	+ 1,981,059	+ 12.59	+ 2,728,895	+ 15.40
Ontario.....	246,974,553	297,657,814	215,210,680	+ 50,683,261	+ 20.52	+ 82,447,134	+ 27.73
Hamilton.....	16,643,543	18,609,949	13,756,796	+ 1,966,406	+ 11.81	+ 4,853,153	+ 26.07
London.....	7,247,901	9,051,682	7,575,277	+ 1,803,781	+ 24.88	+ 1,476,405	+ 16.31
Ottawa.....	26,669,383	25,487,446	17,804,649	+ 1,181,937	+ 4.42	+ 7,682,797	+ 30.14
Toronto.....	196,413,726	244,508,737	176,073,958	+ 48,115,011	+ 24.49	+ 68,434,779	+ 27.98
Manitoba.....	150,558,359	210,169,888	209,012,586	+ 59,611,529	+ 39.59	+ 1,157,302	+ .56
Winnipeg.....	150,558,359	210,169,888	209,012,586	+ 59,611,529	+ 39.59	+ 1,157,302	+ .56
Saskatchewan.....	20,590,903	27,532,407	21,614,748	+ 6,941,504	+ 33.71	+ 5,197,659	+ 21.49
Moose Jaw.....	4,211,620	5,691,044	4,828,924	+ 1,470,424	+ 35.12	+ 862,120	+ 15.14
Regina.....	11,142,068	14,509,993	10,347,775	+ 3,367,925	+ 30.22	+ 4,162,218	+ 29.37
Saskatoon.....	5,237,215	7,331,370	6,438,049	+ 2,094,155	+ 39.98	+ 893,321	+ 12.18
Alberta.....	25,334,894	32,578,441	24,816,250	+ 7,243,547	+ 28.59	+ 7,762,191	+ 23.82
Calgary.....	17,168,029	22,599,898	17,185,475	+ 5,431,869	+ 31.63	+ 5,414,423	+ 23.95
Edmonton.....	8,166,865	9,978,543	7,630,775	+ 1,811,678	+ 22.18	+ 2,347,768	+ 23.52
British Columbia.....	36,693,749	38,570,753	30,436,108	+ 1,877,009	+ 5.11	+ 8,134,650	+ 21.09
Vancouver.....	29,690,373	31,475,214	24,596,929	+ 1,784,841	+ 6.01	+ 6,878,285	+ 21.85
Victoria.....	7,003,376	7,095,544	5,839,179	+ 92,168	+ 1.31	+ 1,256,365	+ 17.70
Total 16 cities.....	808,277,577	999,310,158	785,814,909	+ 191,032,581	+ 23.63	+ 213,495,249	+ 21.36

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery, conveyances. — Very active conditions prevailed in metal manufacturing. Halifax reported bolt and nut mills, stove and furnace factories, boiler shops, skate factories, shipbuilding and repairing plants all active, with a shortage of skilled help. Sydney also reported the steel industry active and suffering from a labour shortage. Amherst reported the car plant was not building any cars, but was expected to start on an order for refrigerator cars soon. Moncton reported active conditions in the car shop, but stove and furnace plants were quiet. Sherbrooke reported metal manufacturing firms active,

some of them building extensions to plants, and at St. Hyacinthe manufacturers of stationary engines and boilers and of farming implements and traction engines were busy. At Three Rivers the Canada Iron Foundry were employing an average of 370 men and the machine shop was running day and night. St. John and Iberville reported the Singer Manufacturing Company working full-handed on large orders. At Toronto metal and machinery trades were busy, but the structural steel industry was adversely affected by scarcity of steel as so much of the output is required for special orders; the automobile industry was very active. Hamilton reported the rolling mills very busy with a scarcity

of help; structural steel companies were also busy; the Dominion Steel Foundry Company, manufacturing cars, etc., were very active and the National Steel Car Company required 250 men; stove foundries were active, with moulders in demand; the International Harvester Company, the Sawyer-Massey Company, and the Oliver Chilled Plough Company were very active, also sheet metal works. Niagara Falls reported cutlery and plating factories busy and advertising for help; establishments engaged in manufacturing fire-arm sights, chains and carriage mountings were also busy. At St. Catharines, manufacturers of boilers, electrical apparatus and fixtures were active. Motor boat and engine manufacturers at Brockville were fairly busy and manufacturers of automobiles very active; the Canadian Carriage Company was working overtime, and the James Smart Manufacturing Company was active on furnaces but quiet on stoves. At Kingston the locomotive works was very active with sufficient orders on hand to keep them busy for some time; the shipbuilding company, however, was slack. Peterborough reported the Canadian General Electric Company busy and moulding and machine shops active, some of these factories working overtime. At Galt establishments making stationary and portable boilers and gas engines were very busy. Stove and furnace foundries also were active and the car and coach company at Preston was busy. Brantford reported manufacturers of engines and boilers very busy on engine orders and pulp mill machinery; the carriage company was running full time and the stove works working overtime; three manufacturers of agricultural implements were running to full capacity and were calling for unskilled labour. Kitchener reported that one plant making portable steam engines and threshers and an automobile factory were not as busy as earlier in the season, but that manufacturers of bicycles and gasoline engines and the Canadian Buffalo Forge Company were very active; the latter was making a large addition to its plant.

Stove and furnace foundries at Guelph were busy and the sewing machine factory was active. At London the rolling mills and wire and iron works were busy; the McClary Manufacturing Company was erecting a large addition to its tin shop and was busy in the tin department and in the furnace and stove departments as well; the George White & Sons Manufacturing Company was making large shipments of steam tractors and threshing machines to the Canadian West. St. Thomas reported the Erie Iron Works fairly busy and the Canadian Iron Corporation active, with a scarcity of metal workers. At Chatham carriage factories were very active; the local plant of the International Harvester Company, which manufactures wagons and carts, was working overtime part of the month. At Orillia the stove factory was behind with orders owing to difficulty in procuring labour; the agricultural implement factory was also finding difficulty in keeping pace with orders owing to labour shortage, and part of the month worked overtime. At Port Arthur the Western Dry Dock Company was employing about 750 hands in shipbuilding and repair work; two freight boats for ocean service were launched in September and October and the keels of two others were being laid; overtime was being worked on the engines and fittings of the two boats already launched; the local blast furnace was not in operation. Winnipeg reported metal factories well engaged. At Medicine Hat the Alberta Rolling Mills were active in turning out rolled iron and were also busy in the nut and bolt department, where a number of girls were employed; the Alberta Foundry Company also was busy. Calgary reported the metal manufacturing companies busy, and at Edmonton machinists and electrical workers were well employed. Shipbuilding at Vancouver was active, some wooden ships for the lumber trade being built; sheet metal manufacturing generally was quiet. Nanaimo reported the one small foundry in the district working steadily. At Victoria the iron shipbuilding industry was

steady and a full staff of workmen were employed in all the yards; the building of three new wooden ships was proceeding rapidly, about 150 men being employed.

Food, tobacco and liquors.— Establishments in the food, tobacco and liquors group were active or fairly so, with the exception of breweries; the latter were reported quiet in many localities owing to recent temperance legislation, and some cigar factories were quieter for the same reason; manufacturers of aerated waters and soft drinks reported business improved. At Halifax sugar refineries, meat packing houses and confectionery establishments were active. Charlottetown reported creameries, dairies and condensed milk factories busy, also tobacco factories, three plants being actively employed on local and export trade. The sugar refinery at St. John was working day and night and biscuit manufacturers and confectioners reported business good; aerated water and soft drink establishments were active and the two breweries in St. John and vicinity were steadily at work. Flour mills at Newcastle were busy. At Montreal baking and confectionery establishments were fairly busy, though slack in candy departments. Aerated water and soft drink establishments were active and tobacco concerns busier than for some time past; cigar factories especially were busy with a demand for operators. At St. Hyacinthe the distillery was in full operation with plenty of orders and at Three Rivers six aerated water and soft drink establishments and one brewery were busy. At Hull the Matthews-Blackwell meat packing establishment was busy. The Windsor Company at St. John's and Iberville, manufacturers of preserved fruits and vegetables, were working overtime. Toronto reported the provision trades normal, but cigar factories and breweries quiet; breweries were manufacturing mild beers and soft drinks. Candy factories, employing large numbers of women and girls, were busy on Christmas orders and some overtime was worked; fruit and vegetable canning establishments were

fairly busy. Hamilton reported abattoirs active and canning companies very busy; the large tobacco factories were busy on Western orders but smaller factories were only fairly well employed; breweries and distilleries were quiet. At Niagara Falls the Shredded Wheat factory was busy and fruit and vegetable canneries very active and constantly advertising for more help. Flour mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, soft drink and brewing establishments were all reported busy at St. Catharines. The Graham Evaporating Company at Belleville, employing a large number of men and women, was running day and night. Oatmeal and cereal mills and meat packing houses at Peterborough were active. At Brantford flour mills were running night and day and the Matthews-Blackwell meat packing plant was running full time; the Patterson Biscuit and Confectionery Company was working overtime in its candy department and reported a shortage of woman workers. At Kitchener, C. H. Doerr & Company's confectionery and biscuit business was working overtime owing to a scarcity of labour. Cigar factories were not as busy as in the previous month; two new factories started and one old one closed down; breweries in both Kitchener and Waterloo were working overtime in some departments; the Dominion Sugar Company began operations on October 12, running a double shift of 12 hours, Sundays included, and was employing about 380 men; meat packing concerns were busy. Guelph reported flour mills running day and night but breweries had reduced staffs by about one-half since the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act. Stratford reported flour mills running day and night and meat packing houses busy, but cigar factories very dull. At London the D. S. Perrin Company and the McCormick Company, large manufacturers of biscuits and candy, were very busy; cigar factories which are an important branch of industry at London reported active conditions, breweries also were busy, and no help had been laid off on account of temperance legislation. St. Thomas re-

ported flour mills but and meat-packing houses fairly active. Chatham reported the sugar refinery at Wallaceburg running full time and the abattoir at Chatham very active. At Fort William flour mills were active. Winnipeg reported the foods, tobaccos and liquors group satisfactorily employed; the cheaper lines of cigars were not being manufactured since prohibition became effective and some of the factories formerly engaged in making these lines were closed; others were manufacturing a better quality and employing double the number of hands. Brandon reported flour mills busy, breweries and soft drink establishments active, but cigar factories dull. At Regina flour mills were running full time and the two abattoirs were busy; three aerated water establishments were quiet; the one brewery in the city was quiet and had turned part of its building into an abattoir and packing house. Moose Jaw reported flour and rolled oat mills very active, but breweries quiet. Flour mills at Prince Albert were running steadily and creameries making shipments of butter, one firm shipping large quantities to England. At Saskatoon the Quaker Oats mill were running steadily and the Saskatoon Bread Company was enlarging its plant; the bottling works were doing a brisk business and the one brewery in the city was active. Medicine Hat reported flour and feed mills actively engaged, with labour in demand; soft drink establishments were active, but breweries dull. At Calgary flour and feed mills and abattoirs were reported active; aerated water and soft drink establishments, tobacco factories and breweries were quiet. Edmonton reported bakers and confectioners well employed, but cigar factories very quiet. At Fernie the brewery was active, chiefly on orders from outside the province. At Vancouver cigarmaking was reported busier than for some years and other establishments in the foods group were fairly busy.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—In the textiles group nearly all localities reported active conditions. At Halifax

the cotton mill was busy and rope and twine makers were actively engaged. Westville reported the woollen industry quiet. At Truro underwear and knitting factories operated full time and cotton factories were working overtime. Moncton reported woollen factories and manufacturers of hosiery, underwear and knitted goods very active. At Montreal cotton factories were very busy with a scarcity of competent help, and rope and twine factories were short of hands. Sherbrooke reported cotton and woollen mills active. At St. Hyacinthe the Penman Company was very active, working day and night and employing a large number of hands. The cotton factory at Three Rivers also was working day and night with many orders ahead. St. John's and Iberville reported the Belding-Paul Corticelli Company working with its full staff, and the Cluett-Peabody Company active with a great demand for workers. Textile workers at Toronto were reported active, overtime being worked in knitting mills; the Toronto Carpet Company, employing 400 women and girls, was finding difficulty in securing help and in the weaving department was working overtime; three cotton factories at Hamilton, employing in all over 1,000, were busy, and underwear and knitting factories were active. Cotton mills at Kingston were busy with orders ahead for some months; the hosiery mill was also active. Woollen mills at Peterborough were working overtime and tents and awnings and carpet factories were active; manufacturers of cottons and woollens were very busy. Woollen mills at Brantford were active on domestic and export orders with a shortage of woman labour; the Niagara Silk Works Company was running full time and advertising for female help; the Brantford Cordage Company was also very busy and advertising for woman help. At Kitchener hosiery and underwear factories were busy, also felt and twine factories. At Guelph cotton spinning mills were running overtime with a shortage of female help; woollen spinning mills were also active with large orders ahead; knitting factories, linen

mills and carpet factories were active. The knitted goods factories at Winnipeg were busy on sweaters and soldiers' socks and tents and awning factories were steadily engaged. Vancouver reported sustained activity in the manufacture of knitted goods but rope and sail makers were quiet.

Clothing and laundering.—In the clothing and laundering group active conditions were reported from nearly all points in the Maritime Provinces. At Halifax ready-made clothing factories, laundries and tie and collar establishments were busy, and at Truro shirt factories and cap factories were active, one cap factory working overtime. Cap manufacturers at Moncton were active. At Montreal ready-made clothing establishments were very busy, also shirt, collar and button factories; factories making hats, caps, gloves and fur goods were very busy; women's whitewear factories were active on Western orders and steam laundries and dyeing establishments were busy with a shortage of help. Ready-made clothing manufacturers at St. Hyacinthe were working overtime, with a demand for woman and girl help; shirt factories also were short of woman help; whitewear factories and laundries were well engaged; establishments of this kind at Three Rivers were also busy. At St. John's and Iberville, Cluett-Peabody & Company were in need of workers who were also required at the straw hat manufacturing plant; laundries were active. Garment workers at Toronto were reported busy and furriers and cap makers well engaged; manufacturers of neckwear, collars and gloves were busy on regular orders, the A. T. Reid Company reporting places for 100 more girls; much the same conditions existed in the whitewear factories where preparation for the usual January sales made October a busy month; business with steam laundries was also improved, the high summer wages continuing and no special lack of help being experienced. In dyeing and cleaning establishments it was found difficult to keep up regular staffs of women for the press-

ing departments. The large ready-made clothing establishments at Hamilton, employing in all nearly 3,000 working people were active; shirt factories also were busy and manufacturers of hats and caps were active; Niagara Falls reported the hat factory busy and the corset factory in need of more hands; laundry work and employment was lessened somewhat by the closing of the large summer hotels and restaurants, but regular custom laundries were busy. St. Catharines reported steam laundries and dyeing establishments active and at Brockville the Wolthausen Hat Corporation was fairly active and the factory working on gloves, mitts, suspenders and ties was running full time. The overall and shirt factory at Brantford was active. At Kitchener the robe and clothing factory was busy but handicapped by slow delivery of furs; shirt and collar factories were very active, with a shortage of help. Glove factories and whitewear factories were very busy. The whitewear factory at Guelph was active, with workers in demand. Stratford and London reported ready-made clothing establishments active and steam laundries busy. At Orillia one ready-made clothing factory reported business good and the number of employees normal; another factory making mackinaws for miners and lumbermen reported business not so good as before the war but improving within the last few months. Winnipeg reported ready-made clothing factories active with larger staffs than a year ago; shirt manufacturers were very busy and ready to engage any experienced help available; manufacturers of hats, caps, gloves and fur goods found difficulty in securing sufficient experienced help; steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy with a demand for experienced help. Regina reported laundry workers in demand. At Edmonton there was a demand for garment workers. Ready-made clothing factories at Vancouver were active, with a shortage of experienced operators for power machines; laundries were active but had no difficulty in securing employees.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—In the pulp, paper and fibre group activity was sustained. The felt and paper works at Halifax reported active conditions and at Newcastle pulp and paper mills were busy with good prospects. Large mills in the Quebec district were busy and increasing staffs. The Wayaganack pulp and paper mills at Three Rivers, employing about 900 hands, were busy day and night. The large works of the Eddy Company at Hull were running day and night. Ottawa reported pulp and paper mills handicapped for several weeks by low water in the Ottawa river which resulted in some mills being temporarily closed. The felt and tarred paper companies at Hamilton were active and pulp and paper mills at St. Catharines were busy. A factory at Brantford making roofing paper was approaching the usual slack season but was keeping its hands on short time making up stock.

Printing, publishing, paper goods.—In printing, publishing and paper goods activity prevailed in some localities, but conditions were only fair in others. Newspaper and job printing houses and paper box factories at Halifax and St. John were active. At Montreal newspaper and job printing offices were active and engraving and lithographing firms fairly busy. Sherbrooke reported printing and bookbinding establishments active. At Three Rivers printing offices, bookbinding firms and paper box factories were busy. Printing, engraving and lithographing establishments at Toronto were steadily engaged and publishing and stationery houses were working overtime in some establishments; the W. J. Gage Company was using woman workers as extensively as possible in men's places; in paper box factories there was an increase in the supply of labour but a shortage of experienced workers; these factories were working overtime, which was expected to continue until the end of the year. Hamilton reported the large newspapers active and binders busy, also lithographing establishments and paper box factories. At Niagara Falls paper

box factories were busy. St. Catharines, Brockville, Kingston and Peterborough also reported activity in newspaper offices and binderies. Printing and job offices at Galt were fairly busy and paper box factories were active. Brantford reported box factories short of help. Newspaper and job offices at Kitchener were fairly busy and paper box factories active and short of help. At Woodstock there was a demand for printers. At London newspaper and job offices continued active and paper box factories were busy, although handicapped by slow delivery of material. Newspaper offices at St. Thomas were busy and job offices fairly so. Newspaper and job printing offices in Fort William and Port Arthur were busy. At Winnipeg binderies were busy and lithographing establishments unusually active; paper box and bag factories were busy, with a demand for girl workers. Brandon reported printing offices fairly active. At Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat printing offices were well employed. Calgary reported newspaper and job offices active but binderies and paper box factories quiet. At Vancouver conditions were fair in newspaper offices, but less active in job offices; engraving and lithographing firms were quiet. Victoria reported printing establishments fairly busy.

Woodwork and furniture.—In the woodwork and furniture group activity was reported in nearly all localities. Sash and door factories were either busy on regular lines or in the manufacture of boxes. Furniture factories at several points were reported working overtime and suffering from a shortage of labour. Halifax reported sash, door and planing mills, box factories and cooperage factories busy, and similar industries at Sydney were fairly busy. Woodworking establishments at Westville were active and the chair factory at Bass River was very busy. At St. John the box factory was advertising for help; the broom work was reported slack, but two brush factories were busy. At Montreal furniture and chair factories were

reported quiet, but broom and brush factories were busy. At St. Hyacinthe sash and door factories were very active, but chair factories were quiet; organ factories were busy. Toronto reported woodworking and furniture establishments active, and a strong demand for skilled brush makers; piano factories were fairly busy, though player piano departments were quiet; some overtime was being worked in one factory; toy and doll manufacturers at Toronto had a busy month on Christmas orders and the Dominion Toy Manufacturing Company worked some overtime. At Hamilton planing mills and sash and door factories were active; also wooden box factories; furniture factories were busy, and broom, brush and cooperage factories were all active. Niagara Falls and St. Catharines reported planing mills busy, and in the latter city wooden box and basket factories were active. Peterborough reported sash and door factories quiet in regular lines but busy on boxes. Guelph reported sash and door factories fairly well employed and piano factories active. At Stratford sash and door factories were busy and furniture and chair factories very active, with a shortage of help; broom and brush establishments were also busy. Woodstock reported furniture and chair factories in need of labour, and piano and organ factories and wagon and sleigh factories constantly requiring skilled help. London reported sash, door and planing mills fairly busy and wooden box factories active. The local piano company had plenty of orders but was short of skilled help. Sash, door and planing mills at Chatham were very busy and working overtime the greater part of the month. At Orillia sash and door factories were quiet, but the furniture factory was unable to keep up with orders owing to difficulty in procuring help. Sash and door factories at Winnipeg and Brandon were well employed, and at Regina experienced men were in demand. Moosejaw reported sash, door and planing mills and box factories active. At Saskatoon only two planing mills were running, several mills which

went out of business during the depression not having re-opened. At Medicine Hat planing mills were actively employed on regular lines and in the manufacture of boxes. Calgary reported sash and door factories quiet, and at Vancouver woodworking and furniture industries generally were dull.

Leather, boots and shoes, rubber.—In the manufacture of leather, boots, shoes and rubber goods activity was general and in many instances a shortage of help was reported. Halifax reported boot and shoe factories active and the factory at Charlottetown was fairly busy. The tannery at St. John and the shoe factory were well employed. Manufacturers of harness and horsegoods at Moncton and Newcastle reported active conditions and at Fredericton tanneries and boot and shoe factories were active. At Montreal and Quebec boot and shoe factories and manufacturers of trunks, bags and rubber footwear were busy. Tanneries at St. Hyacinthe were busy, with some slackening towards the end of the month owing to stocktaking. Three Rivers reported tanneries active and boot and shoe factories busy. At Toronto boot and shoe manufacturers were busy, with experienced workers well employed, but a lack of apprentices. The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company reported increased trade with which they were unable to cope because of a lack of help. At Hamilton the McPherson Shoe Company was very active, with a scarcity of help, and harness manufacturers were busy. Niagara Falls reported a local factory making shoe parts very busy, and that a site had been acquired for a rubber tire factory. St. Catharines reported tanneries and manufacturers of harness and horsegoods and of rubber footwear active. At Kingston the tannery was very busy and harness and saddle manufacturers at Peterborough were active. At Galt the tannery was working steadily and two shoe factories were working overtime. Brantford reported the shoe factory busy. At Kitchener the two largest tanneries in Canada were very busy and short of help; boot and shoe factories were also

busy, some working overtime. Trunk and bag factories were very busy; the tire factory was active and two large rubber factories were busy, with operators in demand. The tannery at Woodstock was closed. At London the tannery was exceptionally busy, also the sole and heel factory. Shoe factories at St. Thomas reported very active conditions. Orillia reported the local tannery running at about two-thirds capacity owing to difficulty in procuring help. Brandon reported tanneries busy and advertising for help; harness makers also were active. The boot and shoe factory at Vancouver was busy.

Clay, glass and stone.—In the clay glass and stone group of industries there was fair activity in some lines, but in others quiet prevailed. Halifax reported the granite industry at St. George doing well and at Moncton brickyards were busy. St. Hyacinthe reported stone cutting establishments busy, but similar establishments and brickyards at St. Jean and Iberville were quiet, while potteries were working full time. Stone cutting establishments and brickyards at Hamilton were active and sewer pipe and tile manufacturers were busy and in need of labourers; lime kilns and potteries were active and the Dominion Fruit Glass Company, employing about 450 hands was active. St. Catharines reported brick, tile and sewer pipe manufacturers active. Brockville and Kingston reported stone cutting establishments quiet. At Belleville a pottery was well engaged on small pottery ware and small sewer pipes; the Canada Cement Company's plant at Point Ann was busy and expected to run all winter. Brick and tile yards at Stratford were busy but were quiet at London; the Hobbs Glass Company was very busy. Brick and tile yards at Fort William and Port Arthur have been practically closed since the outbreak of war. Brickyards at Brandon, also, were closed down. At Saskatoon brickyards which had closed down a few years ago had not re-opened. A stone cutting establishment at Regina was running full time. At Medicine Hat the Alberta Clay Products Com-

pany, manufacturing brick, tile and sewer pipe, reported business rather slack; the Medalta Stoneware Company reported fair conditions. Brick, tile and cement works near Calgary were active, but stone cutting establishments were quiet. Cut stone and granite works and brick and tile yards at Nelson were fairly well engaged. Brick and tile yards in the Nanaimo district were closed.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—

Halifax reported paint works busy and two paint mills in the vicinity of Three Rivers were working full time. Soap manufacturers at Hamilton were active and the Grasselli Chemical Company, employing over 1,000 hands, was busy; the F. F. Dally Company, manufacturers of extracts, were active. Niagara Falls reported that a site had been purchased near Dunnville for a gasoline refinery, to produce 10,000 gallons of gasoline per day; the new Axolite factory commenced work and the Cyanimid plant was very busy. At London the Lawrason Powdered Ammonia Company was completing an extension to its factory. At Regina the Imperial Oil Company's plant was running, although not fully completed. The Alberta Linseed Oil Company's plant at Medicine Hat was closed for a few days making repairs.

Water, light and power.—Water, light and power companies were reported active in nearly all localities. The Toronto Hydro-Electric system reported a steady increase of business, and at Hamilton the large gas, light and power companies were actively employed. At Kitchener the water commissioners were seeking an increased supply for the city and light commissioners reported increased earnings in September. Stratford reported gas companies active owing to additional consumption of gas in factories. At London the city had drillers at work seeking additional sources of water supply. Chatham reported activity in connection with the city waterworks owing to the extension of mains to the new sugar plant; the gas and electric companies were also busy extending lines to the different new factories. During the month the high ten-

sion transmission line between Eugenia Falls and Collingwood was completed, and Orillia was drawing additional power from the Hydro-Electric plant in addition to that provided by the city plant. At Regina the city was extending water and sewer mains to the Imperial Oil Company's plant. At Prince Albert waterworks employees were engaged in extending mains to the new station and yards of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Nelson reported the West Kootenay Power Company enlarging its plant to supply the power needed at the Trail smelter.

Railway transportation was active and water traffic, although approaching the

Transportation

close of the season on the lakes, was well sustained. Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for September, 1916, were \$12,134,159 as compared with \$10,273,165 in the same month of 1915. Halifax reported steam railways and repair shops active. Westville reported rail traffic very busy, with a considerably larger amount of freight handled than in the previous month. At Charlottetown the railway repair shops in connection with the Intercolonial Railway continued to give employment to a large number of men. Moncton reported traffic on railways and work in repair shops very active, and at Newcastle also repair shops were active. Quebec and St. Hyacinthe reported railway traffic busy, and at Three Rivers steam and electric railways had a good month. At Toronto, owing to the difficulty of securing labour, the Canadian Pacific Railway placed an embargo on freight in less than earload lots, which remained in force until October 24; subsequently a similar embargo was put in force on the Grand Trunk Railway. Railways were making every effort to secure additional help and some women were being employed. Receipts of the Toronto street railway showed an increase during September. Hamilton reported activity on steam and electric roads. In the shipment of pig iron from Hamilton the

Grand Trunk Railway showed a falling off of several hundred tons from September and October, owing to its use in local production. At Brockville the Grand Trunk repair shops were busy, and Belleville reported railway traffic busy and repair shops active. Galt, the centre of several electric radial lines, reported these lines and steam railroads busy. Stratford reported the Grand Trunk Railway shops busy, about 800 men being employed, and St. Thomas reported railways busy throughout the month; the Michigan Central Railway had 36 crews working in train service and the increase in cars handled over last month was expected to reach approximately 7,000 cars; the Wabash-Grand Trunk Railway had 28 train crews working and expected the number of cars handled during October to be as large or greater than in September; men for train service were plentiful; the Pere Marquette Railway had 22 train crews in service and reported business brisk. At Port Arthur and Fort William repair shops were busy. Winnipeg reported active railway conditions, but at Regina freight business was quiet, adverse weather interfering with grain shipments. Moosejaw reported transportation in all lines busy. Saskatoon reported that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern shops had recovered normal activity. Calgary reported transportation in various lines active and at Edmonton railway employees were reported well employed. At Nelson and Fernie railways were active.

Employment on the waterfront at Halifax was quiet, the winter season not having begun. Sydney reported shipping brisk and 'longshoremen well employed. At St. John the docks were being prepared for winter sailings. Newcastle reported 'longshoremen only fairly well employed owing to the cessation of lumber shipments. At Quebec some branches of navigation were quiet. Three Rivers reported quiet conditions owing to a scarcity of steamers. Toronto reported navigation nearly over and 'longshoremen mostly laid off. Inland navigation lines at Hamilton showed an

increase in outward freight during September as compared with the same month in 1915. At Port Arthur work on coal docks and at grain elevators was active. Victoria reported that owing to the near approach of the winter season steamship companies tied up some of their vessels and in a few cases sailings were less frequent.

Both metal and coal mines sustained the activity of the previous month, though labour for coal mines was scarce in many districts, and smelting works in the West Kootenay and Boundary districts were somewhat affected by a shortage of coke. Sherbrooke reported asbestos, chrome iron and copper mines were active. Work was commenced on the erection of the refining plant of the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne, a large number of men being employed, and at Orillia the smelter was busy turning out molybdenum.

Cobalt reported mines working to the limit and a steady production being maintained from both the Cobalt silver mines and the Porcupine gold mines; there were no idle miners and some of the gold mines production was practically dependent upon the number of men that could be obtained; there was a heavy demand for muckers and for experienced machine drill runners. In the Antikokan district, near Port Arthur, little iron ore mining was being done. Some shipments of copper, however, from the same district turned out well and arrangements were being made to develop the mines. Prince Albert reported that preparations were under way to start the shipment of gold and copper ore from the Beaver Lake district. Nelson reported mines and mills running short-handed, and that several old mines had resumed operations. The smelter at Trail was running to its full capacity and the mines at Rossland were very busy. The Noble Five mine at Sandon was constructing several thousand feet of pipe line and there were 500 men employed compared with 150 last

year. Nanaimo reported metal mines on the west coast of the Island active on development work. Prince Rupert reported that the Surf Inlet mines had their large dam completed, permitting transportation to the mines by water; it was reported that the Spanish mine at Alice Arm had been bonded by the Granby interests and work had commenced on the property; other camps reported work very satisfactory, with a shortage of labour in some districts.

In the Sydney district the supply of labour for coal mines was not equal to the demand; negotiations regarding wages increases for all colliery workers in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts were carried on during the month. Westville reported coal mines operating full time, but behind in orders. A slight dispute at the Drummond colliery caused a stoppage of operations for a day, but the matter was at once adjusted. Amherst reported a shortage of help. At Lethbridge coal mines were busy but shorthanded. Calgary reported mining operations in coal, gas and petroleum active. At Fernie the demand for coal was very brisk, and all coke ovens that were able to secure slack were kept in operation. Nanaimo reported coal mines in the city and district very active; most of them working to capacity and calling for men.

Building operations throughout the Dominion varied with the locality, but

considering the lateness of the season a fair amount of activity was apparent during October.

Points in the Maritime Provinces reported plenty of work and favourable weather conditions. Halifax reported many dwellings under construction, as well as additions and alterations to commercial buildings. At Sydney several dwellings were being erected. Westville reported much building being done in the locality, though greatly hampered by lack of labour. At St. John building operations were quiet. Moncton reported active conditions in the erection of dwellings and commercial buildings. At

Building and Construction

Quebec a large amount of building was being carried on and at Sherbrooke building trades were active. At Toronto building was active owing to a steady demand for dwellings; there was very little commercial construction, several large contracts arranged for earlier in the season were postponed owing to a shortage of structural steel. Hamilton reported building brisk with a demand for carpenters and labourers; several large public buildings and additions to plants were being constructed. At Niagara Falls several factories were being enlarged and Belleville reported two industrial plants under construction. Galt reported building active and a scarcity of builders' labourers. At Kitchener building tradesmen were fairly well employed on dwellings and additions to factories. Guelph reported building tradesmen still active on dwellings and factory extensions. At London building was quiet, and at St. Thomas there was a falling off in the number of men employed in the building trades in the city, though there was more work in the district than usual. At Chatham building activity was mainly on additions to industrial plants, work being hindered by a scarcity of labour. At Port Arthur and Fort William building tradesmen were fairly well employed; the Western Drydock Company was erecting shops to take the place of those destroyed by fire and an elevator was also being constructed. Winnipeg reported building fairly active; several hundred members of the building trades asked that work be continued on the new parliament buildings during the winter. Brandon reported building tradesmen busy on dwellings and stores, labour being scarce. At Regina a number of commercial buildings, schools and churches were under construction. Moosejaw reported little building in progress. At Saskatoon very few buildings were being erected in the city, but country building was brisk. Calgary reported active building conditions in the city and in rural districts. Vancouver and Nanaimo reported somewhat improved building conditions.

Railway and general construction was fairly busy. At Halifax pier construction work and the erection of temporary freight sheds at the ocean terminals was carried on day and night. Some dredging and cutting on the Intercolonial Railway spur from Rockingham to the ocean terminals was about completed and tracks and overhead bridges were being built. Some work was being done on docks at St. John and dredging was carried on in Courtenay Bay. The Canadian Iron Foundries at Three Rivers were making extensions to plant and building a wharf on the St. Maurice River. Toronto reported rapid progress being made on the Bloor street viaduct on the Don section; construction work on the section of the Toronto-Hamilton highway near Toronto was delayed on account of local improvements being carried on by municipalities along the road; 31 miles of the road had been completed at the end of the month; good progress was made on the new union station; steel work was practically completed and the stone was being prepared. Excavation on the new Welland canal in the section between Allanburg and Port Robinson was continued. At London the street railway company was doing some double-tracking and other construction work, and at St. Thomas the Bell Telephone Company imported about 35 men for construction work. Dredging was being carried on at Port Arthur and Fort William. At Prince Albert work on the Grand Trunk Pacific offices and freight shed was under way and a considerable number of men were engaged in making the grade from the city and in moving buildings to make way for the yards. Lethbridge reported some construction on the Lethbridge-Weyburn railway line. Victoria reported steady progress on the construction of the new harbour works.

Lumbering in the principal districts was fairly active, mills in some localities closing down for the winter. Employees thus thrown out of work, however, were being hired on for the

woods and for this work a scarcity of labour was reported at some points. At Westville lumbering was active and at Truro steady, with a scarcity of labour. Moncton reported lumber camps, sawmills and shingle mills fairly active. At Newcastle large crews were being hired for the woods and a scarcity of men was apparent. At Fredericton sawmills were still running, with logs enough to keep them supplied until the close of navigation on the river; there was a good demand for men for the camps and operators reported a scarcity of labour. At Quebec some mills were closing down and men were being hired for the woods. Sherbrooke reported the lumbering business active, but a shortage of men for the camps and the possibility of a shorter cut in consequence. Three Rivers reported sawmills busy. On account of low water some sawmills in Hull closed down for the season, their employees finding other work at once. Peterborough reported lumbering quiet, the Peterborough Lumber Company shutting down for want of logs; this company was not expected to put men in the woods this winter owing, it was stated, to the scarcity of men and high wages. Sault Ste. Marie reported that several small mills in the district had closed down for lack of help. At Port Arthur camps were being arranged for the winter; the two mills were running but were not very busy. At Prince Albert sawmills were still running day and night shifts and men were being hired for the camps. Fernie reported lumbering camps throughout the district operating more or less actively, but the labour shortage was being keenly felt; sawmills and shingle mills were also greatly affected by labour shortage; many mills had closed on this account and those operating were having difficulty in filling orders; wages were higher than in the previous season. Vancouver reported the demand for lumber from the Prairie Provinces and other points good and that some mills were working night and day and declining orders; logging was quieter and some of the smaller camps had closed down, partly on ac-

count of lack of labour and partly because it was believed the logs on hand would be sufficient for the winter; shingle mills were also busy and a large increase in export trade was reported. Nanaimo reported lumbering camps in the district working steadily with a shortage of skilled and unskilled labour; sawmills also were working steadily. At Prince Rupert increased activity was reported.

From nearly all districts a shortage of farm labour was reported. Halifax re-

ported experienced help scarce with wages of from \$20 to \$30 being

Agriculture

offered for single experienced men, and for experienced married men \$25 to \$40 with free house, fuel, milk and vegetables. At Toronto farm labour was in demand. Hamilton reported the demand for farm help much in excess of the supply, married experienced farm hands being offered \$300 to \$450 per year, including free house, milk, fuel and vegetables, and single experienced men \$250 to \$350 per year with board. At Niagara Falls farm labour was scarce and at Brantford farm labour was not plentiful, although not in as great demand as last month; wages were \$35 per month with board. At St. Thomas labour was scarce, but there was a light demand, \$20 per month and board being offered by those seeking help. Chatham reported farm help very scarce owing to the large numbers employed in harvesting the sugar beet crop. Winnipeg reported much threshing to be done and farm labour scarce. At Brandon threshing was practically completed; labour was scarce and wages high. In the Regina district farmers were meeting with difficulty in getting threshing done, snow and rain hindering operations; about 40 per cent of the threshing was completed. Moosejaw reported only 50 per cent of the crop threshed, men scarce and wages \$4 per day. Saskatoon reported a labour shortage, about 25 per cent of the grain threshed; machines were idle on account of snow and rain and men were leaving. Medicine Hat reported threshing progressing fa-

yourably, but but a shortage of labour; \$45 per month was the average wage paid farm help, but harvesters were receiving from \$3.50 to \$4 per day; labour was also reported scarce on stock farms and ranches. Calgary reported weather favourable for harvest work and the demand for men not being met; wages were \$4 a day.

Sydney reported that cod was the only fish caught during the month and that only in fair quantities.

Fishing

At Newcastle fishing was quiet; oysters were very scarce, also cod and nearly all other

fish. Victoria reported the salmon fishing season the poorest on record in Southern British Columbia waters and prices paid fishermen were unusually high; practically the whole pack had been sold. The Sydney Canning Company enlarged its premises, and besides carrying on the fish canning business intended to can fruits and vegetables. Prince Rupert reported the fishing industry quiet owing to stormy weather; fishermen were paid as high as 12 cents a pound.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax all branches of industry were finding it difficult to secure experienced help. In bolt and nut mills, boiler shops, skate factories and rolling mill products, conditions were active; shipbuilding and repairing, stoves and furnaces, electrical apparatus and fixtures and sheet metal works also reported activity and a shortage of skilled help. Sugar refineries and meat packing houses were running steadily; the twine makers were well employed. The demand for ready-made clothing was good, particularly in overcoats. The felt and tarred paper works were active; newspaper and job printing were fairly busy, and paper box factories reported business good. Boot and shoe factories and harness makers were active. Many dwelling houses were under construction, and additions and alterations to several commercial buildings were being made. Work on the French Cable Company's new plant and the Imperial Oil Company's works was carried on, carpenters and skilled labourers being in demand. Pier construction work and the erection of temporary freight sheds at the Ocean Terminals was carried on night and day in order to prepare for this winter's shipping. The dredging

and cutting on the Intercolonial Railway spur from Rockingham to the Ocean Terminals was about completed, tracks were being laid, and overhead bridges built where the cutting has crossed several streets. About 400 men were employed on sidewalks and sewer and water-pipe extensions.

Sydney reported labour generally well employed. In the steel and coal industry the labour supply was not equal to the demand and a shortage of skilled labour was felt in a number of works in the district. Negotiations regarding wages for all colliery workers in the Glace Bay and Sydney Mines districts were carried on during the month. Railways were busy in all departments. Water traffic was brisk and longshoremen were well employed. A large number of men were employed on street work and the waterworks of the city. Cod was the only fish caught during the month and that only in fair quantities.

Westville reported a strong demand for all classes of labour, the average wage for unskilled labour advancing to \$2.50 per day. Railway traffic continued extremely busy and the amount of freight handled was considerably larger than last month. Coal mines operated full time, but were far behind their orders. A difference between the

management and the employees of the Drummond Colliery at Westville in connection with the docking system being used caused the stoppage of operations for a day. On October 15 a general advance of 50 cents per ton on coal was announced by the different collieries in this locality. There was considerable building under way, although operations were hampered by labour scarcity. The lumbering industry continued active; dealers were unable to supply the demand and prices were higher than for many years. The woollen industry was quiet but metal and woodworking establishments were active.

At Amherst there still remained a shortage of help in coal mining, and in many instances the coal dealers were far behind in their orders in the different towns throughout the district. Other industries were working at normal with the exceptions of the car plant which was not building any cars but was expected to start on an order for refrigerator cars soon.

At Truro all branches of labour were well employed, and there was a brisk demand for more men. A representative of the Eastern Car Works was seeking mechanics and labourers, offering 37½ to 40 cents an hour for the former and 20 to 25 cents an hour for the latter, but very few men were available. Aerated waters factory worked steadily but there was the usual autumn falling off in the volume of trade. The underwear and knitted goods factory operated full time and the shirt factory was fairly busy. Cap factories (two) were very busy, one working overtime. The sash, door and planing factory was very busy and the chair factory at Bass River was rushed. In railway operations all branches were exceedingly busy. Building was also brisk. Lumbering was steady with a demand for help.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown tobacco factories were doing a brisk trade. This district possesses three plants and the output is

heavy, both for local and export trade. Creameries, dairies and condensed milk factories were very active. Sash and door factories were busy and the local boot and shoe factory was fairly active. Municipal and provincial employment were quiet, though some work was being done at different points on roads and bridges.

New Brunswick

At St. John the sugar refinery was working night and day and bakeries and confectioneries reported business good. Aerated water and soft drink establishments reported business good and the two breweries in St. John and vicinity were well employed. The cotton factories were working overtime to meet demands and had large orders ahead. The American and Globe laundries have been amalgamated and business generally in this line was reported good. The Partington Pulp and Paper Company has sold its properties in St. John and other sections of New Brunswick to the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, a new company recently incorporated. Printing establishments and binderies were well employed and paper box factories were busy filling Christmas orders. Sash, door and planing mills were running full time. The Wilson box factory was doing a good business and advertised for help. The broom business was slack, but the two brush factories were busy. The one tannery in St. John and the shoe factory was kept well employed. The granite industry at St. George reported a prosperous year. Saw and shingle mills are still running. The city waterworks have been renewing old mains and installing new ones, renewing service and manholes, and installing meters during the past month, and this has given employment to a number of men; the gas works were running steadily and the electric light and power plants were busily employed. Steam railways were busy but navigation was slack, and longshoremen were not steadily at work. House building was slack but work was started on a

school. The docks at West St. John have been dredged and cleaned up preparatory to the opening of the winter sailings, and dredging continued in Courtenay Bay.

At Moncton all the various classes of labour were steadily engaged and the supply in a number of instances was inadequate to the demand, particularly in the cases of unskilled labour and farm and domestic help. Active conditions prevailed in railway lines, in the building trades and in nearly all local manufacturing plants, necessitating additional operatives and overtime. In car shops conditions were active, but stove and furnace plants were quiet. Establishments in the foods group were active and manufacturers of woollen and knitted goods reported business good. In lumbering camps, sawmills and shingle mills, conditions were fair.

At Newcastle labour conditions for part of the month while good were not quite equal to those of the previous month and there was some slackening in the demand for skilled labour. This was due largely to the closing of the season's sawing in a number of the mills as well as stopping of export of lumber as is general at this period of the year. Carriage builders were active but were able to secure all labour necessary without extra demand. Flour mills were busy but no scarcity of employees was reported. Pulp and paper employees had a busy month and the outlook for continued activity in this branch of labour was bright. Newspapermen and job printing establishments were experiencing some difficulty in meeting the demand made upon them due to exceptional scarcity of skilled printers and pressmen. There was a good demand for sash, door and planing mill employees owing to extensive building operations. Harness and horse good manufacturers reported a good demand and all employees working full time. Electric light and waterworks employees were working full time and there was a slight demand for elec-

trical workers. Steam railway workers were well employed with considerable overtime, and railway repair shops were busy. Longshoremen were only fairly well employed as the cessation of lumber shipments released numbers who had been employed in loading. Large crews were being sent into the woods by operators in the lumber industry; several of the mills have stopped sawing for the present season but most of the men thrown out of employment have gone into the lumber woods. Fishing was quiet. Oysters were reported very scarce, also cod and other fish.

At Fredericton there was an improvement in some industries and open weather increased activity in the building trades. Lumber mills were still running with logs enough to keep them operating until the close of navigation on the river. There was a good demand at increased wages for men for lumber camps; operators reported a scarcity of labour.

Quebec

At Montreal a scarcity of available labour was reported in almost every industry, even in some of those which have not reached the level of business which they had experienced in some of the years immediately preceding the war. Most industries, however, were doing well in spite of this handicap. There has been a big advance in values in most products, but wholesalers advise that this has not prevented retailers purchasing liberally. They all stated, however, that the difficulty has been to get deliveries from manufacturers or importers to fill orders taken. No cotton price lists were being issued, the manufacturers selling their goods at the prices obtaining at the time of delivery. Some manufacturers of woollen goods, such as flannels, blankets and woollen clothing have orders which were placed a year ago but which were not yet completed. All manufacturers of domestic textiles had large orders and there was fear that delivery of spring orders would be delayed. Fur manufacturers

were handicapped by a shortage of labour while orders continued coming in.

Demand for iron and steel products was much greater than the supply. Paint and oil manufacturers had all the orders they could deal with, and their prices were high on account of the cost of raw material. With the large British demand for leather, prices have been advancing, and boots and shoes have been higher in consequence.

Flour, rolled oats, refined sugars, canned goods, butter, eggs and cheese have all made further advances. Lumbering operations in the woods this winter will probably suffer from a shortage of labour.

At its meeting on November 19th the Trades and Labour Council passed two resolutions, one asking for representation on any Government commissions to study the high cost of living and another protesting energetically against methods alleged to be adopted by speculators of storing foodstuffs in great quantities and holding them so as to enhance the price.

There was less tonnage through the Lachine Canal than a year ago, and the wheat was only one-quarter the amount, though coal was much more and oats and barley showed good increases.

During October women workers in establishments in the foods and tobaccos group in Montreal were well employed except those in candy factories, which were slack. Cotton factories were very busy and reported a scarcity of competent help, and rope and twine factories were busy on account of shortage of hands. Ready-made clothing establishments were active, also shirt, collar and button factories. Factories making hats, caps, gloves and fur goods were very busy. Women's whitewear factories were busily engaged on Western orders. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments were busy with a shortage of hands. Binderries were busy. Furniture and chair factories were quiet. Broom and brush factories were busy. Saleswomen, clerks

and stenographers in offices and departmental stores, and in commercial, telegraph and telephone companies were busy. It was very difficult to find capable domestic help, many of this class of workers having gone into factories. The technical free classes given by the Montreal Committee of the Council of Arts and Manufactures opened at the beginning of October with 865 pupils registered. The usual course for women began also at the Provincial School of Domestic Science.

At Quebec manufacturing in the metals, machinery and conveyances group showed continued activity, also factories engaged in the production of food products. Cotton mills, printing establishments, sash, door and planing mills were busy. Tanneries and boot and shoe factories were active. Outside building operations were delayed somewhat by rainy weather, but it was expected building tradesmen would be fully employed for the balance of the season. In the lumbering industry men were being hired for the bush, and owing to a considerable shortage of labour wages were from \$15 to \$20 per month higher than last year. The large paper mills were particularly active in securing men. Some sawmills and shingle mills were about to close down for the season.

At Sherbrooke most manufacturing and mining firms found the supply of labour inadequate. The Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company were still busy with extensions, also the McKinnon, Holmes Company. The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills have ordered plans for several tenements to be built for their employees. Some real estate firms have also arranged for the erection of tenements owing to the lack of housing accommodation for the help in the various industries. Building tradesmen were active. The lumber business was good but operators found it difficult to secure men, and the cut will be smaller than was intended. Asbestos, chrome iron and copper mining was very active.

At St. Hyacinthe the labour in the various industries was well employed. In some cases overtime had to be worked, and female labour was in demand. Building operations were active; several new buildings were started as well as important repairs, and men in these trades are assured of plenty of work during the winter. Farmers were busy threshing. Wheat, oats, barley, peas and potatoes were under the average, but the fruit crop was plentiful.

Three Rivers reported the Canada Iron Foundries employing about 370 men and the machine shops running day and night. The six aerated water and soft drink establishments in the city were busy and the brewery was also active. The cotton factory was active day and night with many orders ahead and the Diamond Whitewear Company was very busy. The Wagagmack Pulp and Paper Company's mills, employing about 900 hands, were busy day and night and would employ many more men if they were available. Newspapers and printing establishments reported a good month and the paper box factory was active. Tanneries were active and the boot and shoe factory was busy. The two paint mills in the vicinity of Three Rivers were working full time. Navigation was as active as the scarcity of steamers would permit. There were several dwellings, a large school and some commercial buildings in course of construction. The Canada Iron Foundries were making extensions to their plant and building a wharf on the St. Maurice river near their plant. Lumber mills were busy, and sash, door and planing mills were active.

Hull reported Gilmour, Hughson & Company and the E. B. Eddy & Company mills closed down for the season on account of low water. All the other industries were active. Wages remained unchanged and there was a large demand for men for the lumber camps.

At St. John's and Iberville all the industries were active with the exception of sash and door factories, which were quiet. In the building trades, stone

cutters, bricklayers and plasterers also reported a quiet month. Municipal labourers were busy building the main sewer. Many American boats passed through the harbour and the grain trade was active.

Ontario

At Toronto there was a marked shortage of labour in practically all lines of industry. The metal and machinery trades were busy, but the structural steel industry was adversely affected by the scarcity of steel, on account of so much of the output being required for special orders. The automobile industry was active. The provision trades were normal. Cigarmakers were quiet. The brewery trade was quiet and much unsettled owing to the enactment of prohibition, in consequence of which some breweries were turning their attention to the manufacture of mild beers and soft drinks. The textile trades were active and garment workers were busy. Furriers and hat and cap workers had plenty of employment. Steam laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments were active. Printing, lithographing and engraving were steady. Woodworkers and furniture makers were active. The leather trades were fairly well employed. The paint and varnish trade was active. The Toronto Hydro-Electric system shows a steady increase of business. A report covering the first half of the year shows an increase in business on the basis of kilowatt hours over the corresponding period of 1915, of 33 per cent. On account of the reduced rates charged the increase in revenue was only 11 per cent. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour freight traffic has been much congested and deliveries slow and uncertain. Early in the month the Canadian Pacific Railway placed an embargo on freight in less than car-load quantities, which remained in force until the 25th, and subsequently a similar embargo was put in force by the Grand Trunk Railway. This has seriously affected retailers and jobbers and to a less extent manufacturers. The rail-

ways have made every effort to secure additional labour and some Indians and women were being employed. Good progress was made on the new Union Station; the steel work was practically complete and the stone was being prepared. The receipts of the Toronto Railway during September were \$506,620, as compared with \$489,573 in September, 1915. Navigation, which had been active for some time, was nearly over and most of the longshoremen were laid off. Building was active owing to a steady demand for dwelling houses. There has been comparatively little commercial construction as some large contracts arranged for earlier in the season have been postponed owing to the shortage of structural steel. The agreement between the Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Unions expires at the end of the year and conferences looking to a new agreement have been held between the men and the employers. The men are asking for a substantial increase in wages on account of the higher cost of living. Rapid progress has been made on the Bloor street viaduct; on the Don section the concrete pillars were completed and ready for the steel arches. Approximately \$900,000 has been spent on the work. Construction of the section of the Toronto-Hamilton highway near Toronto has been delayed on account of large local improvements which are being carried out by the municipalities of Mimico and New Toronto along the route of the highway. As soon as these are completed the construction of the road will be proceeded with. Thirty-one miles of concrete roadway have been constructed. Wholesale and retail business were active, although some lines suffered from freight congestion. Forty clerks employed in retail stores have organized a union in affiliation with the Retail Clerks' Association of America with the intention of starting a movement for the earlier closing of retail stores. Restaurants had an active month but the hotel trade was quiet. Since prohibition went into effect many hotel-

keepers have given up business and other state that they are keeping open at a loss. During September the Civic Labour Bureau received applications for 1,053 men, the principal demand being for lumbermen and concrete construction workers. Applications for work were received from 818 men, of whom 566 were placed, the other applicants being unsuited for the work available. The report of the House of Industry for September shows that 27 families were assisted during the month, making a total of 252 receiving aid since April 1, being a decrease of 74 per cent, as compared with the same period last year. Forty-six casuals were sheltered, being a decrease of 75 per cent. There were 133 inmates in the house. Farmers were very busy with their fall ploughing, which was much delayed by the drought, but recent rains have rendered the ground workable. Labour was scarce and most of the farmers were short-handed.

A pronounced shortage of female labour in nearly all lines of factory work was reported, due partly to the increasing numbers of women being utilized in metal factories. All factories were busy and overtime continued three nights a week in many instances. Candy factories were busy with Christmas orders, Robertson Brothers, Limited, employing about 400 women and girls; overtime work while not compulsory was usual three nights a week, for which one and one-quarter time was paid. Fruit and vegetable canning establishments were fairly busy and gave light employment and part time to women unable to do a hard day's work. Knitting mills were active because of work on military underwear and pressure on account of back orders still unfilled; overtime was worked in some departments. The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company, Limited, employing 400 women and girls in the past few months has also had difficulty in keeping sufficient help; the weaving department was working till nine o'clock three nights a week. In neckwear, collars, gloves, etc., regular

orders were making a rush of work till Christmas owing to shortage of help, the A. T. Reid Company, Limited, reporting the need of 100 more girls. Much the same conditions existed in the white-wear firms, where preparations for the January sales made October a busy month, although overtime was not general. An improvement in conditions for steam laundries was noted; the higher summer wages continued and no special lack of help was felt. In dyeing and cleaning establishments it has been found difficult to keep up regular staffs of women for the pressing departments. Publishing houses and stationers were working overtime in some departments every night and will continue to do so till January; the W. J. Gage Company, Limited, were employing 176 women and were using women workers as extensively as possible to take the place of men who have enlisted. Paper box factories reported an increase in the supply of labour in the last two months, but there was still a shortage of experienced workers; overtime was being worked three nights a week and was expected to last till the end of the year because of Christmas orders. Brush and broom factories have not experienced any serious shortage of labour as their busy season comes in the winter when more help is available; there was a heavy demand, however, for skilled brush makers. Piano firms were fairly busy, although piano-player departments have been quiet; the men at the Otto Higel Company were working till eight three nights a week, but there has been no night work yet with the women, of who about 50 were engaged. This firm was employing 300 hands as compared with 500 two years ago. Toy and doll manufacturers had a busy month on Christmas orders. The Dominion Toy Manufacturing Company, Limited, were working three nights a week in different departments all month; they reported a greater turnover of labour in the past year than in the previous five years, their average staff numbering about 200. Boot and shoe firms were busy; experienced workers were well employed but there was a lack of

reliable apprentices. The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company, Limited, reported an increasing trade with which they were not able to cope because of lack of help; they had 80 women in their employ and needed as many more. Department stores reported an improvement in the supply of clerks and saleswomen, but a constant turnover; from 25 to 30 applying every morning at one firm and as many as 1,000 could be had for extra week-end work without advertising.

For stenographers and office help October is a slack month, and experienced girls were available; the occasional work of the summer was over and those employed at summer resorts for the holidays have returned to the city. Good conditions were reported among telephone operators, all positions being satisfactorily filled. Cooks and waitresses have been well employed this month; their union, formed about two years ago, has become disorganized owing to the out-of-town summer work and the irregular hours of work in hotels and restaurants, but it was expected to become a strong local this winter. The staff of occasional teachers, who do the supply teaching in the city schools, numbered 130 in September; many of these have already been appointed to the regular staff and the remainder were kept fairly well employed. After a very busy summer October was unusually quiet for nurses. From 50 to 95 have been on call all month. More domestics were placed in October than in September; one agency was able to place 16 reliable maids, while the applications numbered 150.

At Hamilton manufacturing in practically all lines showed great activity, it being estimated that about 29,000 persons were employed in 300 factories. There was also a heavy demand for skilled and unskilled labour. The rolling mills were very active, with labour scarce. Structural steel companies also were busy. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of railway cars, etc., were very active, the National Steel Car

Company calling for 250 men. The three agricultural implement firms, International Harvester Company, Sawyer-Massey Company and the Oliver Chilled Plow Company were very active. The four factories engaged in the manufacture of cans and other sheet metal work were very active, as well as tin shops and miscellaneous metal manufacturing companies. In the food and tobacco group, flour mills were active on local supplies and the five canning factories were very busy. The larger tobacco and cigar factories were active, some of them on western trade, but the smaller factories were only fairly well employed. Breweries and distilleries were quiet. Cotton and knitting factories were busy. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing were very active, also shirt and cap factories. Printing establishments were active in all departments. Furniture factories, sash and door factories were all busy. The McPherson Shoe Company was very active, with a scarcity of help. Brick and tile yards and sewer pipe companies were busy, with an active demand for labourers. Steam railways were active, there being a large volume of outward freight. Some falling off was reported in outward shipments of pig iron owing to its use for local products and in shipments of pork and beef. Electric railways were active and showed an increase in receipts. Steamship lines showed an increase in outward freight for the month of September as compared with the same month in 1915. The building trades continued brisk, with a demand for carpenters and labourers. Although several thousand men have enlisted from Hamilton the assessment statistics show an increase of 4,000 in the population and an increase in building values. Only absolutely necessary work was being done by the city. The total expenditure of the works department for the nine months from January to September, 1916, was \$262,160, compared to \$290,712 for the same period in 1915. During October 387 men were employed by the Board of Works, compared with 790

in the same month of the previous year.

At Niagara Falls the firearms sight and metal can factories were very busy. The chain works was working overtime and cutlery and plating factories were advertising for help. The carriage mountings factory also wanted more hands. The shredded wheat factory was busy. Canneries putting up fruits and vegetables were very active and constantly advertising for workpeople. It is understood that the season's pack is very large; employment in this industry (which is important in this district) declines late in October and is at a minimum until the following May. The pickle company will build a new factory. The hat factory was busy and the corset factory wanted more hands. Laundry work and other lines of employment declined with the closing of the large summer hotels and restaurants. Regular custom laundries were busy. Local newspaper and job offices were active and the corrugated paper and box factory was very busy. The local factory making shoe parts was busy. A site was secured and other arrangements completed for the establishment of a rubber tire factory. A site has been purchased near Dunnville for a gasoline refinery to produce 10,000 gallons per day and the new Axolite factory commenced operation. The cyanamid plant was very busy. Work was commenced on the erection of the refining plant of the International Nickel Company at Port Colborne, a large number of men being employed. Numerous dwellings and some commercial buildings were in course of erection and several local factories were being enlarged. Excavation on the new Welland ship canal in the section between Allanburg and Port Robinson afforded employment to many men. On account of the scarcity of labour the only civic undertakings this season were renewal works and works necessary to serve new sections of the city. A number of men have been employed in general improvement and repair works in the provincial park. Unskilled labour was generally in demand

at 32½ cents per hour. Fruit and vegetable growers were closing the work of a busy and profitable season.

At St. Catharines manufacturers of boilers, electrical apparatus and fixtures were active. Flour mills, meat packing houses, fruit and vegetable canneries and other establishments in the foods group reported active conditions. Wool-lens, knitted goods and other textile concerns were also busy. Municipal employment was slack, but house building was fairly brisk.

At Ottawa an increased demand for unskilled labour was a feature of the month, men for railway construction and other unskilled work being more difficult to secure than in September. All trades were fully employed and many were busy, particularly pulp-makers, paper-makers and railway workers. Leather workers were not as busy as during recent months but were all employed, while iron workers in general were in demand. Pulp works, paper mills and sawmills were seriously handicapped by low water in the Ottawa river, which resulted in the closing of several for about two weeks.

At Brockville the St. Lawrence Boat and Engine Company was fairly active and the Canada Briscoe Automobile Company were shipping large orders. The Canada Carriage Company was working three nights each week until nine o'clock; this company has imported three carloads of potatoes to be sold to its employees at \$1 per bushel. The James Smart Manufacturing Company was active on furnaces and quiet on stoves. Breweries were quiet. The Wolthausen Hat Corporation was fairly active. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly active, and wooden box factories were busy. Steam railways and Grand Trunk repair shops were active. There were few dwellings in course of erection, but work was proceeding on public buildings. A new company has been organized and incorporated to build, sell or exchange homes for workingmen in Brockville.

Kingston reported the Canadian Locomotive Works very active with orders sufficient to keep the plant busy for some months and the hosiery mill was also active. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly busy and the tannery was active. The Kingston Shipbuilding Company reported work very slack. The North American Smelting Company's plant and mines have been taken over by New York capitalists on a five-year lease, with option of buying at the expiration of the lease. Between 20 and 30 men were employed getting the smelter into shape and operations were expected to commence during November.

At Belleville March and Henthorne's manufacturing concern, manufacturers of portable steam engines and boilers, were working day and night with two full shifts. Two firms engaged in the manufacture of carriage, sleighs, cutters, etc., had a number of hands constantly employed. The two flour mills were busy and the Graham Evaporating Company employing a large number of men and women was running day and night. The Deacon shirt factory, employing chiefly women, was working full time with a number of hands. The three sash, door and planing mills were busy. A pottery was busily engaged on orders for jars, churns, small pottery-ware and glazed sewer pipes. The Canada Cement plant at Point Ann just east of the city limits will run all winter. There was much activity on the three railway lines and the Grand Trunk shops were busy on repairs. Longshore work was limited, only a few vessels laden with coal arriving in port. The Maple Leaf Tire Company was erecting a large plant and was working day and night upon the buildings and the Wilson Foundry Company was erecting a large cement building.

Peterborough reported the labour market active in most lines, although building remained quiet; unskilled labour was specially in demand. The Canadian General Electrical Company was very busy and moulders and machine hands were active; some metal factories

were working overtime. Oatmeal and cereal mills were active, also meat packing houses. Woollen mills were working overtime and the tent and awning factory and the carpet factory were active. Sash and door factories were quiet in regular departments, but busy making boxes. Harness and leather manufacturers were active. Lumbering was quiet; the Peterborough Lumber Company's mill shut down for want of logs and it was expected that owing to the high labour cost this firm would not put in any camps this winter. There was very little building work on dwelling houses, but some additions and alterations were being made to commercial buildings. The city was constructing an outfall sewer as well as some small sewers, but was not doing as much civic work as in other years. At Lindsay metal manufacturing was active. Horn Brothers woollen mill, which was burned down some time ago, started work with 25 hands. Building operations at this point were very busk.

Galt reported active labour conditions, many factories working overtime. Foundries were fairly busy and the Car and Coach Company at Preston was active. Factories making steam and gas engines and boilers were very active and stove and furnace foundries were well employed. Sheet metal workers were working overtime. In textiles, cottons and woollens, activity was general, but manufacturers of ready-made clothing were doing only fairly well; the hat factory, however, was busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active. The local tannery was working steadily and shoe factories were working overtime. Building was active and there was a scarcity of builders' labourers.

Brantford reported the engine company busy, not only on engine orders but on pulpwood machinery. The Brantford Carriage Company, which has bought out the firm of Baynes Carriages in Hamilton and moved to Brantford was running full time. The Buck Stove Works were running overtime for one week on account of scarcity of help.

Three large agricultural implement factories were running to full capacity and could not secure sufficient unskilled labour. The two flour mills were running night and day. Matthews-Blackwell's meat packing establishment was running full time and the Patterson Biscuit and Confectionery Company was working overtime in its candy departments and reported a shortage of girls. Watson and Slingsey woollen mills were very busy on domestic and export orders, with a shortage of woman labour, and the Niagara Silk Works was running full time and advertising for female help. The Brantford Cordage Company was very busy and was continually advertising for girl help. The Kitchen Overall Shirt Company was busy on a special order, while their home trade will keep them going full time. The Brantford Roofing Company was approaching the usual slack season, but kept their hands employed on short time in making up stock. The Hampel Paper Box Company was about to move into its new factory and was short of woman workers. Schultz Brothers planing mills were advertising for unskilled labour, chiefly for their box department. The Brandon Shoe Company was steadily employed throughout the month. The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Radial was extending its line to the new station of the Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railway Company, about one-half mile of work. Street paving, which had been under way, was discontinued owing to shortage of help and sewer construction was curtailed on the same account. Farm labour was not in as great demand as last month but wages were \$35 per month and board.

At Kitchener metal manufacturing establishments continued busy. The Waterloo Manufacturing Company, makers of portable steam engines and threshers, were not as busy as earlier in the season, and this applied also to the Regal automobile factory. The bicycle factory, however, was still busy and also the Gasoline Engine Company. The Canadian-Buffalo Forge Company com-

menced work on an addition which will double the capacity of the plant; it was expected the building would be completed by December. The enlarged plant will have a capacity for 300 hands and 25 machinists could be taken on at once. C. H. Doerr and Company reported business in both confectionery and biscuit lines 25 per cent better than last year. The company was handicapped by the scarcity of labour, and will work overtime to the end of the year; other bakeries were busy. Cigar factories were not as busy as in previous months; two new shops started during the month while one old one closed down. Breweries both in Kitchener and Waterloo were busy working overtime in some departments. Flour mills were active. The Dominion Sugar Factory, working on sugar beets, began operations October 12, running a double shift of 12 hours each, Sundays included, and employing about 380 men. Wholesale sausage factories and meat packing houses were busy and prices of livestock very high. Owing to scarcity of fodder farmers raised milk to 20 cents per gallon to the vendors; these in turn raised the retail price to 9 cents per quart. The soft drink factory reports trade fair. Hosiery and underwear factories were busy. The felt factory was very busy and has worked overtime for a considerable period. The twine factory reported trade very good. The robe and clothing factory was busy, but was handicapped by slow delivery of furs. Laundries were busy, shirt and collar and button factories were very busy, but short of boy and girl workers. Glove factories reported trade very good. The women's whitewear factory was active. The paper box factory is busy and short of help. Woodwork and furniture factories were busy, some which had been working on boxes having other orders for one year ahead. Sash, door and planing mills were busy and short of help. Broom, woodenware and cooperage factories were fair. The piano and organ factory was busy. The two tanneries, the largest in Canada, were very busy

and short of help. Boot and shoe factories were busy, some working overtime and advertising for help. Trunk and bag factories were very busy and saddler shops report trade good. The Dominion Tire Factory was very busy. The two large rubber factories were active, 50 experienced or inexperienced men being wanted at once by the Kaufman Rubber Company. Brick, tile and sewer pipe establishments were brisk as earlier in the season. The light commissioners reported a gain in receipts for September, and earnings of the street railway also showed an increase. The building trades were fairly well employed on additions to factories and dwellings. Outside work, such as laying of sidewalks, paving of roads, putting in sewer, water and gas connections was proceeded with, though some of the work was delayed on account of labour shortage. Work on the new sewage farm was still going on but will not be completed this year owing to shortage of help and material.

At Guelph a number of extensions were being built to factories, all were busy, and some were working overtime. Stove and furnace foundries were very active, with large orders ahead. Malleable iron moulders were active, also piano plate, gasoline engine and general jobbing moulders. Sewing machine makers were also active. Flour mills were running night and day. Breweries have reduced their staffs to about one-half the usual number since the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act. Among the textile firms cotton spinning mills were running overtime and reported a shortage of female help. Woollen spinning mills were active with large orders ahead and knitting factories were also busy. Linen mill and carpet weavers were active. The women's whitewear factory was busy and workers were in demand. In woodwork and furniture, sash and door makers were fairly well employed and piano workers were active. The building trades were still active with plenty of work in sight for the balance of the

season, dwellings and factory extensions providing the employment. Activity still prevailed in municipal works and labourers being in demand for the laying of storm drains. The supply of farm labour was about equal to the demand.

At Stratford the Grand Trunk Railway locomotive and car repair shops were busy, 800 men being employed. Establishments in the foods group were active, but cigar factories were very dull. Woollen and knitting factories were busy and ready-made clothing establishments were active. Furniture and chair factories were very busy and reported a shortage of help; a new furniture factory employing 40 hands began operations and more workers are likely to be taken on later. Tannery employees were busy and harness makers active. Brick and tile yards were active. There was considerable employment on waterworks repairing and extending mains, and the gas workers were active owing to the large amount of gas being consumed in factories; a number of municipal employees were busy repairing pavements. Building tradesmen were well employed.

At Woodstock factory reports indicated improved business conditions; but the scarcity of labour was still a serious problem. Manufacturers of stoves and furnaces reported business very good but labour of all kinds scarce, especially stove-mounters and finishers. There was a constant demand for help for knitted goods, also a demand for job printers. In furniture and chair factories the demand for labour of all kinds was urgent. In piano and organ factories also there was a constant demand for skilled labour, also in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs. The local tannery owing to business complications was idle. The building season was almost closed. Labour for civic work was scarce and little was being done.

At London manufacturing in metals, machinery and conveyances continued good. The McClary Manufacturing

Company is erecting a four-storey addition to its tin shops; this company was busy both in the tin and furnace and stove departments. The George White and Sons Manufacturing Company was very busy, and was making large shipments of steam tractors and threshing machines to the Canadian West. Both the D. S. Perrin Company and the McCormick Company, large manufacturers of candy and biscuits, were very busy and were giving part time employment to married women in order to speed up output. Conditions in cigarmaking continued good, with almost all hands back to work after the recent strike. Breweries continued busy, no help having been laid off on account of prohibition. The ready-made clothing concerns reported business fair, difficulty being experienced in securing certain classes of goods. Steam laundries were exceptionally busy. Newspaper and job printing continued active, and reported the prices of papers and inks going up continually. Paper box factories were very busy, but were handicapped through slow delivery and increased prices of board from papermills. Sash, door and planing mills reported trade fair. The wooden box factory was very busy. The Sherlock-Manning piano and organ factory had plenty of orders but was short of skilled help. The local tannery was exceptionally busy, also the sole and heel factory; the price of these goods was increased. Local brick yards owing to poor demand did no burning this year. The city was employing well drillers in an attempt to strike water in order to increase the city's supply. The local street car company was doing some double tracking and other construction work. Very few residences have been built this year and building has been generally slack. Retail and wholesale trade was good but there was some difficulty in securing goods to fill orders.

At St. Thomas there was a scarcity of labour, skilled and unskilled. Michigan Central car workers were employed full time throughout the month. The

Erie Iron Works reported business fair and better than the corresponding month of last year. The Canadian Iron Corporation's car wheel works reported orders plentiful, with a scarcity of metal workers. The Empire Flour Company reported business brisk and the grain supply plentiful. Business was fair with the St. Thomas Packing Company and the St. Thomas Candy Company showed steady improvement. The Monarch Knitting Company reported business good, notwithstanding that this is the dull time of year, and clothing manufacturers reported business good although rough goods were scarce. Heard and Company, manufacturers of carriage and automobile parts, were handicapped by scarcity of labour; the firm had 20 men employed but could use 40. With Still and Company, handle manufacturers, business was brisk; 40 men were employed but the company had employment for 100. Shoe factories reported very active conditions. The railroads were busy throughout the month, the Michigan Central having 36 crews working in train service; there was an increase in cars handled on this line of approximately 7,000 as compared with last month. The Wabash, Grand Trunk Railway, had 28 train crews working and handled 8,906 cars during September; the supply of trainmen was adequate. The Pere Marquette Railway had 22 crews in train service and reported business was brisk. There was a falling off in the number of men employed in the building trades but those who remained in the city were well employed. There has been more building in the district this season than usual. The Bell Telephone Company imported 35 men for construction work, as linemen were much in demand. Farm workers were scarce but the demand was light, \$20 and board being offered.

Chatham reported an active month, particularly in building construction. Carriage factories were very active and the local plant of the International Harvester Company, which manufactures wagons and carts only, was working

overtime part of the month. The Sugar Refinery at Wallaceburgh was running full time, the beet season having commenced about the end of the month. The abattoir was active. The woollen mill was working with a full staff, and sash, door and planing mills worked overtime the greater part of the month. The civic waterworks department was busy laying mains to the new sugar company's plant; the Chatham Gas Company was also completing mains to the same company, and the Electric Light Company was extending its lines to new factories. There was fair activity in the erection of dwellings but the principal activity was in connection with additions to plants by a number of companies. The scarcity of building mechanics and labourers brought an advance in wages which left the labour market much unsettled. In municipal employment all available men were at work on street pavements and sewers. Farm help was much in demand on account of the harvesting of the sugar beet crop.

Windsor reported a demand for all classes of labour, and in response a number of workers were coming in from other parts of the province. The demand for men in motor products has been steady and in other factories conditions have been very favourable, there being no cessation of operations reported during the month. The building trades were very active and the demand for dwellings still continued. Freight transportation was steady during the month.

Orillia reported the local stove factory behind with orders because of difficulty in procuring labour, and for the same reason the agricultural implement factory also was finding difficulty in keeping pace with orders; the plant worked overtime part of the month. The smelter was fairly active on molybdenum. One ready-made clothing factory reported business good and the number of employees normal; the other, which makes mackinaw goods for miners and lumbermen, reported business not so good as before the war, but a marked

improvement in the past three months, and no difficulty in securing labour. The printing business was good; the various offices employed full staffs and wages were about 25 per cent higher than before the war. The local tannery was running at about two-thirds capacity, owing to difficulty in procuring help. The principal sash and door factory reported business quiet; about 70 hands were employed on regular lines. The furniture factory was unable to keep up with orders, owing to difficulty in procuring help. The factory manufacturing flooring, broom handles, etc., was employing the usual number of men for this season. The lumbering and mining machinery factory was busy on special lines.

Cobalt reported the mines were working to the limit and a steady production was being maintained from both the silver mines and the Porcupine gold mines; there were no idle miners and in some of the gold mines production was almost dependent upon the number of men that could be had. There was a heavy demand for muckers in particular, and for experienced machine drill runners. A number of new and important finds have been made within the past month, the most important of which is the new ore shoot on the Nipissing. Unskilled labour was everywhere in demand. Building was brisk at Timmins and there was a strong demand for bricklayers, wages as high as 65 cents an hour being paid; for builders' labourers, also, there was a very fair demand.

At Port Arthur the Canadian Northern Railway round-house and repair shops were active and the Canadian Pacific Railway round-house and repair shops at Fort William were also busy. The Western Dry Dock, Port Arthur, was employing about 750 men and boys of all classes in shipbuilding and repair work; two freight boats for ocean service were launched and the keels of two others were being laid. On the two already launched men were working overtime and Sundays on the engines and fittings so that the vessels may proceed

down the Lakes under their own steam before navigation closes. The Western Machine Company at Port Arthur and the Copp Foundry of Fort William were also engaged on special lines; at the Port Arthur firm 30 men and boys were employed last month in two ten-hour shifts, while the Fort William factory employed about 100 men and boys on the same plan. Flour mills at Fort William, which had been busy all summer, continued active. The cigar factory at Fort William was quiet. Two dyeing establishments in Port Arthur and one in Fort William were quiet. The tent and awning works, Port Arthur, have had a fairly busy summer but work was falling off. Two steam laundries, one in each city, and each taking orders in both cities were fairly busy. Newspapers, one in each city, and job printing offices, two in each city, were all busy. Sash and door factories were quiet. A small broom factory at Fort William was very quiet. Brick and tile works at Fort William and State River Valley have been practically closed since the outbreak of war. The Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Booth docks at Port Arthur were busy and the Canadian Coal and Ore docks and grain elevators were active. The coal docks and the Grand Trunk Pacific grain elevators at Fort William were employing a large number of longshoremen, freight handlers and grain trimmers. Iron ore mining in the Atikokan district was quiet; from the same district there have been two shipments of copper ore and arrangements were going forward to develop this mine under a company. Quarrying was carried on at Simpson Island for white building stone, also there was activity at other quarries along the lake shore and on islands of red sand stone and marble in and about Nipigon. There are granite quarries at Ignace. All these quarries were practically closed. A commercial block in Port Arthur was putting in foundations, but house building in the two cities was generally slack. The Western Dry Docks were erecting shops to replace

those destroyed by fire and an elevator was being built at Port Arthur. Railway sidings for new elevators at Port Arthur from Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway lines were being constructed. Dredging was being carried on in the river and in the lake to keep open harbour ways; there was also dredging for new elevators at Port Arthur. Lumbering camps were being arranged for the winter. The Pigeon River mill and Sterrit's mill, Port Arthur, were running, but were not very busy. In civic employment, 38 men were employed during October at Port Arthur, including teams and teamsters.

Manitoba

At Winnipeg all branches of metal and machinery manufacture were very well employed and factories in the foods and tobaccos group were also active. Printing and publishing establishments reported business satisfactory during October. Tradesmen in steam and electric service were well employed, while building and construction was fairly active; it was expected that there would soon be a shrinkage of employment in this line. About 1,500 men in the building trades paraded to the Provincial Parliament Buildings and requested that work on the new Parliament Buildings should be continued all winter to provide employment for the large number of workers who will become idle when building operations are suspended with the approach of winter. No definite assurance was given the men. There was very little civic work being carried on. In the surrounding district there was much threshing to be done and labour was in demand. There was no interruption of the heavy railway transportation of grain. Retail and wholesale trade generally was not as good as during October of last year.

Confectionery factories reported an active season, experienced chocolate dippers being continually in demand. Some cigar factories manufacturing the

cheaper grade have closed down, others were manufacturing better qualities and employing double the number of hands. In the textiles group knitted goods factories were busy, especially on sweaters and military orders and employees of awning and tent factories had steady employment. Ready-made clothing factories were very active and had increased staffs as compared with a year ago. Shirt manufacturers were busy and ready to employ experienced help. Manufacturers of hats, caps, gloves and fur goods found experienced workers scarce and had to secure outside help. Steam laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments afforded steady employment. Girls employed in job printing were fairly well employed and all experienced bindery girls were working; the lithographing departments were unusually active. In paper box and bag factories girls were in demand, many having left the factories to go into employment in stores. Saleswomen in department stores were very busy and there was a slight increase in activity in single line stores. Stenographers were more in demand in October than in September, but not so much as in the summer; girls employed in telephone and telegraph companies were busy. The demand for hotel help was slack; the City Employment Bureau reported 23 kitchen women called for and 19 positions filled. Domestic help was greatly in demand; for 92 openings for generals at the city bureau only 34 were available.

At Brandon machinists and iron workers were well employed. Flour mills and bakeries were busy. Breweries and soft drink factories were active, but cigarmakers were dull. Sash and door makers were busy. Tanneries were busy and advertising for help and harness makers were active. The brick works were closed down, but with practically no stocks on hand. Railway transportation was very active and building contractors working on houses, stores and apartments were securing labour with difficulty. Work was progress-

ing favourably on the new telephone building for the Provincial Government and a contract for a new building at the Provincial Asylum was let. Threshing was practically completed; some difficulty in obtaining help was experienced.

Saskatchewan

Regina reported the flour mills running full time. The city's two abattoirs were busy but were unable to supply all demands on account of the scarcity of fat stock, and some meats were being imported. The six bakeries were all doing a fair business but not rushed as a great many people were doing their own baking since the price of bread was raised; bakers, however, were in demand. Three aerated water establishments were quiet. The one brewery in the city was quiet owing to the closing of the bars; part of the building has been turned into an abattoir and packing house. Steam laundries were active and laundry workers were in demand. Sash, door and planing mills were busy and experienced men were being called for. The cut stone plant was running full time. The soap factory was fairly busy. Steam railways were quiet owing to bad weather and not much grain was moving. No dwelling houses were being built but a number of commercial buildings were under construction, also schools and churches. Building tradesmen were busy with the exception of plumbers and steamfitters. The Imperial Oil Company's plant was running although not fully completed. Farmers were meeting with difficulty in getting their threshing done as snow and rain hindered operations and there was much grain still to be threshed.

At Moose Jaw flour and rolled oats mills were very active and creameries and dairies were busy. Sash, door and planing mills were active, also wooden box factories. Brick and tile yards were busy but there was very little building work under way other than the erection of a new hospital. Only 50 per cent of the harvest was threshed, men were scarce and wages \$4 per day.

Prince Albert reported flour mills were running steadily and creameries were active; the Birch Hills creamery shipped a carload of butter direct to England. Aerated water and soft drink makers reported work steady and trade improved. Waterworks employees were engaged on extension of water mains to the Grand Trunk Pacific new station and yards and electric light employees were well employed. Steam railroad employees were working full time. In mining preparations were under way for the shipment of gold and copper ores from the Beaver Lake district north of Prince Albert; a New York concern was operating in order to determine the stamp mill capacity that might be required. In building a new store was erected and many minor improvements were under way. There was a considerable amount of building in the farming district about and work on the offices and freight sheds of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal was proceeding. A number of men were engaged in making the grade through the city and in moving buildings ready for the Grand Trunk Pacific yards. Returned harvesters were leaving for the lumber camps; men were in demand for cordwood camps, and it was feared that there would be a serious shortage of labour for lumbering operations. Local sawmills were still running day and night shifts. All municipal employment was reduced to a minimum and only necessary work was being undertaken.

At Saskatoon the Quaker Oats mills were running steadily and the Saskatoon Cereal Company was busy and enlarging its plant. The several bottling works were doing a brisk business; the one brewery in the city was active. Planing mills were quiet; several mills closed during the depression and have not re-opened. One planing mill had installed box making machinery and was working on large contracts. Several brick yards near Saskatoon have not re-opened since the depression. The Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway shops were employing quite a number of men and have recovered

their normal activity. Very few dwellings were being erected in the city, although country building has been brisk. City building was confined to the construction of one large moving picture theatre, additions to a bakery and a large garage. There was a notable shortage of men for threshing, although unfavourable weather prevailed during the month and only about 25 per cent of grain has been threshed. Men were leaving the country on account of the impossible threshing weather; wages ranged from \$3.50 to \$4 per day.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat labour conditions showed little change as compared with the previous month. There was still a scarcity of labour in many lines. Building tradesmen were actively engaged but many of the buildings were nearing completion. Wholesale and retail merchants reported business good. Empty stores and former real estate offices were filling up rapidly and a number of merchants were remodelling and making additions to handle the growing trade. Metal, manufacturing and machine shops were active. The rolling mills were employing a number of girls in the nut and bolt department. Flour and feed mills were actively engaged, with labour scarce. Breweries reported business rather dull compared with last month and sufficient help available. Steam laundries reported business fair with sufficient help. Planing mills were active. The Alberta Clay Products, manufacturing brick, tile and sewer pipe, report business rather slack, 50 men being employed. Pottery and porcelain works reported business fair with sufficient help. The Alberta Linseed Oil Company was closed for a few weeks making repairs. Threshing was progressing favourably but still there was a shortage of labour; \$45 per month was the average wage paid farm help, but harvesters were receiving from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Labour was also scarce on stock farms and ranches.

At Lethbridge there was a demand for help in all lines and the demand for domestic servants was not nearly being met. Building tradesmen were busy, mainly in surrounding districts; carpenters were receiving higher wages. The coal mines were active, though still shorthanded. Work has been started on a civic filtration waterworks system; the city office employees have had their wages raised 10 per cent. Railroad construction was progressing on the Lethbridge-Weyburn line.

At Calgary there was increased activity in building in the city and country districts, all classes of the building and metal trades being well employed with the exception of stonecutters, tile layers and structural iron workers. The weather was favourable for harvest work and the demand for men could not be met. Wages offered were \$4 per day. There was also a demand for men for the coal mines and lumber camps. The Associated Charities reported giving relief to 62 British families and one foreign.

Edmonton reported that farmers were asking for men and a few builders were calling for carpenters. The Edmonton-Dunvegan Railway Company is contemplating opening its mill at West Edmonton and this will give work to a hundred men. There was a fair demand for bricklayers and a slight demand for carpenters and joiners. Painters, decorators and paperhangers were quiet, several being unemployed; plumbers were also quiet, and gas and steam fitters were following other occupations. Machinists were well employed and those coming to the district were able to secure work. Electrical workers and linemen were busy. Blacksmiths were well employed but sheet metal workers were very quiet. In printing and allied trades, typographical men and pressmen were well employed; bookbinders were only partially employed. There was some call for garment workers. There was a demand for farm help of all kinds and an increased demand for lumbermen. Coal

mining was very brisk with a persistent demand for labour.

British Columbia

Fernie reported an incessant demand for labour in every branch of industry. There were no changes of wages announced, but numerous demands have been made upon the employers for war bonuses. In the local brewing industry there was activity chiefly on account of orders from outside points. There was considerable activity in job printing and also in newspaper work, there now being three established papers, two of which have job printing departments in connection. There was very little activity in the sash and door factory and the local planing mills have not operated this season. The light and power plant was operating with the usual staff. The three steam railways were very active. The demand for coal has been exceptionally brisk and output would be much larger were it possible for the operators to secure labour. There are 454 coke ovens located at Fernie and practically the same number at Michel Colliery; everyone of these ovens for which it has been possible to secure slack have been kept in operation. An explosion at Michel in August suspended operations in No. 3 mine and work has not been resumed on a producing basis. The supply of slack from that mine has been cut off. In order to keep as many coke ovens at Michel operating it has been necessary to make shipments of slack from Fernie and this practice will likely continue until operations are resumed at Michel. Construction work on piling to protect property on the bank of the Elk river against floods was commenced. The lumber camps throughout the district were operating, but the labour shortage was being keenly felt in this industry. Sawmills and shingle mills were also greatly affected by the labour shortage and many were not operating on this account; others have experienced some difficulty in filling orders on account of the labour shortage.

Wages in this industry were higher than during the previous seasons.

At Nelson mines and mills were running short-handed. Additions to the high school and building a new hospital provided steady employment to building tradesmen. There was a shortage of coal said to be due to difficulty in securing men for mining. Wood was also scarce, the price having increased \$1 per cord owing to labour shortage, men being unwilling to cut at the old price. The old Eureka mine near Nelson resumed operations and expected to ship ore all winter and the smelter at Trail was running to its full capacity. The West Kootenay Power Company was enlarging its plant to supply the necessary power needed at the Trail smelter. Rossland mines were working to full capacity. The Noble Five mine at Sandon was constructing 5,000 feet of pipe line which will supply water to operate the compressor plant and other machinery. The camp at Sandon was very busy, there being 500 men employed as compared with 150 last year. Lumber mills reported the demand for lumber much better than one year ago.

At Vancouver there was a steady demand for labour, especially of the unskilled class; the demand came chiefly from outside points, a feature of the labour situation which has obtained throughout the summer. In the city itself there was an improvement over last year in some lines, including the building trade. There was considerable activity in ship-building; some wooden ships for the lumber trade for British owners have been building at Vancouver for some time. Sheet metal manufacturing was generally quiet. Cigar-making was busier than for some years, members of the cigarmakers' union reporting in the Trades and Labour Council that there was a scarcity of men in their trade. In the flour, feed and cereals group conditions were reported "fair." This applies also to abattoirs, meat-packing, baking and confectionery, fruit and vegetable canning, dairies,

soft-drink factories and breweries. Activity in the manufacture of knitted goods was sustained. Rope and sail industries were quiet. In the printing, publishing and paper goods line, conditions were "fair" so far as newspapers were concerned, but less active among job printers. The woodwork and furniture industry was generally "quiet." The boot and shoe factory was busy chiefly on war orders. The demand for lumber from prairie and other points continued good and some mills were working 24 hours and declining orders. Logging was quieter, some of the smaller camps having closed down, partly, it is stated, owing to lack of labour, and partly because it is believed by some firms that the amount of logs now in the water is sufficient to last through the winter. Shingle mills were also busy and a large increase in export trade was reported. The season has been a poor one for fishing, especially as the salmon pack has been small and some canneries closed down early. The Department of Fisheries has been requested to extend the sock-eye fishing season until October 31 in the hope that a late run may compensate for previous light catches. There was a demand for coal miners for Vancouver Island. Building permits, customs receipts and inland revenue receipts for September all showed increases over those of the same month last year. Relief was being given by the city to 108 families.

The improvement in conditions for female labour previously reported was steadily maintained during October, very few women seeking employment. The report of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps shows that very little progress is being made with the registration of women to take up the work hitherto performed by men in the event of their being a shortage of male labour due to enlistment. In the local banks, however, women were being steadily used to replace men who have enlisted. A resolution passed by the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council at its regu-

lar meeting and addressed to the Premier-elect, urged the stricter enforcement of the Factories Act with regard to the eight-hour day for women employed in steam laundries. Reports from various employment agencies show that the supply of domestic help available during the past month was considerably less than the demand, some difficulty being experienced in filling the positions offered. The demand for cooks, however, was less than the supply, many women cooks taking up general domestic work temporarily, the same condition prevailing with regard to housekeepers. There was very little demand for domestic help in hotels, women who had hitherto been employed in this line also taking up domestic work or factory employment. In garment making, especially in the factories where Government orders are being executed, experienced operators for power machines were difficult to obtain. The opening of the "fall" season for the manufacture of ladies' garments, suits and cloaks, has further increased the demand for operators and decreased the available supply. Women employed in cigar factories, book binderies, boot and shoe factories, laundries and knitting factories were all fully occupied, but no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the employees needed. In such seasonal trades as tailoring, millinery and dressmaking, all employees were fully employed, the fall season being at its height. The report of the British Columbia Telephone Company shows that an average of eight new operators per month was being maintained with no difficulty in obtaining employees. The demand for stenographers declined as there was no call for substitute workers to take the place of those on vacation. The demand for skilled stenographers, however, remained fair. Retail clerks and nurses were fully employed, nurses particularly reporting improved employment conditions. With the re-opening of the schools in September some slight difficulty was experienced in ob-

taining teachers for classes of a certain grade, although the supply on the substitute list remained very much as usual.

Nanaimo reported the one small foundry in the district working steadily. The brick yards, however, were all idle. On the west coast of the island there was some activity in mining development work with good prospects, but very little ore was being shipped. The coal mines in the city and district were very active, most of them working to capacity with a shortage of skilled men. The Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Company gave a five per cent war bonus commencing November 1 for the period of the war. The Pacific Coast Collieries some months ago gave a number of their men a ten per cent raise which brought them up to the rates prevailing in the district, and this month the remaining employees received the same increase. Building tradesmen have been better employed than for some time past on repair work and a few new buildings. Logging camps in the district have been working steadily and reported a shortage of skilled and unskilled men. The sawmills of the district were also busy.

In iron shipbuilding at Victoria full staffs of workmen were employed in all the yards, including the navy yard. Work on three wooden ships was proceeding rapidly, about 150 men being employed. Owing to the near approach of the winter season, the steamship companies have tied up some of their vessels and the sailing in some of the routes were less frequent. Work on the new harbour works has made steady progress during the past two months. The logging camps on the island have been operated steadily this fall, the unusually dry season allowing work to be carried on without interruption. On September 28 the Victoria shingle mill was destroyed by fire. The whale fishing season just ended has proved very successful, 40

whales being caught during the season at the three stations operated; eight vessels were engaged in the work. The salmon fishing season has proved to be one of the poorest on record in Southern British Columbia waters and the price paid to fishermen has been unusually high. Practically the whole salmon pack of the past season has been sold. The Sidney Cannery Company, which has been engaged in fish canning, has enlarged its premises and in future will carry on a fruit canning and preserving business as well. The City Council has refused the request of the Trades and Labour Council for an increase in the wages of civic labourers. Owing to the high price of bread the Victoria Trades and Labour Council asked the City Council to establish a municipal bakery, but no action had been taken in the matter at the end of the month. The City Council rejected a proposition to establish a municipal abattoir.

Conditions in and around Prince Rupert continued to improve and there were reports of increased activity in the lumbering and the pulp industries from outside points. Plants at Powell river were running steadily and establishments at Ocean Falls and Swanson Bay were employing large numbers of men. Mining was still very active. The Surf Inlet mines had their large dam completed and were able to carry on transportation to the mine by water. The Spanish mine at Alice Arm has been bonded, it was reported, by the Granby interests and the new holders have commenced work on the property. Other camps report satisfactory operations; labour, however, was insufficient in some quarters. The fishing industry was quiet, especially towards the end of the month, on account of stormy weather; as a result the price to the fishermen went as high as 12 cents a pound, the highest price that has yet been paid.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS DURING OCTOBER, 1916

DURING the month of October reports were received from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and conductors and motormen, the Grand Trunk Railway Company and maintenance of way employees, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance of way employee on its lines east of Port Arthur.

Two applications were also dealt with during the month, one from the maintenance of way employees on the Canadian Northern Railway lines west of Fort William, and the other from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with a dispute affecting the conductors and trainmen on the entire system. In the former case a Board was established and in the latter negotiations resulted in a settlement being arrived at without a Board inquiry. Proceedings also occurred in connection with four applications received prior to the beginning of the month, in one of which an adjustment of the matters in dispute was effected through negotiation; in two cases Boards were established; and in the fourth case the Company's nominee on the Board was unable to act and a substitute was accordingly appointed.

Applications Received

An application was received on October 7 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance of way employees on its lines west of Fort William, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The application gave the number directly affected as 3,000 and indirectly 2,000, and the cause of the dispute as the demand of the employees for the adoption of a schedule

of rates of pay and working conditions which had been submitted by them to the Company.

A Board was established in this matter on October 25. Mr. William Cross, Winnipeg, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the company, and Mr. David Campbell, Winnipeg, on the recommendation of the employees concerned. On November 2 the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. Edmund L. Taylor, K.C., Winnipeg, as chairman, this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

On October 21 the Department received a telegraphic message from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, applying for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with certain matters in dispute affecting the conductors and trainmen on the entire system, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to the number of 7,000 directly and 50,000 indirectly. This was followed on October 23 by a more formal application on the company's behalf, setting forth the nature of the dispute and the efforts which had been made by the parties concerned to effect an adjustment. Elsewhere in the present number of the *Labour Gazette* reference is made to the settlement which was made of this dispute by negotiation between the parties interested.

Other Proceedings under Act

Reference has been made in the October number of the *Labour Gazette** to an application made on behalf of the railway engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen in the employ

*See October, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1624.

of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, to the number of 20, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the cause of the dispute being given in the application as a demand on the employees' part for the same rules and rates of pay as were in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway system. Proceedings in connection with the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation were suspended for a few days in order that the parties concerned might endeavour to reach a settlement through negotiation. These negotiations did not, however, have the hoped-for result, and on October 3 the Minister established a Board, appointing on that date Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, on the employees' recommendation. No recommendation was received from the employer and on October 10 the Minister appointed Mr. Chas. D. Richards, Fredericton, to act for the company. At this juncture procedure was again stayed in view of a possible adjustment without a Board inquiry. No settlement was, however, reached and it became necessary to complete the constitution of the Board. This was done by the appointment on November 2 of His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, as chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister, the other members having failed to make any joint recommendation.

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette*** mention has been made of the Board which was appointed to deal with a dispute relating to wages and working conditions as the result of an application made on behalf of the motormen and conductors employed by the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, members of the *Fraternité des Employés de Tramway de Québec*, to the number of 260 directly and 305 indirectly. The Board as originally constituted consisted of the Honourable Mr.

Justice C. E. Dorion, Quebec, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, and Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., Montreal, and Hector Laferté, appointed on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. Owing to the inability of Mr. Perron to act as a member of the Board it became necessary for the company to nominate another member, and on the latter's recommendation Mr. Antonin Galipeault, Quebec, was appointed on October 13 to replace Mr. Perron. The Board had not completed its work of investigation at the close of the month.

Reference was made in the October number of the *Labour Gazette** to the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was made on behalf of the motormen, conductors and other employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 150. The application followed the alleged refusal of the employers to agree to a schedule which had been proposed by the employees. A Board was established by the Minister on October 3, Messrs. Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, and Magnus Sinclair, Toronto, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing companies and the employees respectively. On October 11 the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge Drumgole as chairman. This appointment was made by the Minister, the other members having failed to make any joint recommendation.

In connection with the suspension of proceedings looking to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the case of an application received from the street railway men employed on the Edmonton Radial Railway by the Corporation of the City of

**See October, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1625.

*See October, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1626.

Edmonton, to which reference has been made in the previous issue of the *Labour Gazette*,** the Department was informed during October that the matters in dispute had been finally adjusted, thus obviating the necessity for any further departmental action. The text of the agreement reached is given elsewhere in this issue.

In connection with the proceedings which occurred under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act relative to a dispute between the Algoma Central

Railway Company and its trainmen and yardmen it was stated in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette* that "before the Board entered upon its duties the conductors and brakemen ceased work on August 29 for some days on account of a disagreement with company officials regarding promised increases to the latter." It has since been brought to the attention of the Department of Labour that the strike in question did not affect the employees of the Algoma Central Railway Company, but involved instead a number of trainmen in the employ of the Algoma Steel Company at Sault Ste. Marie.

**See October, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, pp. 1624-1625.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and Motormen and Conductors.

ON October 17 the Minister received the report and minority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company and its motormen and conductors, members of Division No. 614 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute was said to have affected 36 employees and grew out of the latter's demand for a schedule of agreement with the company, providing for increased wages, shorter hours, improved conditions of employment, and recognition of the union.

A Board was established in this matter on September 14, Messrs. Jas. Thomson and Jas. Somerville, both of Moose Jaw, being appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the employing company and the employees respectively. On September 27 the Board was completed by the appointment of Mr. J. H. Wellington, also of Moose Jaw, as chairman, this appointment being made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board.

The report bears the signatures of Mr. J. H. Wellington, chairman, and Mr.

Jas. Somerville, the employees' nominee. The Board stated that an endeavour had been made by conferences between the parties to reach some satisfactory arrangement but that all efforts in this direction had proved unavailing. On the question of wages, it was contended on behalf of the men that the rates paid for this service in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton are considerably higher than those paid by the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company. The company, however, contended that a fair comparison could not be made on this basis as the above named street railways are owned and operated by the respective municipalities, whereas the Moose Jaw Electric Railway is owned and operated by a private company. The report embodied a schedule of wages and working rules recommended to remain in force until August 1, 1917. This schedule provides for wage rates slightly in excess of the company's offer, and a working day of nine hours in so far as the operating conditions would permit.

Mr. Thomson, in his minority report, proposed as a basis of settlement the rates offered by the company. On all other points Mr. Thomson concurred in the recommendations of the majority report.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—

In the matter of the dispute between the Moose Jaw Electric Street Railway Company, Limited, and their motormen and conductors, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 614, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with this dispute make report as follows:

On October 4, 1916, the Board was constituted and met in the City Hall, Moose Jaw. The sittings continued until October 6 when an adjournment was made until October 9. Mr. A. Dion, superintendent, and Mr. C. E. Armstrong, one of the directors, appeared before the Board in the interests of the street railway, and Mr. Arthur Brierley and Mr. George Ford represented the motormen and conductors.

The matter complained of on behalf of the motormen and conductors was the failure of their committee to arrive at a satisfactory agreement providing for an increase in wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees of America.

In reply to these complaints it was contended on behalf of the company that they were now paying all and more than the receipts of the company would warrant and that any increase over the present rates would work a grave injustice on the company.

In presenting the employees' case, Mr. Brierley reviewed the negotiations that had taken place between the men and the company, dating back to November, 1915, and dealt at considerable length and supplied figures to show the rapid increase that had taken place in the cost of living during the last 18 months or two years, running as high as 31 per cent, and also pointed out that at the time the first reduction in their wages took place, which was on December 16th, 1914, that the company gave the men to understand that the reduction was only temporary and that as soon as conditions improved this reduction would be removed. In support of this contention the Board secured a copy of the Bulletin from the company, which is as follows:

(Bulletin No. 443.)

Notice to Conductors and Motormen:

Motormen and conductors please take notice that, starting December 16, a reduction in wages of 10 per cent will go into effect. This reduction is due altogether to conditions which are prevalent throughout the country. As soon as 'times change for the better this reduction will be removed. In the meantime we trust that you will continue to be the loyal employees that you have always shown yourselves to be and feel that this step, no matter how unpleasant a one, is forced upon us.

By order,
General Superintendent.

December 15, 1914.

We might point out in this connection that the company claim that the men's contention is correct, that the reduction is only temporary, and that as soon as conditions will warrant it, the former rates of pay will be restored, but that at the present time conditions have not improved sufficiently to warrant the company in fully restoring the former rates which were paid prior to December 16, 1914, which are as follows:

	Per hour.
For first 6 months' service..	27½c.
For second 6 months' service	30c.
Second year	32½c.
Third year and after	35c.

This reduction continued until the end of February, 1915, when a further reduction was made of 5 per cent, making a total reduction of 15 per cent.

The evidence went to show that the company considered this a temporary reduction as the men's time was computed on the basis of the rates in existence prior to December 16, 1914, and then the 15 per cent was deducted. This system of keeping the men's time continued until July 21, 1916, when another Bulletin was issued as follows:

(Bulletin No. 274.)

To Conductors and Motormen:

Conductors and motormen will please take notice that the following rates of wages will take effect starting July 16, 1916:

	Per hour.
First 6 months	26c.
Second 6 months	26½c.
Second year	27½c.
Third year	30c.

July 21, 1916.

By order,
A. H. D., Superintendent.

This Bulletin that was issued on July 21, 1916, is where the men claim the company broke faith with them, as they claim that it provided a flat rate and consequently a new rate, and while it provided a small increase it had no reference whatever to the old rates that were in existence prior to December 16, 1914. On the other hand the company claim that they had no intention whatever of breaking faith with the men, but was for the purpose of giving them a slight increase and to reduce the office work as far as making up the men's time was concerned.

Mr. Brierley, on behalf of the men's contention, compared the rates paid in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton street railways, which are considerably in advance to those paid by the Moose Jaw Street Railway for similar services.

Against this claim the company contends that it was not a fair comparison, as these roads are owned and operated by the municipality, that at least three of the systems are being operated at a considerable loss, also that it is much easier for a municipality to finance a deficit than a private company.

You will observe that the negotiations between the company and the men started in November, 1915, and continued from time to time until June 15, 1916, when it would appear that negotiations took a definite shape, as on this date there were three requests made: First, that the old rate of wages be restored; second, that nine hours constitute a day's work, and overtime be paid at the rate of time and one-half; third, that seats be provided for motormen and conductors.

The first and second requests were not granted. The third request was granted on certain conditions not satisfactory to the men.

On July 3, 1916, there was another conference held between Superintendent Dion and the men. At this interview the men requested increases for the second and third year men. To this request Mr. Dion could not give any satisfactory answer but would give them a reply on the seventeenth. Apparently nothing further took place until July 21, 1916, the date on which Bulletin No. 274, referred to above, was posted.

Negotiations continued to take place between July 22, 1916, and August 31, 1916, when the following rates were granted:

- 26 cents per hour, first 6 months.
- 26½ cents per hour, second 6 months.
- 28½ cents per hour, second year.
- 31 cents per hour, third year.

This proposition was rejected by the men, although Mr. Dion claims that his understanding was that the men had accepted the offer, and complained very bitterly of the men ac-

cepting the company's offer and then increasing their demands. This, of course, the men claim was not the case.

At this point a very lengthy discussion took place. Considerable more evidence was submitted by the men in support of the increases asked for, while the company submitted their books and daily receipts to show that they were paying the men all they could afford to pay.

The schedule was then taken up and endeavour made to consider it clause by clause. We discussed clause 2, 5 (a) and 5 (b). These clauses chiefly pertain to the rates per hour and overtime.

These clauses resulted in a long discussion and considerable evidence put in by the men to show the average number of hours the men had to work per day and the number of days worked per year in order for them to draw a pay from \$65.00 to \$78.00 per month. They also submitted a comparison with other classes of labour, with their rates of pay and working conditions.

A number of other street railway rates both in the East and West were submitted by both the company and the men. Mr. Dion stated that the company would be glad to restore the old rate to the men when business would warrant it, but would renew the offer made the men by the directors on Aug. 31, 1916, subject, however, to ratification. He would also grant the use of seats as requested except in restricted areas, to be decided upon.

Mr. Dion also stated that with the exception of the rates per hour and overtime, the company and the men had practically agreed on the balance of the schedule.

The Board asked the men if Mr. Dion's statement regarding agreeing to the balance of the schedule was correct. The reply was in the affirmative.

Mr. Brierley here stated that if the company would grant the following rates he thought the men would accept:

- 26 cents per hour for the first six months,
- 27 cents per hour for the second 6 months,
- 29 cents per hour for the second year,
- 32 cents per hour for the third year,

and in addition to the above rates, 5 cents per hour extra on legal holidays.

Mr. Dion stated that the company would allow 5 cents extra per hour on legal holidays.

The company and the men being so close together, the Board was of the opinion that it would be wise for Mr. Brierley and Mr. Ford to call a meeting of the men and lay the company's proposition before them, which they consented to do, and in order to allow them sufficient time the Board adjourned.

The full Board met again on October 9, 1916; with Mr. Dion and Mr. Armstrong representing the company and Mr. Brierley and Mr. Ford representing the men.

Mr. Brierley reported that the men refused to accept the company's proposition and requested that the matter be left to the Board, and in addition presented a copy of a resolution passed by the meeting as follows:

That the meeting withdraws President Brierley's concessions and delegates President Brierley and Bro. Ford are instructed to take back the refusal of the men and censured for conceding anything at all and it is to be left in the hands of the Board for their report and findings on all clauses. Motion carried.

Mr. Dion registered a complaint that during the adjournment that was made for the purpose of laying the company's proposition before the men that Mr. Somerville had no right to be present at that meeting as his presence there was sure to influence the men. To this complaint Mr. Brierley strongly objected to the insinuation that the men would be influenced by outside parties.

Mr. Brierley here stated that the working conditions were not settled, although on Friday, Oct. 6, they informed the Board that they had been practically settled between themselves and the company.

You will observe that the negotiations here reached a deadlock as neither party was willing to concede anything further, and according to the men's resolution presented on the ninth it left no alternative but proceed with the consideration of the rates and working conditions, which was done.

The schedule was taken up clause by clause and the Board was successful in arriving at a unanimous conclusion in all clauses with the exception of clause 2 (a) pertaining to rates. On this clause you will receive a minority report from Mr. James Thomson.

In making our recommendations we have endeavoured to take all the circumstances presented to the Board into consideration and arrive at a conclusion that would be acceptable to all concerned.

We therefore recommend the following agreement of rates and conditions, to take effect Aug. 1, 1916:

AGREEMENT.

AGREEMENT entered into (in duplicate) this day of, A.D. 1916, by and between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, hereinafter called "the Company," and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the employees of said company affected by the agreement, hereinafter called "The Association."

Witnesseth:

That the following wage schedule and working conditions shall take effect and be binding on the parties hereto:

Wage schedule.—Clause 1. This wage schedule and the working conditions submitted herewith shall be binding on the company and its employees until the first day of August, 1917, and from year to year thereafter unless changed by the parties hereto.

Either of the parties desiring to change the same or open up the agreement or wage schedule shall notify the other party in writing of the desired changes at least 30 days before the expiry of same.

Clause 2. The following rates of wages shall be paid during the continuation of this schedule:

(a) Motormen and conductors in the passenger service shall receive:

First six months.....	26 cents per hour.
Second six months ...	27 cents per hour.
Second year	29 cents per hour.
Third year	32 cents per hour.

1. **Working conditions.**—The company has no objection to any employee being a member of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America and will not discriminate against any employee by reason of his being a member of that organization.

2. **Grievances.** (a) A committee of the men shall be recognized by the company in discussing any grievances of any employee.

(b) Any employee suspended or dismissed for cause and upon investigation not being proved guilty shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost through such suspension or dismissal. Investigation of a charge in cases of suspension or dismissal shall be held as soon as possible thereafter and the suspended or dismissed employee shall be notified of the nature of the charge laid against him. He shall have the right to produce witnesses and evidence thereat, and also the privilege of having a fellow employee present if he desires. Final decision in all cases of suspension or dismissal shall be given as soon as possible after hearing if the charge is closed.

3. **Leave of absence.**—Employees' committees shall be granted leave of absence on business in so far as the regular operation of the service will permit and shall be given precedence over any other application for leave on the same day.

4. **Extra list.**—The company shall endeavour to maintain at all times an adequate and proper extra list, so that any motorman or conductor will not be required to work over schedule running time.

5. **Nine hours per day.**—Nine hours to constitute a day's work, and shall be observed as far as operating conditions will permit.

6. **Statutory holidays.**—On statutory holidays motormen and conductors shall be paid at 5 cents per hour extra.

7. **Permanency of position.**—Continuous service in either position as motorman or conductor as originally appointed to must be maintained if changes are made, such parties as change must go back to the bottom of the list but retain their rate.

8. **Transportation.**—Motormen and conductors shall be supplied with badges that will cover transportation at all times over all lines.

9. **Change money.**—It is agreed herein that the company shall advance to all conductors in its employ the sum of \$50.00 or over for the purchase of tickets and change to be used in the performance of their duties as conductors.

10. **Inspectors** shall furnish conductors with tickets and change when same is required to replenish their supplies when on duty.

11. **Reporting time.**—Motormen and conductors shall be allowed 15 minutes for reporting time prior to taking cars out in the service and they shall also be allowed 15 minutes additional time for pulling away cars taken out of the service.

12. *Stools*.—Suitable seats shall be supplied by the company and kept on all cars for the use of motormen and conductors when on duty except in restricted areas.

As witness the hands of the parties hereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted

(Sgd.) J. H. WELLINGTON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) JAS. SOMERVILLE.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 11, 1916.

Minority Report

The text of the minority report of Mr. Jas. Thomson in this matter is as follows:

Minority Report re Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its Employees.

Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between the Moose Jaw Electric Railway Company, Limited, and its employees, being motormen and conductors, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 614, as one of the members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, after hearing all the evidence, I herewith submit my report as follows:

The Board's first sitting was on October 4, 1916, and for three days we inquired into all matters affecting the dispute and endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement. In the schedule submitted to the Board we found that the working conditions could be satisfactorily arranged with both parties but could not arrange a wage rate that both parties would agree to.

The following rates, from both parties, were proposed as a basis of settlement:

Proposed by Company.

First 6 months—

26 cents per hour.

Second 6 months—

26½ cents per hour.

Second year—

28½ cents per hour.

Third year—

31 cents per hour.

and 5 cents per hour extra on legal holidays; nothing extra for overtime.

Proposed by Employees.

First 6 months—

26 cents per hour.

Second 6 months—

27 cents per hour.

Second year—

29 cents per hour.

Third year—

32 cents per hour.

and 5 cents per hour extra on legal holidays; nothing extra for overtime.

The Board was then asked to make their finding. After considering all the material supplied by the men (nearest similar wages in the City of Moose Jaw and Western cities, cost of living, etc.), and after examining the records of the company, which showed that all receipts were being paid out for operation of the road and that no dividends had been paid for two years, I came to the conclusion that the company's offer of 26 cents, 26½ cents, 28½ cents, 31 cents per hour was exceedingly fair and could not agree with the argument of the men's representative that the company, being a corporation, could finance easier than they as individuals could.

Where comparison of wages was made with other electric railways in other Western cities, which are somewhat higher, I find that they are all municipal owned roads and their deficits are made up by the ratepayers, while the Moose Jaw railway is owned privately.

Dated at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, this day of, A.D. 1916.

(Sgd.) JAMES THOMSON,

Member of Conciliation Board.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and Maintenance of Way Employees

ON October 21 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute affecting the maintenance of way employees of the Grand Trunk Railway System, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, to the number of 3,200.

The dispute related to the question of wages.

On August 21 a Board was established by the Minister which was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, appointed on the recommendation

of the employing company, and Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

The report is signed by His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn as chairman, and Mr. G. D. Robertson, the employees' nominee. The report stated that the parties concerned had previously agreed upon a set of working rules but had been unable to agree upon the question of wage rates, the increases offered by the company being considered inadequate by the employees. The report further stated that after careful consideration of all the facts, statements and circumstances in the judgment of the Board the present rates should be increased, and they recommended that an increase of 20 cents per day should be made to section foremen, extra gang foremen, and their assistants, and an increase of 25 cents per day to section men, these increases to cover all divisions of the system and to be made effective from September 1, 1916.

Mr. McGuigan, the company's nominee, submitted a minority report, which was received in the Department on October 25. Mr. McGuigan, in this report, expressed his inability to concur in the increases recommended by the other members of the Board, giving as his reasons for doing so the adverse conditions under which the company is operating and the fact that the company is paying as high rates to its maintenance of way men as its principal competitors in the same and adjacent territory.

Shortly after the close of the month word was received from both parties accepting the findings of the Board, so that the dispute was definitely closed.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway (Employer) and its its maintenance of way men (Employees).

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, Esq., K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to whom was referred the dispute outlined in the application of the employees filed with the Registrar of Boards, having at a time and place agreed upon by the respective parties heard such evidence, representations and arguments as they desired to present upon the matters in dispute to be investigated, and having consulted and conferred with E. J. Chamberlin, Esq., President, and H. G. Kelley, Esq., Vice-President of the railway company, now respectfully report thereupon as follows:

The employees had terminated the schedule of working rules and rates made effective in March, A.D. 1914, by regular notice taking effect in July last past, and since have had many conferences with the employers, with the result that a set of working rules had been agreed upon, but without agreement upon the question of rates of pay to be established, which therefore forms the only subject for consideration by this Board.

The main lines of this railway system, extending from the City of Portland in the East, through the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, into the States of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, to the City of Chicago in the West, are divided into four working districts, or divisions, namely, (1) the Eastern, embracing all lines east of Toronto and Depot Harbour, with 345 section foremen and 1,043 section men; (2) Ontario lines, embracing all northwest and south of Toronto, except St. Thomas Division, with 286 foremen and 979 section men; (3) Western Division, embracing all west of Port Huron and Detroit, with 196 foremen and 768 section men, and (4) Southern Division, embracing all between Windsor and Buffalo, with 57 foremen and 260 section men.

These employees have charge of the upkeep of the track and terminal yards, and many of the section foremen are old and experienced employees, as well, no doubt, as are many of the section men in these divisions, and are keenly alive to the duties and responsibilities they have resting upon them.

It should also be stated that the per diem rate of pay for the section foremen ranges from \$2.40 to \$3.10, and section men in the same territory from \$1.70 to \$1.80, and by the rates now proposed by the employees they are seeking an increase of 50 cents per day for the foremen and section men generally, and considering that there are nearly 900 section foremen and 3,100 section men now on the pay-roll seeking such increase, the proposed advance in the total wage bill runs to vast proportions in this single branch of railway operating expense.

The grounds and reasons upon which the employees base their claims are the familiar ones, about which there cannot be much controversy, namely, increased cost of living, increase in wages generally, increase demanded by the same class of employees on the other railway lines.

It is also contended that the same class of organized labour on the other lines where increases have not been mutually agreed upon have submitted their claims to Boards.

The company say that the demand of the employees is very excessive and should not be upheld, as the present is an unusual and abnormal period in the history of the labour market and will not last, and even now the rates paid are reasonable and fair, because the service is steady and permanent, whereas other positions offering any more attractive pay are much less permanent in character and do not produce the same compensation the year round as the employees can earn, and to grant any increase means an invitation to other employees on the railway to seek increased rates, which if granted even partially, immensely swells the operating expense without affording any known remedy, or method of obtaining the funds to meet the largely increased operating cost.

There is undoubtedly very great force in the contentions of the officers and representatives of the company, and while the same have very great weight with the members of the Board, still the Board cannot avoid the duty laid upon it because of the consequences to the employers, any more than it could reasonably base a report to increase rates of pay to employees already adequately compensated for the sole and only cause that the employers were financially able to pay an increase.

It generally can be stated that the burden of establishing a right to a favourable report upon a demand for increased compensation lies upon the employees.

There is no doubt that the steady, continuous employment of the section men, with sure pay, is an element to be considered in adjusting the wage dispute submitted, and a comparison with rates on other transportation lines is not unfair.

An increase of 5 cents per day in rates for 3,000 section men means \$46,800 annually over and above present outlay, and the demand submitted is ten times that amount, or \$468,000, for section men alone, or nearly \$600,000 for foremen and section men. The company could not yield to the demand, nor give it serious consideration, but to their credit it can be said that they have granted increases to the men during the years past and continued the same rate of pay during the period of depression, following the outbreak of present war. Although claiming they could obtain an adequate force for their needs at present rates, but to retain their organized force, they would be agreeable to grant an increase of 15 cents per diem over present rates to the section men and section foremen on the system, but which was

not sufficient in the opinion of the employees and was refused.

The employees in presenting their schedule of rates have preserved the "differential" at certain established points, and with this situation the Board do not feel there is any excuse for interfering.

Notwithstanding the most earnest exertions of the Board to have the parties make a mutual adjustment of their differences, the result has not been reached that the Board has desired, as the employees have not seen fit to accept any of the propositions of the company made since the proceedings began.

After the most careful and serious consideration of all the facts, statements and circumstances submitted, the undersigned members of the Board do respectfully recommend and report that, in their best judgment, the present rates of pay for maintenance of way employees are not at the present time adequate, and should be increased, and do further recommend that an increase of rates of pay should be made to the section foremen, extra gang foremen and their assistants, as follows, that is to say, 20 cents per day, and to the section men an increase of 25 cents per day, on all divisions over the system, to be made effective from the first day of September, 1916.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON.

Minority Report

The text of the minority report of Mr. F. H. McGuigan in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My Dear Sir,—

After numerous conferences with the President, Vice-President and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway, also with representatives of their employees, and careful consideration of all evidence given at the several hearings of the Board, in the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees, I regret that I am unable to concur in the recommendations of my colleagues of the Conciliation Board (Hon. Judge Gunn and Mr. Robertson) that the rates of pay of foremen be increased twenty (20c) cents, and section men twenty-five (25c) cents per day, believing, as I do, that so large a percentage of increase at this time, and under existing conditions, would be unjust and most unfair to that company.

My conclusions are based upon careful examination of the annual reports of the company, covering a period of twenty years' operations, and which show that the average rate received

for moving freight in the year 1895 was 0.68 of one cent (6 8/10 mills) per ton per mile, and an average rate of only 0.70 (7 mills) per ton per mile in the year 1915. An increase of less than 3 per cent in the earning capacity of the company for such service rendered the public, while on the other hand, in the year 1895, the pay of track foremen was only \$1.50, and section men \$1.10 per day, which has since been increased from year to year, to the present rate of \$2.40 for foremen and \$1.70 per day for section men, making a total increase to this class of employees of 60 per cent to foremen, and 54½ per cent for section men, in this period of twenty years, during which the company has been able to secure an increase of less than 3 per cent in freight rates.

Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, and with reports before him, covering the first six months of this year, ending June 30, 1916, showing his freight rates to be only 0.57 to 0.67 of one cent per ton per mile, clearly indicating a lower rate per ton per mile for this year (1916) than earned during the year 1895, President Chamberlin, in consideration of the increased cost of living proposed to share, as far as it seemed to him possible to do, the burdens of these employees, by a general increase of 15 cents per day, making an increase of approximately 70 per cent over the wages

received by this class of employees in the year 1895.

After numerous further conferences and much discussion Mr. Robertson said that he could not accept, on behalf of the employees, the increases offered by President Chamberlin. With the hope of reaching an amicable adjustment of the difficulty I then proposed a rate of \$2.55 per day for section foremen, and \$1.90 per day for section men, and \$2.00 per day for the section men employed in the seven or eight larger terminal yards. This offer was made with the distinct understanding that it was for the purpose of mutual agreement, and a unanimous report bearing the signatures of all members of the Board, otherwise it would be withdrawn.

Therefore, for the reasons stated, and the further reason that this company at present is paying as high rates to its maintenance of way men as its principal competitors, in the same and adjacent territory, I cannot concur in the increases recommended by my colleagues, nor that any increase which may later be agreed upon be made retroactive, to take effect on September 1, 1916, as suggested.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN.

Toronto, October 24, 1916.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Northern Railway and Maintenance of Way Employees on its Lines East of Port Arthur

ON October 21 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the maintenance of way employees on the company's lines east of Port Arthur, including trackmen, bridge and building employees, and water and signal service employees, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, to the number of 1,000 directly and 3,000 indirectly. The dispute resulted from the employees' demand for the adoption of a schedule of wage rates and rules which they had submitted to the company.

A Board was established on July 22 and was composed as follows: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. F. H. Richardson, Tor-

onto, the company's nominee; and Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, the employees' nominee.

The report is signed by His Honour Judge Gunn, chairman, and Mr. Robertson. The report stated that after a conference it was agreed that the employees affected on the main and branch lines in the provinces outside of Ontario and Quebec should be dropped from the dispute. It was also stated that there are 1,136 track foremen and men now admittedly entitled to representation by the maintenance of way department and that there are in or allied to the bridge and building department and the water and signal service and other trades about 180 employees seeking representation in the same schedule. The employer's general manager strongly objected to the inclusion of the above trades in the schedule of the maintenance of way employees, but the Board considered that

to deny these employees the right and privilege of representation indefinitely would create dissatisfaction and disorganization without in any way serving the interests of the employers; and, in the opinion of the Board, no injustice would result from the inclusion of the different branches in the schedule at the present time. The question of putting into effect different schedules on lines east of Port Arthur was considered, but the Board decided that one schedule would be sufficient. The task of framing one schedule necessitated the examination of past and proposed schedules in detail, and the Board acknowledged the very valuable assistance received from the representatives of the company and the employees. Schedules of wage rates and working rules were drawn up and submitted by the Board, the same to be effective from September 1, 1916.

The minority report of Mr. F. H. Richardson was received in the Department on November 2. In this report Mr. Richardson gives his reasons for not concurring in the recommendations of the majority report.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway lines east of Port Arthur (Employer) and its maintenance of way employees (Employees).

Upon the application of the employees it pleased the Honourable the Minister of Labour to constitute a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to whom were referred the disputes defined in the said application and statements filed in the Office of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation.

After consultation with the parties, 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of September, A.D. 1916, at the Court House in the City of Toronto, was fixed as the time and place to hear the said parties and their witnesses.

The employees were represented by F. H. Fljzodal, general chairman; Mr. W. Crampton, general secretary; J. G. Maggs, secretary of Western lines, and C. P. Parnell, A. Frakes, Joseph Lacoste, H. H. St. Cyr and W. J. Coughlin, members of the men's committee; and the

employees were represented by Mr. W. M. Moore, secretary, and Mr. L. C. Fritch, general manager of the employer's Eastern lines.

From the statement of the general chairman of the men's committee it appeared that the schedules heretofore governing the employees had been determined by notice on the second day of June, A.D. 1916, and one new schedule was proposed to provide increased rates and to include all the main and branch lines in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, where heretofore separate schedules existed, and employees in other departments not heretofore defined in any schedule. It was agreed after a short conference that the employees affected on the main and branch lines in provinces outside of Ontario and Quebec should be dropped from the dispute.

It further appeared that there are 1,136 track foremen and men now admittedly entitled to representation by the Maintenance of Way Department, and that there are in or allied to the Bridge and Building Department, Water and Signal service and other trades in the same territory about 180 employees seeking representation in the same schedule, as shown by and defined in Exhibit No. 1 hereto, who had been recruited by the Maintenance of Way organization, with a view to the present procedure.

It was conceded that the employees in the Bridge and Building, Water Service and Signal Departments on the main and branch lines in the Province of Quebec, or a majority thereof, were members of the employees' organization; it was denied, however, that the men in these last departments within the Province of Ontario, or even a majority, were members or entitled to be represented by the Maintenance of Way employees.

Many conferences had taken place and much negotiation had been effected between the parties without any satisfactory results. After hearing the statements of the general chairman, and other gentlemen representing the employees, and some considerable discussion, the Board, to save time and labour under present conditions, urged the parties to make another earnest effort to agree on a schedule in all its terms, which suggestion was acted upon, with, however, little beneficial result. In the circumstances the Board was compelled to proceed and hear the representations of the different parties at length and in detail on the whole dispute.

After these statements and representations had been fully presented by the representatives of the parties and the proposed schedule carefully reviewed in all its parts, it appeared clearly that the employees proposed the new schedule on the grounds and for the reasons following:

1. The old schedule of working rules was obsolete and inapplicable to hours, service and representation.

2. The new schedule of rules provided for the inclusion of and representation for the different branches of service enumerated in Exhibit "1," and increased rates of pay based on the greatly

increased cost of living, as well as increases granted the same class of labour on other lines and the increased scale of wages generally obtaining in all other services, all of which statements were strongly supported by the officers and members of the men's committee.

The employer's general manager objected strongly to the regular Maintenance of Way men including and representing the Bridge and Building, Signal and Water service men, or any of the trades mentioned by the Exhibit "1," for the reasons that he believed the men in these other services in the Province of Ontario had never been included in any schedule and were not members of the Maintenance of Way organization, and over 1,000 miles of the road were not in operation a year as yet, and conditions and positions were not at all settled or in any manner of a permanent or fixed character, and it would materially hamper and embarrass the management in the placing of men in these new departments, and unfavourably affect the operating efficiency of the line by unfairly tying the hands of the officials and limiting the exercise of their discretion in handling and placing the employees, and to impose any new conditions and rules as is done on the other and older railway lines much better organized and many years in operation would be unreasonable here.

The general manager did state that they had made advances in rates on many points without solicitation and that the company was not unwilling to make the increases in the rates, though not to the full extent proposed, at the present time, but protested against the extension of any of the schedules to cover new conditions or give new representation to any employees in any branch of service not heretofore included in schedule.

The foregoing fairly outlines the main contentions put forward by the respective parties, and sufficiently defines the chief reasons deducible from the testimony submitted supporting the different contentions.

The Board have, after fully reviewing the whole evidence, statements and representations, and carefully weighing the contentions of the different officers and committeemen of the employees and the officials of the company, concluded to deal with and report on the dispute as follows:

First—Demand of the employees to include in the proposed schedule the departments of service named in Exhibit 1.

Second—Advisability of placing in force one schedule for the main and branch lines east of Port Arthur.

Third—Consider the proposed working rules.

Fourth—Adjust the rates of pay.

It has been stated and is correct that there are east of Port Arthur 342 track foremen and 794 trackmen. These men are employed in the upkeep of the track and yards, terminals, and between the stations throughout the system, and

are regularly organized as maintenance of way men, and were defined in a schedule of working rules and rates of pay settled in April, 1914, and made effective on the first of July of the same year, and recently determined as hereinbefore mentioned. This organization since the last schedule was made effective have brought into their ranks the B. and B. men, Signal men, and Water Service employees, and others on the main and branch lines east of Port Arthur. On the question of fact as to whether the employees in B. and B. Department, Water and Signal service are or are not members, there appears every reason to believe that in Ontario and Quebec the majority are members of such organization. It should be pointed out that these departments are in the schedule on the company's lines west of Port Arthur, and in the schedule on the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Government Railways.

Exhibit I shows that the B. and B. Department number 101 men, and that there are approximately 20 signal men who operate lever at interlocking points, and 25 pump men and pump repair men who are or may be properly classed as permanent employees performing duties well defined and filling positions which are not at all of a temporary character, and which employments are on many, if not all, other railways allied to and represented by the Maintenance of Way organization, and it also must be conceded that automatically with the opening of any railway line for traffic there becomes a necessity for B. and B., Signal and Water service men, as well as Maintenance of Way men, and these employments are on all roads permanent in character, and, in the opinion of the Board, to deny the right now sought by the employees in these departments would deprive them of the right and privilege of representation indefinitely, create dissatisfaction and disorganization, without in any way serving the interests of the employers, and in the opinion of this Board no injustice will result if these different branches of the service be included in the schedule at the present time, nor can we realize that any embarrassment will be occasioned to the management, such as claimed.

The Board also have considered the question of putting in effect different schedules on lines east of Port Arthur and have concluded to report that one schedule, including the employees, and covering rates and working rules, is all that is necessary

The Board have considered and carefully revised the proposed working rules, and would recommend that the Exhibit 2 hereto be the working rules to be adopted and made effective on the company's main and branch lines east of Port Arthur from the first day of September, A.D. 1916. After carefully investigating the reasons for increases sought in rates the Board have pleasure in recommending that the rates, as defined in Exhibit 3 hereto, many of which

have generously been conceded by the employers, be made effective on the same lines in the same territory from the first day of September, 1916.

The Board desire to draw attention to the real importance of many of the arguments made by the general manager against hasty and ill-considered demands for schedule and beg to state that on this particular railway, struggling to create a sphere of usefulness and striving for financial results, the employees in all branches who may to-day consider they are underpaid will in the future be the men who acquire promotion with increased compensation, and comparisons of rates of pay with other and all older lines at present time, though the labour may be similar, while open to consideration, should not be conclusive in determining rates of pay, and the hope is expressed that it will be only after serious consideration and for excellent reasons that the employees seek to depart from the new schedule.

The task of framing one schedule included the examination of the past and proposed schedules in detail and involved much labour and patience on the part of all concerned, and it is gratifying to the Board to acknowledge, as they do, the very valuable assistance received from the representatives of all parties and the usual courtesies extended by the officers of the company, exhibiting in many ways that added materially to the beneficial deliberations of the Board.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1916.

Exhibit 1 to the Report—List showing number of men employed in the Maintenance of Way Service, C.N.O. Eastern Lines, and sought to be included in proposed schedule.

Track foremen	342
Track labourers	794
Bridge and building, foremen, road	18
Bridge and building, foremen, yard	1
Bridge men	56
Carpenters, shop	2
Carpenters, road	24
Pump repairers	4
Pump repair men	2
Pump men	10
Blacksmith	1
Gate men and signalmen	32
Signal repair foremen	1
Dredge and building labourers	9
Paint foremen	2
Painters	7
Signal repairmen	2
Total	1,316

Exhibit 2 to Report—Proposed Schedule of Rules governing service of Maintenance of Way Employees on all lines operated by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, east of Port Arthur, in Ontario and Quebec. Effective First September, 1916.

Section 1. Maintenance of Way employees are men employed in the Track, Bridge and Building Department, interlocking signalmen, pumpmen and pump repairers, who have been in the service continuously for 12 months or more, or who have had 12 months' cumulative service in the immediately preceding three years and are hereinafter referred to as "employees." Labourers in extra gangs, unless practically engaged the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

Section 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess and for work done on Sundays and Christmas Day.

Twelve hours shall constitute a day's work for signalmen, and they shall be entitled to at least eight hours' continuous rest in each twenty-four.

Employees will not be required to work more than 24 hours continuously without a rest of eight hours, except in cases of emergency, when other help not available.

At pumping stations where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for 12 hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime will be paid pro rata up to 24 K. and at the rate of time and a half between 24 K. and 7 K.

Section foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on orders of the company to and from work after their regular hours will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and lodging cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars at the request of the company, on Sundays, between 7 K. and 16 K. will be allowed straight time.

Extra gang foremen, provided they remain on duty, will be allowed straight time for wet days.

Section 3. Sectionmen and section foremen taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

Bridge and building employees taken from their place of residence or boarding outfits over night will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expense not to exceed 75 cents per day.

Section 4. Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps before or after regular hours will receive \$4.00 per month for eight or less lamps, and 50 cents per month per lamp for those in excess of eight. When lamps are located beyond the yard limits they will be attended to during regular working hours.

Section 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective superintendent's division in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foreman, and their applications, if presented within five days after being notified, will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work, or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men are not obtainable on the division.

In promoting employees to the position of road-master or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system, according to seniority, if competent.

Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

An employee who is transferred to another department, or from the bridge and building department to the track department, or vice versa, at his own request, will lose his seniority standing.

A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division, and such list will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with the rates of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to employees' representatives, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

Employees leaving the service of the company, when their services are required, in the event of re-employment, will rank as new men.

Section 6. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute, previously submitted in writing, between the company and employees, so far as is consistent with good service, within ten days after request in writing has been made to the proper officers.

Section 7. Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing, and will be advised of decisions reached within 15 days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be allowed and employees reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his roadmaster or bridge and building master within 15 days after being advised of such decision.

Except in case of sickness, leave of absence will not be granted beyond three months. Employees remaining out of the service of the railroad longer than three months will rank as new men. Applications for leave of absence must be made in writing.

Permanent employees leaving the service of the company from any cause whatever will be furnished with service letter, if desired.

Section 8. For the purpose of enabling them to attend their meetings employees will be granted leave of absence four times a year, and free transportation not to extend beyond their superintendent's division. Such leave of absence will not exceed two days, and then only when consistent with good service and provided the company is not put to any additional expense.

Section 9. Employees will, on request, be granted transportation in accordance with the established rules of the company.

Section 10. The company will keep all section houses in good repair; the cost of repair, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupant.

Section 11. A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month for the purpose of purchasing supplies.

Section 12. Bridge and building gangs shall, where practicable, include:

First—Foreman.

Second—Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenters' tools.

Third—Brigemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammer, and have a general experience in bridge work.

The rates of pay of bridge and building employees will be increased 15 cents per day each year until the maximum rate is reached, and after five years' continuous service they will receive the maximum rate for their class of service.

Section 13. Monthly rate of employees will be given two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay, after one year's service. In the event of the company not being able to relieve any employee and grant leave of absence to him in any one year such leave of absence will be added to his leave in the following year.

Employees of maintenance of way will not be required to clean out buildings at stations or back yard at stations where station occupied by agent or other parties.

Exhibit 3 to the Report—Rates of Pay governing Maintenance of Way Employees on the Canadian Northern Railway Eastern Lines.

(Port Arthur to Foleyet inclusive.)

	Per day.
Section foremen in yards at Jellico, Horne, Payne and Foleyet	\$3.00
Sectionmen in yards	2.00
Foremen on line	2.70
Men on line	1.90
Foreman of extra gang	3.00-3.85
Asst. foreman of extra gang	2.70

B. and B. Department—

	Per day.
B. and B. foremen	\$4.00
Brigemen	2.50-3.00
Carpenters	2.75-3.25

Water Service Department—

	Per month.
Pump repairers	\$85.00
and expenses \$1.00 per day when necessarily incurred away from headquarters.	
Pumpmen (one pump)	57.50
for each additional pump	5.00

(East of Foleyet.)

	Per day.
Section foremen in yards at Toronto, Trenton, Ottawa, Quebec, Joliette, Montreal, Longue Point, Capreol, Sudbury and Limilou	3.00
Sectionmen in same yards	2.00
Section foremen at Parry Sound, Belleville, River à Pierre, Chambord, Chicoutimi, Hawkesbury, St. Jerome, Garneau, St. Raymond, and Jonquiere, and Brockville	2.70
Sectionmen in same yards	1.90
Section foreman on line, except branches ..	2.55
Sectionmen on line	1.90
(except branches in Ontario)	
Sectionmen on B. W. and N. W., I.B. and O. Tweed Sub. and Central Ontario	1.60
Foreman, extra gangs	2.55-3.75
Asst. extra gang foreman	2.55
Foremen on branch lines	2.40
Snow plough service in all lines:	
Foreman in charge of snow plough or flanger to receive \$1.00 per day over and above his ordinary daily wage, and expenses necessarily incurred when away from home.	
Other employees in the same service, 75 cents per day over daily wage, and expenses when necessarily incurred when away from headquarters.	

Bridge and Building Department—

	Per day.
B. and B. foreman	\$3.75
B. and B. men	2.25-2.50
Carpenters	2.50-2.75

Water Service Department—

	Per month.
Pump repairers	\$85.00
and expenses not to exceed \$1.00 per day when away from headquarters.	
Pumpmen (one pump)	50.00
each additional pump	5.00
Interlocking towermen	55.00

Minority Report

The text of the minority report of Mr. Richardson in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Labour Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—

Referring to the matter of industrial dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway, lines east of Port Arthur, and its maintenance of way employees.

I was unable to forward my report to you owing to not having a copy of the final report of my colleagues. Having been advised this morning by the chairman that a copy of this report was in the hands of the company, I have since had opportunity of seeing it, and now beg to submit my report on this controversy.

Exception is taken to the report filed by the other two members of this Board, to wit:

The officers of the Canadian Northern Railway, Eastern Lines, in agreeing to a Board of Conciliation in this matter, definitely pointed out to you, and it was understood that the question of including bridgemen, water supply men and signal men in the schedule was not a matter to be considered by this Board, and that therefore the Board had not authority to consider this matter or make any recommendation thereon. The report filed with you by the other members of this Board stated that they could see no reason why the bridge and building, water supply and signal men should not be included in the schedule, as the schedules of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government Railway included these employees. It was, however, not stated that the bridge and building men, water supply men and signal men are not included in the schedule of the Grand Trunk Railway and no request whatever has been made on the Grand Trunk Railway to include such employees. There is no good reason why the Canadian Northern should be forced to include men in this schedule that are not in the schedule of the Grand Trunk Railway, a corporation that has approximately five times the earnings that obtain on the Canadian Northern Eastern Lines.

When this matter was under discussion the Canadian Northern Railway took the position that the majority of men engaged in bridge and building, water supply and signal department are not members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and no proof was submitted to sustain the contention made that majority of such employees were members of this organization. Therefore, I cannot concur in the report of my colleagues, that these men should be included in the schedule.

The company clearly pointed out in its arguments the reason why these men should not be included in a schedule at this time and the report filed with you by the other members of the Board does not fully inform you of the arguments made by the railway company on

this important matter. One of the main reasons why these men should not now be included in the schedule is the fact that this is an abnormal period in the labour market and to predicate a schedule of employment of this class of men, at present, will impose conditions on the company from which it cannot recover when these abnormal conditions have changed, and the company would be free to deal with this matter later when proper conditions obtain.

To further emphasize the company's stand, many of the positions which it is sought to put into the schedule do not exist at all, and many of them only exist for a fraction of a year, which does not give these men the necessary standing to bring them under the schedule.

The railway company endeavoured in every possible way to reach a compromise with its employees, and the only reason why a compromise could not be reached was due to the fact that no concessions were made on the part of the men, while the railway company continually made concessions with the object of reaching a satisfactory conclusion. To emphasize this point it may be stated that the chairman of the Board of Conciliation during the progress of the hearing stated that he would give the men and the company another opportunity to meet with a view to reaching a compromise; the railway company endeavoured by every possible means to make a settlement by making concessions, and it did make valuable concessions, to the extent of being willing to name the rates covering the bridge foremen, bridge carpenters and bridgemen in the schedule, but the men absolutely refused to make any concessions whatever on their part so that a settlement could not be reached.

I reiterate, therefore, that the other members of the Board in reporting this matter to you have not given you a complete statement of the testimony taken on this point.

The report filed by my colleagues stated that:

"In the opinion of the Board, to deny the right now sought by the employees in these departments would deprive them of the right and privilege of representation in—definitely, create dissatisfaction, and disorganization, without in any way serving the interests of the employers, and in the opinion of this Board no injustice will result if these different branches of the service be included in the schedule at the present time, nor can we realize that any embarrassment will be occasioned to the management, such as claimed."

Exception is taken to this statement for the fact that there was no evidence produced to show that there was any dissension among the employees of the Bridge and Building Department, and no such condition as explained by the other members of the Board has ever arisen or could arise, but evidence showed that the men were being fairly treated and there are no

complaints in regard to their treatment. Therefore, the inclusion of these men in the schedule will have no effect whatever in the character of their treatment and employment by the company.

My conclusion, therefore, is that this Board has no authority to recommend the inclusion of the bridge and building men in the schedule as this was a matter not within the province of the Board, and, although it was discussed, there was no evidence submitted or proof supplied to show that a majority of the employees of the Bridge and Building, Water Supply and Signal Departments on Canadian Northern Eastern Lines were members of International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The only question properly before the Board was that of rates of wages for the men employed on track work. There was no testimony whatever submitted by the men that the wages offered by the company were unfair, and the Board was allowed to believe that the propositions made to the trackmen in their negotiations with the company were acceptable and no exceptions were taken to them, and therefore the Board was led to expect that the rates which were practically agreed upon by conference between the men and the company and shown hereto as Exhibit "A" are the rates which should be established.

The company had voluntarily in many instances increased the wages of its trackmen during the past summer and in an opportunity had been given to introduce testimony on the question of wages before the Board it would have been plainly shown that the wages of trackmen are governed by the supply and demand of the labour market. It is well known that at present the labour demand exceeds the supply and the rates are therefore on an abnormal basis. If a schedule is made now on the present abnormal conditions of the labour market it will impose a hardship on the company, when these conditions have been changed, unless the employees would agree at this time that the rates would be changed subsequently to meet the changed condition of the labour market.

As to the question of rates, the men themselves stated that there was very little difference between the company's offer and the men's final proposal on rates and no testimony was offered by either the men or the company on this point.

If testimony has been taken on the question of rates the company could have shown that with the previous negotiations with the men that they were perfectly satisfied with the rates offered on branch lines in view of the fact that an increase in wages had been made during the summer on branch lines, the figures of which were accepted by the committee of the men. Without introducing any testimony on this point the Board has recommended an increase

on the branch lines' rates over and above the amount that was satisfactory to the men and the company, I submit that the Board should not have re-opened this question and increased rates of wages which were already acceptable to the men.

The railway company contended that the present working conditions are ample to cover and fully protect the men and there is no necessity of introducing a lot of new conditions, many of which do not apply in any of the schedules with other railway companies, for example:

In Section 12—two weeks' leave of absence each year with pay is given a certain class of employees. This is not now in effect in any schedule covering trackmen in Canada, and the Canadian Northern Eastern Lines cannot consent to such a condition.

For reasons given above I cannot assent to the report made by the other members of this Board, and I therefore desire to submit this minority report.

(Sgd.) F. H. RICHARDSON.

Toronto, Ont., October 30, 1916.

EXHIBIT "A"—CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY EASTERN LINES.

MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES' RATES.

	Company's Offer.	Men's Proposal.
<i>Brockville, Westport and North Western—</i>		
Foremen.....	\$2.10	\$2.10
Men.....	1.75	1.75
<i>Bay of Quinte Railway—</i>		
Foremen.....	2.10	2.10
Men.....	1.75	1.75
<i>Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa—</i>		
Foremen.....	2.10	2.10
Men.....	1.75	1.75
<i>Central Ontario Railway—</i>		
Foremen.....	2.20	2.20
Men.....	1.75	1.75
MAIN LINE—		
<i>Port Arthur to Foyest—</i>		
Foremen.....	2.70	2.70
Men.....	1.90	1.90
Foremen No. 1 Yards.....	2.80	3.00
Extra Gang Foreman.....	2.75	2.85
	to	to
	3.65	3.85
Extra Gang Assistant Foreman....	2.70	2.70
Snow Plow Foremen.....	3.00	3.00
Snow Plow Assistant Foremen....	2.00	2.00
Track Watchmen.....	1.90	1.90
	Quebec Lines	Ontario Lines
<i>East of Foleyet—</i>		
Foremen.....	\$2.40	\$2.50
Men.....	1.80	1.85
Foremen No. 1 Yards....	2.80	2.70
Foremen No. 2 Yards....	2.50	2.50
Foreman X-gangs.....	2.55	2.55
	to	to
	3.55	3.55
Asst. Foreman X-gangs..	2.40	2.55
Snow Plow Foremen....	3.00	3.00
Snow Plow Men.....	1.95	1.95
Track Watchmen.....	1.90	1.90

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE BETWEEN CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND ITS TRAINMEN

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on October 25 of an amicable settlement of matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its trainmen, numbering approximately 7,000, the dispute relating to terms of employment. The settlement was effected in Winnipeg as the result of negotiations between Mr. Grant Hall, Vice-President and General Manager of the Company's Western Lines, and representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, respectively. Towards the middle of October and for some days thereafter there was widespread apprehension of a trainmen's strike throughout the entire Canadian Pacific Railway system on account of the negotiations between the employing and the employed interests having apparently reached a deadlock. At this point, however, the Dominion Government through the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour appealed to the parties concerned for a resumption of negotiations, and the services of Mr. G. D. Robertson, of Welland, Ontario, were also employed as a mediator with this end in view. Mr. Robertson, at the instance of the Minister of Labour, proceeded to Winnipeg, arriving on Sunday, October 22, and an agreement was announced on the following Wednesday.

It should be noted that this dispute originated in a demand made upon the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in September, 1913, by its trainmen for the acceptance of a new schedule of agreement. No settlement resulting from direct negotiations, an application was made by the employees in March, 1914, for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and a Board was established by the Minister of Labour early in April; the Board reported in

August, 1914, the employees' nominee submitting a minority report. The majority report was accepted by the company but was not acceptable to the employees. This point in procedure was reached simultaneously with the outbreak of war, and the representatives of the employees in their communication to the Minister of Labour, stating the attitude of the employees to the Board's findings, added that "having regard, however, to the facts in connection with the recent war developments in which the British Empire is so deeply interested and involved, it has been decided that these matters will be left in abeyance for a shorter or a longer period before being submitted to the men of the line."

The Minister of Labour, becoming aware that the negotiations of October, 1916, were not progressing favourably and that a strike was threatening, expressed his willingness to establish a Board of Conciliation, should an application be received, and the question was raised if a strike under the existing conditions would be lawful, the Minister's views being that there was ground for doubting the legality of a strike with regard to which no inquiry under the Act had taken place for considerably over two years. Representatives of the employees, on the other hand, held that the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been met by the procedure of 1914. The point involved is one which had not previously arisen and had not been therefore the subject of any judicial or official decision.

Reference is made elsewhere in the present issue to an application received on October 23, 1916, from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a reference of the matters in dispute to a Board established under the Industrial Disputes

Investigation Act. The resumption of direct negotiations between the parties bringing about a settlement, no procedure on the company's application became necessary.

The terms of the new agreement were not available for publication in time for the present issue of the *Labour Gazette*, but will be printed if possible in the December number.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING OCTOBER, 1916

DURING October there were nine industrial disputes in existence involving approximately 26 employers and 215 employees. Two of these disputes commenced during the month, while seven were carried over from September. In the two new disputes of the month two establishments and 47 employees were affected, while 24 firms and 168 employees were involved in the seven disputes commencing prior to October. The estimated time losses occasioned by the nine disputes amounted to 3,673 working days, 3,058 of which are chargeable to the seven old disputes and 615 to the new disputes. Three of the nine disputes were terminated during the month, two of these terminated strikes being the two which commenced in October. Settlements were effected in the case of one of the new and one of the old disputes, while in the case of the other new dispute the strike ended as a result of the places of the strikers being filled. Six strikes remained unsettled at the end of October.

New disputes in October, 1916.—The table below shows the trades affected by the two new disputes of October:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Clothing trades.....	1	1	25
General Transport	1	1	22
Total	2	2	47

Disputes beginning prior to October

One of the disputes commencing before October was settled during the month. This dispute was:

Structural iron workers, Hamilton, Ont.—On September 5, about 25 structural iron workers in the employ of the Hamilton Bridge Works Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., went on strike to enforce their demand for a nine-hour day. As a result of negotiations between the employees and the company a settlement was effected resulting in the company acceding to the demand for the nine-hour day. The men resumed work on November 1.

The following six strikes, the date of commencement of which dates prior to October 1, remained unsettled at the end of the month:

Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and car repairers, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway, Hamilton, Ont.; electrical workers, Hamilton, Ont.; machinists, Hamilton, Ont.; carpenters, Welland Canal; moulders, Vancouver, B.C.; cigarmakers, London, Ont.

Disputes beginning during October

Lasters, Quebec, Que.—On October 3, 25 shoe lasters in the employ of the shoe manufacturing firm of Wm. Marsh & Company, Limited, Quebec, Que., ceased work demanding increased wages and also protesting against the employment of non-union workmen in the factory. A

settlement in the nature of a compromise was reached through the efforts of a provincial Conciliation Board, the employees returning to work on October 11.

Freight handlers, Niagara Falls, Ont.—On October 2, 22 freight handlers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway

at Niagara Falls, Ont., ceased work owing to the refusal of the company to accede to their demand for an increase in wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. The dispute was reported to have terminated on October 25, the company having filled the places of the strikers with men engaged to work on a tonnage basis.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING OCTOBER, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO OCTOBER, 1916.								
<i>Building Trades—</i>								
Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Increased wages.	14	41	June 1.		Unsettled	In favour of employees
Carpenters	Welland Canal. . .	“ “	1	9	August 8.		Unsettled	
Structural iron workers	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Demand for a nine-hour day	1	25	Sept. 5.	October 31.	Negotiations	
<i>Metal—</i>								
Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths & car repairers	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Increased wages.	1	5	May 20.		Unsettled	
Machinists and toolmakers	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Demand for a nine-hour day	....	3	June 12.		Unsettled	
Moulders	Vancouver, B.C. .	Demand for an eight-hour day	6	55	August 31.		Unsettled	
<i>Food and Tobacco Preparation—</i>								
Cigar makers. . .	London, Ont. . . .	Increased wages.	1	30	August 29.		Unsettled	

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING OCTOBER.

<i>Clothing Trades—</i>								
Lasters.....	Quebec, Que....	Increased wages and objection to non-unionists	1	25	October 3..	October 11.	Conciliation	Compromise
<i>General Transport—</i>								
Freight handlers (G.T. Rly.)	Niagara Falls, Ont	Increased wages.....	1	22	October 2..	October 25.	Places of strikers filled ..	In favour of employers

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DURING September there was a decrease of 8.13 per cent in the demand for workers as compared with August, as shown by reports from 120 employment bureaus—86 commercial, 13 public, and 21 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 54,376, a daily average of 2114.29, as compared with 2195.45 in August. The number of persons placed was 21,315, a daily average of 827.06, as compared with 1118.32 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 39.19 per cent, as compared with 49.32 per cent in August. As to employment for women and girl workers the number of vacancies notified was 9,055—a daily average of 348.27 as compared with 354.25 in August. The number of such workers placed was 3,272, a daily average of 125.84, as compared with 126.53 for the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 39.89 per cent and for women and girls 36.14 per cent, as compared with 52.1 per cent and 34.87 per cent respectively for August.

Of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—Winnipeg and Vancouver only showed decreases in the demand for workers. Montreal and Toronto showed the largest gains. Noticeably larger demands were also recorded in Fort William and Port Arthur and Calgary, while Victoria showed a decrease.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies was 1,182, a daily average of 45.58, as com-

pared with 55.73 in July. The number of casual jobs secured was 3,433, a daily average of 132.08 as compared with 130.88 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment					Number of Casual Jobs supplied.				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army:	150	57			208	658	69	3		730
St. John	7				7	7				7
Quebec	7				7	13				13
Montreal	308				308	308				308
Ottawa	6				6	48				48
Toronto	47				47	47				47
Hamilton	14	12	1		27	11	15	3		29
London	3				3	11				11
Winnipeg	3	39			42	3	47			50
Calgary	40	3			43	65	4			69
Edmonton	2	3			5	40	3			43
Vancouver	13				13	105				105
Y.W.C.A.	3	78	14		95	9	131	25		165
Ottawa		6			6		6			6
London		17	7		24		17	7		24
Winnipeg		5			5		7			7
Brandon		2			2		6			6
Saskatoon	3	20	4		27	9	60	15		84
Calgary		4	3		7		4	3		7
Edmonton		4			4		13			13
Victoria		25			25		25			25
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild	3	72	3		78	3	95	2		100
Montreal Municipal	125	1			125	165				165
Toronto Women's Patriotic League		137			137		479			479
Toronto Municipal	81				81	119				119
Kitchener Prov.		4			4		4			4
Winnipeg Munic.	213	88			301	812	647			1459
Vancouver City Relief	133	20			153	169	46			215
Total:										
25 agencies	708	456	3	15	1182	1939	1464	2	28	3433
Daily Average:										
September					45.58					132.08
August					55.73					130.88

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED SEPTEMBER 30th, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.							
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average	
						Aug.	Sept.						Aug.	Sept.
Halifax	25	174	11	4	214	7.28	8.38	7	60	5	3	75	2.73	1.97
Women's Hostel.....		75			75	2.22	2.88		11			11	.29	1.42
Commercial (2).....	25	99	11	4	139	5.06	5.50	7	49	5	3	64	2.44	1.55
St. John—Commercial (2)	150	8			158	10.54	5.27	0	0			0	2.22	
Quebec—Provincial	284	4	3		291	12.62	11.64	77	2	1		80	3.88	3.20
Sherbrooke	137	2		52	191	5.84	8.03	61			34	95	4.44	3.95
Provincial.....	137			50	187	5.76	7.88	61			33	94	4.40	3.91
Y.W.C.A.....		2		2	4	.08	.15				1	1	.04	.04
Montreal	9,003	468	15	159	9,645	249.32	374.33	2,398	115	4	68	2,585	88.85	100.50
Provincial.....	833	121			954	34.48	38.16	298	28			326	14.00	13.04
Municipal.....	112	11			123	1.22	4.81	89	2			91	.44	3.64
Catholic Social Service Guild.....	4	61	7	4	76	6.67	3.40	3	24	2	2	31	.81	1.24
Directorate Female Immigration.....		220			220	3.74	8.46		56			56	.56	2.15
Commercial (13).....	8,054	55	8	155	8,272	203.21	319.50	2,008	5	2	66	2,081	73.04	80.23
Ottawa	1,154	152		26	1,332	78.85	50.98	690	25		8	723	35.93	27.93
Provincial.....	5	1			6	.48	.22	5	1			6	.41	.22
Y. W. C. A.....		67		26	93	1.73	3.58		16		8	24	.76	.92
Women's Hostel.....		84			84	1.26	2.80		8			8	.0	.27
Commercial (6).....	1,149				1,149	75.38	44.38	685				685	34.76	26.52
Toronto	3,227	564	25	190	4,006	104.35	159.91	1,178	222	22	35	1,457	61.07	57.41
Municipal.....	1,482		21		1,503	29.00	60.12	546		20		566	24.54	22.64
Women's Patriotic League.....				178	178	6.58	7.91		66		6	72	2.50	3.20
" Emergency Corps.....		51			51	.78	2.26		25			25	.39	1.11
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		139			139	5.23	5.56		19			19	.27	.76
Y. W. C. A.....		137			137	4.71	6.09		20		5	25	.63	.11
Commercial (5).....	1,745	237	4	12	1,998	58.05	77.97	632	92	2	24	750	32.74	29.59
Hamilton	109	154		103	366	9.63	14.64	35	20		16	71	92	2.84
Provincial.....	9				9	.44	.36	2				2	.11	.08
Y.W.C.A.....		40			40	1.92	1.60		2			2	0.0	.08
Commercial (2).....	100	114		103	317	7.27	12.68	33	18		16	67	.81	2.68
London	10	46		70	126	2.22	4.86	4	15		8	27	.34	1.05
Provincial.....	10				10	.0	.40	4				4	.15	.16
Y.W.C.A.....		46		70	116	2.22	4.46		15		8	23	.19	.89
Fort William & Pt. Arthur Commercial (4).....	3,844	5	2	2	3,853	63.05	149.38	659				659	26.04	25.58
Winnipeg	11,427	3,997	231	270	15,925	689.37	618.22	5,563	1,901	104	38	7,606	303.73	295.52
Municipal.....	187	175	5	17	384	21.26	15.36	148	79	3	12	242	14.26	9.68
Girls Home of Welcome.....		175			175	5.19	6.73		56			56	.67	2.15
Y. W. C. A.....		209			209	9.11	8.04		35			35	1.26	1.36
Commercial (12).....	11,240	3,438	226	253	15,157	653.81	588.09	5,415	1,731	101	26	7,273	287.54	282.33
Brandon	1,209	88	7	32	1,336	64.54	51.38	596	10	2	5	613	28.20	23.57
Y. W. C. A.....		3		15	18	.89	.69				5	5	.22	.19
Commercial (3).....	1,209	85	7	17	1,318	63.65	50.69	596	10	2		608	27.98	23.38
Regina—Commercial (4)	1,098	102			1,200	48.57	47.46	407	43			450	29.69	17.62
Saskatoon	2,784	125	6	58	2,973	228.67	116.56	820	35	1	18	874	169.54	34.12
Provincial.....	1,280	50			1,330	188.89	53.20	280	26			306	142.59	12.24
Y. W. C. A.....	4	50		53	112	6.15	4.48		5		18	23	.65	.92
Commercial (2).....	1,500	25	6		1,531	33.63	58.88	540	4	1		545	26.30	20.96
Calgary	2,357	293	10	30	2,690	87.87	103.80	1,777	69	1	18	1,865	52.33	71.81
Y. W. C. A.....		213		26	239	7.22	9.54		31		18	49	1.29	1.96
Commercial (4).....	2,357	80	10	4	2,451	80.65	94.26	1,777	38	1		1,816	51.04	69.85
Edmonton	4,428	436	20	95	4,979	171.70	191.50	1,433	113	3	7	1,556	69.19	59.85
Y. W. C. A.....		53			53	2.22	2.04		7			7	.15	.27
Commercial (9).....	4,428	383	20	95	4,926	169.48	189.46	1,433	106	3	7	1,549	69.04	59.58
New Westminster	35	3	3	11	52	2.83	2.00	13	3	3	4	23	1.60	.89
Municipal.....	35	3	3	4	45	2.37	1.73	13	3	3	1	20	1.48	.77
Y. W. C. A.....					7	.46	.27					3	.12	.12
Vancouver	3,503	511	71	504	4,580	326.79	178.35	2,047	178	12	131	2,368	215.70	91.88
Municipal.....	120	78	7		205	122.97	8.92	71	47	7		125	122.97	5.00
Y. W. C. A.....		145			145	5.08	6.04		14			14	.81	.58
Commercial (12).....	3,383	288	64	504	4,239	198.74	164.29	1,976	117	5	131	2,229	91.92	86.30
Victoria	133	232		85	450	31.41	17.60	120	37		32	188	21.91	7.37
Municipal.....	72				72	18.11	2.38	72				72	16.81	2.88
Y. W. C. A.....		116			116	3.22	4.64		5			5	.37	.2
Commercial (6).....	61	116		85	262	10.08	10.08	48	31		32	111	4.73	4.29
Total—19 centres	44,917	7,364	404	1,691	54,376	2195.45	2114.29	17,885	2,847	158	425	21,315	1,118.32	827.06

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT CITIES

AS stated in the last issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the Department has been trying to arrive at some measurement of the volume of employment afforded by the larger city corporations in Canada and to ascertain to what extent civic employment is seasonal. Returns from eight cities for the months of July, August, September and October are summarized in the following table. It is hoped that

the Department will soon be able to publish returns from all the larger cities of the country. The decline in municipal employment which has been indicated monthly since July, continued in October as indicated by the amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight of the month. The number of such employees on the payroll was, however, practically the same as in September.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORKPEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY EIGHT CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY-OCTOBER, 1916.

CITY.	Number of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:				Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in the first fortnight in:			
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	August.	September.	October.
Montreal.....	5,412	4,922	4,314	4,316	\$135,896.94	\$134,610.02	\$111,094.58	\$108,711.70
Ottawa.....	725	572	505	644	18,031.33	14,276.95	14,241.78	17,057.27
Hamilton.....	460	432	453	457	14,911.55	12,178.79	13,012.68	12,944.14
Regina.....	367	347	290	300	11,694.91	10,595.57	9,306.05	9,200.09
Moose Jaw.....	152	153	105	*100	4,523.50	5,293.55	3,613.05	*3,420.70
Calgary.....	877	933	816	691	31,000.63	34,952.27	27,587.39	23,225.49
Edmonton.....	*562	*517	*490	*491	*17,022.75	*15,839.29	*16,431.83	*15,358.78
Victoria.....	361	376	336	323	11,452.65	12,931.00	10,639.90	9,623.10
	8,916	8,252	7,309	7,322	\$244,534.26	\$240,677.44	\$206,011.26	\$199,546.27

*Contract work not included.

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States 1,684 left the United States in September to take up permanent residence in British North America as compared with 1,436 in August. On the other hand 11,896

persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in September to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 8,728 in August, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 10,213 in September of this class of persons as compared with an outward balance of 7,292 in August.

The usual renewal of the Dominion order-in-council continuing the prohibition of artisans and labourers from entering British Columbia was passed September 19. The order-in-council sets out

STATEMENT OF LETTERS PATENT COVERING DOMINION LANDS SITUATED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN,
ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1916.

NATURE OF GRANT.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No. of pat- ents.	Number of acres.	No. of pat- ents.	Number of acres.	No. of pat- ents.	Number of acres.	No. of pat- ents.	Number of acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales.....					1	160.00	1	160.00
British Columbia homesteads.....	10	1,369.62	2	283.90	1	96.40	13	1,749.92
British Columbia homesteads, Peace River Block.....	2	321.00	6	966.00	4	641.00	12	1,928.00
British Columbia Sales.....	2	10.00			4	115.88	6	125.88
Coal lands sales.....			1	320.00			1	320.00
Homesteads.....	501	80,744.62	1,072	176,906.94	1,088	177,044.44	2,661	434,696.00
License of occupation.....	11	41.76	2	3.56			13	45.32
Mining Lands Sales.....					3	113.71	3	113.71
Mineral rights.....			2				2	
Northwest half-breed grants.....			2	242.00	1	160.00	1	160.00
Northwest half-breed grants, Peace River Block.....			2	242.00			2	242.00
Parish sales.....			1	130.50			1	130.50
Pre-emption sales.....	189	29,750.89	205	32,592.89	146	23,125.80	540	85,469.58
Purchased homesteads.....	59	9,284.33	53	8,298.97	42	6,626.09	154	24,209.39
Quit claim special grants.....	1		3		4		8	
RAILWAYS:								
Calgary & Edmonton Ry. Co.....	5	656.18	4	791.00	6	2,514.00	15	3,961.18
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	4	2,709.00	2	620.00	21	338.36	27	3,667.36
Canadian Pacific Railway grants.....	2	12.93					2	12.93
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co.....	3	37.81					3	37.81
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....	3	33.65	3	19.37			6	53.02
Kootenay Central Railway Co.....			1	8.56			1	8.56
Qu'Appelle Long Lake & Sask. Rd. and Steamboat Company.....	7	1,280.00	21	3,596.02	11	2,555.00	39	7,431.02
Sales.....	23	1,561.45	22	2,437.23	27	3,230.55	77	7,229.23
School lands sales.....	56	8,084.83	22	2,614.40	25	3,716.57	103	14,415.80
Special grants.....	9	625.56	4	2,190.20	6	107.53	19	2,923.29
Total.....	892	136,523.63	1,428	232,021.54	1,390	220,545.34	3,710	589,090.51

Total, July-September, 1916—3,710 patents; 589,090.51 acres.

Total, July-September, 1915—4,147 patents; 664,192.48 acres.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY
BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in October, as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$3,422,658 in September to \$3,923,418 in October, an increase of \$500,760, or 14.63 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta showed increases, the value of permits rising 198.02, 48.43 and 115.42 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in October showed the very considerable increase of \$1,393,307 or 55.06 per cent, the value for September, 1915, being \$2,530,111. As compared with October of last year, there were gains in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec. In Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Alberta, increases of 115.64, 135.93 and 165.18 per cent respectively were indicated, while Ontario showed a gain of 99.22 per cent. Of the larger cities, Montreal showed an increase of 71.77 per cent, as compared with last month, and a decrease of 28.45 per cent as compared with last October. Winnipeg showed a decrease of 61.26 per cent as compared with September and an increase of 109.33 per cent as compared with October, 1915. Toronto showed a decrease of 22.88 per cent as compared with the previous month and an increase of 19.91 per cent over last October, while Vancouver showed a slight decrease as compared with September and an increase as compared with October, 1915. Port Arthur showed the remarkable gains of 822.09 and 26,876. per cent over September and last October respectively.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN
THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

CITIES.	Sept., 1916.	Oct., 1916.	Oct., 1915.	Oct., 1916, compared with Sept., 1916.		Oct., 1916, compared with Oct., 1915.	
				Inc. (+)	Dec. (—)	Inc. (+)	Dec. (—)
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 299,025	\$ 83,268	\$ 146,590	— 205,757	— 68.81	— 53,222	— 36.37
Halifax.....	284,235	87,368	135,045	— 196,867	— 69.26	— 47,677	— 35.23
Sydney.....	14,790	5,900	11,545	— 8,890	60.11	— 5,645	48.89
New Brunswick.....	\$ 34,150	\$ 101,775	\$ 64,050	+ 67,625	+ 198.02	+ 37,725	+ 58.89
Moncton.....	12,900	18,675	27,700	+ 5,775	+ 44.76	+ 9,025	+ 32.57
St. John.....	21,250	83,100	36,350	+ 61,850	+ 291.06	+ 46,750	+ 128.61
Quebec.....	\$ 617,174	\$ 601,449	\$ 866,643	— 15,725	— 2.55	— 265,194	— 30.60
Maisonneuve.....	1,800	1,325	131,850	— 475	26.39	— 130,525	98.91
Montreal.....	205,456	352,924	493,268	+ 147,468	+ 71.77	— 149,344	28.45
Quebec.....	243,633	156,683	200,825	— 86,950	35.69	— 44,142	21.98
Sherbrooke.....	6,500	20,800	10,700	+ 14,300	+ 220.00	+ 10,100	94.39
Three Rivers.....	140,235	27,225	25,350	— 113,010	80.58	— 1,875	73.96
Westmount.....	19,550	42,492	4,650	+ 22,942	+ 117.35	+ 37,842	813.06
Ontario.....	\$ 1,528,376	\$ 2,268,551	\$ 1,138,736	+ 740,175	+ 48.43	+ 1,129,815	+ 99.22
Brantford.....	56,090	11,240	24,270	— 44,850	79.96	— 13,030	53.68
Fort William.....	101,600	1,350	5,150	— 100,250	99.66	— 3,800	73.77
Guelph.....	12,400	11,280	15,082	— 1,120	9.92	— 3,802	25.21
Hamilton.....	166,990	201,065	101,365	+ 34,075	+ 20.41	+ 99,700	98.35
Kingston.....	6,071	12,910	12,910	+ 6,839	+ 112.65	—	—
Kitchener.....	21,865	61,515	23,460	+ 39,650	+ 181.34	+ 38,055	+ 162.21
London.....	39,710	110,145	110,980	+ 70,435	+ 177.39	— 835	75
Ottawa.....	135,100	265,250	314,200	+ 130,150	+ 96.34	— 48,950	15.53
Peterborough.....	16,145	5,890	11,888	— 10,255	63.52	— 5,998	50.45
Port Arthur.....	93,035	857,859	3,180	+ 764,324	+ 822.08	+ 354,079	+ 26,876.69
Stratford.....	15,963	5,829	13,287	— 10,134	63.55	— 7,458	56.13
St. Catharines.....	54,110	44,315	37,793	— 7,795	14.41	+ 8,522	22.55
St. Thomas.....	49,300	19,455	10,335	— 29,845	60.54	+ 9,120	38.25
Toronto.....	643,372	496,148	413,756	— 147,224	22.88	— 82,392	19.91
Windsor.....	116,625	162,300	41,080	+ 45,675	+ 39.25	+ 121,220	+ 295.08
Manitoba.....	\$ 237,548	\$ 96,350	\$ 44,690	— 141,198	— 59.44	+ 51,670	+ 115.64
Brandon.....	5,698	6,650	1,830	— 952	17.06	+ 4,820	263.39
Winnipeg.....	231,850	89,700	42,860	— 142,150	61.31	+ 46,850	109.23
Saskatchewan.....	\$ 130,695	\$ 51,225	\$ 21,712	— 79,470	— 60.82	+ 29,513	+ 135.93
Moose Jaw.....	109,200	12,825	5,212	— 96,375	89.08	+ 7,613	146.06
Regina.....	9,550	15,400	11,100	+ 5,850	61.26	+ 4,300	39.01
Saskatoon.....	11,945	23,000	5,400	+ 11,055	+ 92.55	+ 17,600	325.92
Alberta.....	\$ 141,930	\$ 305,750	\$ 17,400	+ 163,820	+ 115.42	+ 288,350	+ 1,657.18
Calgary.....	101,400	302,500	12,000	+ 201,100	+ 198.32	+ 290,500	+ 2,420.83
Edmonton.....	40,530	3,250	5,400	— 37,280	91.98	— 2,150	39.81
British Columbia.....	\$ 433,760	\$ 405,050	\$ 230,300	— 28,710	— 6.62	+ 174,750	+ 75.88
New Westminster.....	15,635	4,950	6,875	— 10,685	68.34	— 1,925	28.00
Vancouver.....	415,350	394,085	214,425	— 21,265	5.12	+ 179,660	8.37
Victoria.....	2,775	6,015	9,000	+ 3,240	+ 116.76	— 2,985	33.17
Total 35 Cities.....	\$ 3,422,658	\$ 3,923,418	\$ 2,530,111	+ 500,760	+ 14.63	+ 1,393,307	+ 55.06

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	September, 1916.	October, 1916.	October, 1915.	Cities and Towns.	September, 1916.	October, 1916.	October, 1915.
Belleville.....	17,230	.....	800	Oshawa.....	100,000	6,700	29,500
Brockville.....	300	600	1,800	Outremont.....	58,598	30,500	211,000
Chatham.....	15,225	18,125	12,375	Owen Sound.....	1,935	600	2,975
Cobalt.....	600	800	1,700	Paris.....	.....	1,100	520
Estevan.....	3,800	1,000	1,100	Preston.....	.....	600	2,800
Galt.....	13,905	4,350	27,479	Point Grey.....	2,912	.....	7,900
Kamloops.....	2,900	1,800	.....	Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	1,450
Lachine.....	16,970	.....	.....	Red Deer.....	6,000	.....	.....
Lethbridge.....	20,955	9,240	2,010	Smith's Falls.....	.....	.....	3,425
Longueuil.....	.....	.....	150	South Vancouver.....	3,125	6,140	4,951
Medicine Hat.....	21,000	440	6,950	St. Boniface.....	34,450	450	400
Nanaimo.....	1,376	700	630	Sudbury.....	1,125	4,950	2,000
Niagara Falls.....	18,250	23,700	9,600	Welland.....	12,905	16,927	524
North Bay.....	75	5,400	40,000	Weyburn.....	800	2,430	2,815
North Vancouver.....	500	3,096	29,500	Woodstock.....	4,310	6,055	9,803
Oak Bay.....	300	.....	.....	Yorkton.....	2,500	1,660	2,215

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

THE present quarterly article on unemployment among the members of local trade unions deals with unemployment as at September 30, 1916. The article is based on returns received from 470 unions with a total membership of 110,924, or about 74.25 per cent of the total union membership of the country. The report for June 30 included returns from 1,103 unions with 100,621 members or slightly over 70 per cent of the total trade union membership. The number of members unemployed on September 30 was 1,627, or 1.47 per cent as compared with 2,153 members and a percentage of 2.1 for June 30 and 4,584 members and a percentage of 8.7 for December 31, 1915. Members unemployed on account of trade disputes or disability were not included. As compared with June 30 a decline in unemployment among members of trade unions is indicated in all the provinces except Quebec and Prince Edward Island, where increases are reported. Taking the returns by provinces the percentages of unemployment are as follows:

Province.	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Nova Scotia.....	0.	.10	.18
Prince Edward Island.....	5.53	4.6	3.2
New Brunswick.....	.09	.8	.7
Quebec.....	2.43	1.8	9.9
Ontario.....	.72	1.7	8.1
Manitoba.....	.83	1.2	3.2
Saskatchewan.....	2.19	2.6	7.0
Alberta.....	.92	3.03	4.3
British Columbia.....	3.37	5.3	14.3

The percentages for the four largest cities were: Montreal 5.0, Toronto .63, Winnipeg .58, Vancouver 4.56, as compared with 2.6, 1.8, 1.9 and 8.4 respectively for June 30, and 10.6, 10.6, 2.6 and 18.0 respectively for December 31, 1915.

The table which follows gives the percentages of unemployment in the different occupations. A decline in unemployment as compared with June 30 is indicated in nearly every instance. Activity in the manufacturing and mechanical industries has been well sustained, and in the sub-group, metals, machinery and conveyances, the abnormal activity was intensified. Food, tobacco and liquors shows a marked decrease in unemployment as compared with June 30, but in printing, publishing and paper goods there is a slight increase in unemployment. The heavy volume of employment in transportation has been maintained, activity in mining increased, and there was a noteworthy improvement in building and construction.

Occupation.	Sept. 30, 1916	June 30, 1916	Dec. 31, 1915
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1.33	1.1	3.1
Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	.06	.6	.9
Food, tobacco and liquors....	.56	4.9	8.5
Textiles, carpets and cordage....	.57	0	0
Clothing and laundering.....	1.01	.6	3.3
Pulp, paper and fibre.....	0	0	0
Printing, publishing and paper goods.....	1.25	.8	3.7
Leather, boots and shoes and rubber.....	.19	0	0
Transportation.....	.59	.5	3.0
Steam railways.....	.60	.5	2.4
Street and electric railways..	0	.3	2.3
Navigation.....	1.15	2.3	12.2
Building and construction.....	6.34	8.6	28.3
Mining and quarrying.....	.70	1.2	5.9
Public employment.....	.11	0	....
Miscellaneous.....	1.91	3.1	8.4

UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1916,

OCCUPATION	Nova Scotia				Prince E'd Isl'nd				New Brunswick				Quebec			
	Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed	
	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent
1-Manufacturing and Mechan- ical Industries	3	175	0						11	853	2	.23	58	9,281	126	1.36
2- (a) Metals, Machinery & Conveyances.	2	98	0						7	713	0	0	16	1,621	2	.12
3- Moulders.....	1	13	0						2	45	0		3	599	0	
4- Blacksmiths.....			0						2	143	0		1	12	0	
5- Boilermakers & Iron Shipbuilders.									1	105	0		4	407	0	
6- Patternmakers.....													1	124	2	
7- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers.....													1	80	0	
8- Machinists.....	1	85	0						2	420	0		6	399	0	
9- Sheet Metal Workers & Tinsmiths																
10- (b) Food, Tobaccos and Liquors.									1	9	0	0	3	732	16	2.04
11- Cigar and Tobacco Workers.....	1								1	9	0		2	714	3	
12- Brewery Workers.....													1	68	13	
13- Others.....													2	311	2	.64
14- (c) Textiles, Carpets and Cordage.													11	3,940	20	.51
15- Textile Workers and Spinners.....													1	35	0	
16- (d) Clothing and Laundering.....													9	3,845	12	
17- Tailors.....													1	60	8	
18- Garment Workers.....																
19- Hat, Glove and Fur Workers.....																
20- Laundry Workers.....																
21- (e) Pulp, Paper and Fibre.....													2	101	0	.0
22- (f) Printing, Publishing & Paper Goods	1	77	0	0					3	131	2	0	11	1,303	52	3.99
23- Compositors.....	1	77	0						2	104	2		3	947	46	
24- Pressmen and Assistants.....									1	27	0		3	85	0	
25- Bookbinders.....													1	119	6	
26- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....													1	42	0	
27- Engravers and Lithographers.....													2	89	0	
28- Others.....													1	21	0	
29- (g) Woodwork and Furniture.....													5	1,125	2	.17
30- (h) Leather: Boots & Shoes & Rubber.													1	98	52	32.65
31- (i) Glass Bottle Blowers.....															14	.20
32-Transportation.....	31	1,736	0	0	4	201	0	0	37	3,930	3	.07	57	6,881	14	.20
33- (a) Steam Railways.....	30	1,650	0		3	175	0		33	3,242	2	.06	52	4,167	14	.33
34- Conductors.....	1	41	0						1	55	0		5	263	0	
35- Locomotive Engineers.....	5	138	0						4	242	0		8	475	0	
36- Locomotive Firemen.....	4	195	0						4	271	0		8	576	10	
37- Carmen.....	3	136	0						3	341	0		4	131	0	
38- Trainmen.....	5	383	0						5	540	0		8	1,457	0	
39- Telegraphers (local unions)	1	63	0						5	277	0		2	97	0	
40- *Telegraphers.....																
41- Road Maintenance Men.....	3	160	0		2	125	0		6	212	2		14	898	4	
42- Railway Employees, N.E.S.	8	534	0		1	50	0		5	1,304	0		3	220	0	
43- (b) Street & Electric Railway Emp.	1	86	0	0					1	136	0	0	1	97	0	0
44- (c) Navigation.....					1	26	0	0	3	552	1	.18	4	2,617	0	0
45- Marine Engineers.....					1	26	0		1	80	1		1	28	0	
46- Longshoremen.....					1	26	0		2	472	0		1	2,000	0	
47- Others.....													2	589	0	
48- (d) Teamsters, Chauffeurs.....																
49-Mining, Quarrying and Refin- ing of Ores	13	2,804	0	0									1	728	0	0
50- Miners.....	11	2,383	0										1	728	0	
51- Quarry Workers.....	2	421	0													
52- Mill and Smeltersmen.....																
53-Building and Construction	8	467	0		1	287	27	9.41	5	195	0	0	32	5,278	493	9.15
54- Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers.	3	124	0						2	55	0		2	698	0	
55- Carpenters and Joiners.....	3	230	0						1	64	0		13	1,944	100	
56- Electrical Workers.....									1	36	0		2	144	25	
57- Granite and Stone Cutters.....													2	367	326	
58- Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers	2	113	0										3	407	25	
59- Plumbers and Steamfitters.....									1	40	0		1	350	0	
60- Tilers, Lathers and Roofers.....													3	140	0	
61- Bridge and Structural Iron workers																
62- Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.....																
63- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers					1	287	27						6	1,228	7	
64-Public Employees	1	90	0						2	39	0	0	5	664	2	.30
65- Civic Employees.....													3	49	2	
66- Letter Carriers.....	1	90	0						2	39	0		2	615	0	
67-Fishing																
68-Miscellaneous	1	11	0						2	39	0	0	20	2,881	1	.04
69- Retail Clerks.....													1	42	0	
70- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.													1	150	0	
71- Barbers.....													3	449	1	
72- Musicians & Theatre Employees.	1	11	0						1	14	0		12	1,709	0	
73- Stationary Engineers & Firemen.....									1	25	0		2	446	0	
74- Others.....													1	85	0	
Total	57	5,283	0	0	5	488	27	5.53	57	5,056	5	.09	166	25,713	626	2.43

*Organized in interprovincial railway divisions.

EAS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS.

Ontario				Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				Br. Columbia				Canada			
Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unem- ployed		Number reporting		Unemployed	
Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Per cent	Unions	Member- ship	Members	Percent Sep 30 1916 Jan 30 1915
153	14,364	62	.43	20	2,793	0	0	14	459	0	0	24	1,417	5	.35	37	1,486	22	1.48	313	30,282	217	.70
64	4,837	2	.04	13	2,103	0	0	4	163	0	0	10	738	3	.41	11	544	0	0	127	10,867	7	.06
18	826	0	0	1	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	3	0	29	1,656	3	0	29	1,656	3	.18
2	49	0	0	3	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	529	0	0
6	375	0	0	2	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	164	0	0	3	231	0	0	18	1,662	0	0
3	142	2	0	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	6	307	4	1.3
6	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	281	0	0	7	281	0	.98
25	3,053	0	0	5	1,316	0	0	4	163	0	0	5	501	0	0	4	235	0	0	52	6,172	0	0
4	205	0	0	1	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	260	0	0	5	260	0	.39
14	2,019	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	6	0	0	5	184	2	1.09	8	180	0	0	33	3,189	18	.56
5	1,342	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	2	59	2	0	3	98	0	0	17	2,228	5	.22
5	634	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	111	0	0	2	11	0	0	5	82	0	0	12	827	0	0
1	43	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	14	0	0	4	134	13	9.70	4	134	13	20.9
3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	350	2	0.7	5	350	2	.0
3	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	350	2	0.7	5	350	2	.15
26	2,690	50	1.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	153	0	0	4	136	0	0	42	6,924	70	1.01
9	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	88	0	0	2	88	0	0	12	648	0	0
13	1,635	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	153	0	0	1	40	0	0	24	5,678	62	1.09
4	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	590	8	1.35	5	590	8	.19
5	665	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	8	0	0
33	3,433	9	.27	6	681	0	0	9	290	0	0	7	327	0	0	13	561	22	3.92	83	6,803	85	1.25
16	1,999	8	0	1	481	0	0	5	216	0	0	4	290	0	0	8	401	10	0	40	4,515	66	1.46
7	701	0	0	2	128	0	0	2	43	0	0	2	28	0	0	3	103	11	0	20	1,115	11	.99
3	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	0	0	2	57	1	0	7	638	7	1.10	7	638	7	.025
1	80	0	0	1	25	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	9	0	0	5	65	0	0	5	65	0	0
3	194	0	0	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	330	0	0	7	330	0	0	7	330	0	.927
3	118	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	139	1	0	4	139	1	0	4	139	1	.72
1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	1	16	0	0	1	16	0	.029
5	450	1	.22	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1,685	3	0.19	11	1,685	3	.59
2	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	263	32	12.17	3	263	32	.031
155	13,435	43	.32	45	5,012	37	.73	43	2,732	80	2.89	33	2,924	0	0	46	4,534	68	1.49	451	41,445	245	.59
144	11,270	43	.38	43	3,648	37	1.02	41	2,609	80	3.08	32	2,717	0	0	35	1,999	14	.70	413	31,447	190	.60
21	863	0	0	3	111	10	0	4	265	2	0	4	249	0	0	5	277	0	0	42	2,124	12	.56
29	1,796	27	0	7	463	10	0	9	389	20	5	5	255	0	0	5	279	5	0	74	4,037	62	1.53
28	2,422	4	0	5	406	15	0	6	388	43	3	3	270	0	0	6	272	4	0	64	4,800	76	1.58
12	575	0	0	5	768	0	0	6	229	0	0	8	586	0	0	4	164	0	0	45	2,978	0	0
23	3,824	12	0	6	532	2	0	6	621	15	0	5	743	0	0	5	352	0	0	63	8,452	29	.34
2	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	524	0	0	10	524	0	0
27	1,633	0	0	14	1,102	0	0	10	717	0	0	7	614	0	0	10	655	5	0	93	6,116	11	.18
2	70	0	0	3	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2,446	0	0	22	2,446	0	0
5	1,938	0	0	1	350	0	0	2	153	0	0	1	207	0	0	3	1,124	0	0	15	4,591	0	0
6	227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,551	54	3.99	20	4,773	65	1.15	20	4,773	65	2.34
3	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	340	24	0	8	636	25	3.93	8	636	25	1.45
3	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	611	0	0	8	3,148	0	0	8	3,148	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	400	30	4	4	989	30	3.03	4	989	30	2.87
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60	0	0	3	604	0	0	3	604	0	0
5	2,519	40	1.59	0	0	0	0	13	3,043	3	1.0	12	3,972	49	1.23	44	13,066	92	.70	44	13,066	92	1.29
5	2,519	40	1.59	0	0	0	0	13	3,043	3	1.0	12	3,972	49	1.23	44	13,066	92	.70	44	13,066	92	1.29
94	5,235	61	1.16	11	870	10	1.15	14	281	4	1.43	19	535	69	12.39	19	983	242	24.62	203	14,131	895	6.34
28	2,086	20	0	0	0	0	0	5	112	2	0	5	139	58	0	3	132	81	0	48	3,346	161	4.81
29	981	9	0	1	60	0	0	3	26	0	0	2	59	5	0	4	184	23	0	56	3,548	137	3.86
5	304	0	0	1	300	0	0	2	86	0	0	5	189	0	0	1	150	20	0	17	1,209	45	3.72
11	303	19	0	2	82	9	0	1	8	0	0	2	9	2	0	3	96	31	0	21	865	387	44.74
4	342	0	0	1	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	51	5	0	13	1,047	30	2.86	13	1,047	30	2.86
9	694	3	0	3	247	0	0	3	49	2	0	3	41	4	0	22	1,463	32	2.19	22	1,463	32	2.19
4	64	10	0	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	9	0	10	237	20	8.43	10	237	20	8.43
1	55	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	193	50	0	4	281	50	17.79	4	281	50	16.2
2	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	220	0	0	3	220	0	0	3	220	0	0
1	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	120	0	0	9	1,915	34	1.77	9	1,915	34	.663
15	384	0	0	2	224	0	0	3	58	0	0	3	172	0	0	3	251	0	0	34	1,882	2	.11
3	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	195	2	1.02	6	195	2	.065
12	238	0	0	2	224	0	0	3	58	0	0	3	172	0	0	28	1,687	0	0	28	1,687	0	0
55	3,551	79	2.22	5	560	32	5.71	8	269	0	0	9	301	0	0	23	1,540	63	4.09	123	9,152	175	1.91
3	279	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	480	0	0	2	522	0	0	2	522	0	0
21	651	0	0	0	0	0	0	3</															

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1916,
AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PRICES advanced steeply in dairy products and in flour, bread and all grains, as a result of the unfavourable crop season. Vegetables were also higher, except potatoes, which were somewhat lower where the crop was being marketed. Canned vegetables rose to very high levels following short packs for 1916 as well as 1915. In meats some lines were lower but others advanced. Woollens, cottons, jutes and some metals and metal products were also higher.

In retail prices the average cost of a budget of some 30 staple foods in 60 cities throughout the Dominion rose to \$9.30 for October as compared with \$8.97 for September and \$7.82 for October, 1915, and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The chief increases for the month were in butter, eggs, cheese, bread and flour, while potatoes were appreciably lower. Slight advances also occurred in some meats, but milk advanced in several cities.

In wholesale prices the Department's index number stood at 187.2 for October as compared with 180.7 for September, 152.4 for October, 1915, 138.7 for October, 1914, and 134.6 for October, 1913. The chief increases for the month were in Dairy Products, but Grains and Fodder and Breadstuffs also advanced considerably. Fruits and Vegetables also averaged considerably higher, and advances occurred in Textiles, Metals and Implements, Fuel, Building Materials, House Furnishings and in the Miscellaneous group. In Animals and Meats, decreases offset the increases, and fresh fish were lower in some lines.

More detailed information as to the prices movement may be seen in the accompanying tables. The table of retail prices shows the prices of some 30 foods at the middle of the month in 60 localities of Canada, having a population of

10,000 or over. The quotations are obtained by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* from dealers doing a considerable trade with workingmen. All prices are for delivered goods. The rates for rent are for houses in districts inhabited by workingmen.

Retail Prices

Meats showed numerous declines, especially in some western cities, as farmers were marketing stock before the winter set in. Some lines, however, were still upward in some localities. Mutton advanced in several cities in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while pork, bacon and lard were generally higher. Canned salmon rose in some cities as the pack had been short.

In dairy products prices reached very high levels, milk being above 10 cents per quart in many more cities than before and butter rising above 40 cents per lb. Cheese was also rising in many cities.

Bread advanced in many cities throughout the Dominion and was expected to rise in many others as wheat and flour were continuing to advance. Rolled oats was also upward in sympathy with the general advance in the grain markets.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn were rising owing to repeated and steep advances in wholesale prices. The pack of 1916 was put on the market at very high levels owing to the short pack and the short stocks from the 1915 pack. Unfavourable weather had reduced the pack seriously, especially in tomatoes. Beans and prunes were also upward in several cities.

In sugar there were many decreases following declines in the wholesale prices, but the latter having risen somewhat again advances occurred in some cities.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Oct., 1914	Oct., 1915	Sept., 1916	Oct., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	50.2	47.6	52.4	52.4
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	35.0	32.8	35.0	34.4
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.1	17.5	19.8	19.7
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	21.4	20.8	23.8	24.2
Pork, roasting, fresh....	1 " +	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.4	19.6	22.8	23.5
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	38.0	35.8	39.2	40.2
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	26.9	26.0	29.9	30.5
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	37.4	35.8	41.0	42.2
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	35.3	36.2	37.2	43.6
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	31.5	31.6	33.7	38.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	54.0	51.0	52.2	54.6
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	59.0	60.8	68.4	74.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	34.7	35.1	38.9	42.4
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	22.0	24.0	26.3	27.8
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	20.3	21.1	23.0	26.1
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	67.5	66.0	78.0	84.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	38.0	35.0	43.0	48.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	25.0	24.0	24.5	25.0
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.2	12.1	13.6	13.6
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	13.6	14.8	19.8	20.8
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.7	12.1	13.4	13.4
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.2
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	31.2	30.0	36.4	36.8
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	14.0	13.8	17.0	16.8
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.9
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.2
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	35.3	35.0	63.2	53.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	1/2 pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.993	\$7.815	\$8.965*	\$9.295
Starch.....	1/2 lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5
Coal, anthracite.....	1/2 ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	53.9	51.2	57.2	57.9
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.8	36.9	39.1	39.9
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.6	41.5	43.1	43.9
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.5	30.2	31.0	31.6
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	24.1	23.0	23.0	23.0
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.899	\$1.828	\$1.934	\$1.963
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.545	\$3.980	\$4.081	\$4.083
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.469	\$13.660	\$15.013	\$15.376

*Revised.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Oct., 1914	Oct., 1915	Sept., 1916	Oct., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.166	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.701	7.908	8.597	8.774
Prince Edward Island	5.812	5.795	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.723	6.663	7.751	7.796
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.652	7.498	8.811	8.873
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.404	7.457	8.645	8.946
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.772	7.732	9.180	9.405
Manitoba	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.267	8.031	8.657	8.867
Saskatchewan	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.635	8.009	8.870	9.111
Alberta	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.464	7.911	8.861	9.305
British Columbia	8.321	8.789	9.023	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.505	8.041	9.302	9.793

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.546	1.553	1.736	1.780
Prince Edward Island	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.533	1.500	1.742	1.742
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.756	1.733	1.904	1.981
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.786	1.729	1.807	1.821
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.802	1.778	1.852	1.889
Manitoba	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.322	2.029	2.511	2.509
Saskatchewan	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.600	2.380	2.472	2.473
Alberta	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.750	1.720	1.735	1.727
British Columbia	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	3.221	2.061	2.208	2.204

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.275	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.562	3.545	3.812	3.813
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.220	3.755	3.935	3.940
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.593	6.438	4.875	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.468	6.405	5.467	5.313	5.313
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	6.720	5.217	5.125	5.125
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	5.272	4.017	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

Potatoes declined in most of the cities as supplies from the new crop were fairly liberal in many centres, but prices were still very high as compared with recent years, even when crops were short. No yield whatever was reported on many farms in Ontario as a result of unfavourable weather.

Coal rose steeply in many cities, especially in Eastern Canada, but advances also occurred in western cities. Higher prices at the mines in the United States, short stocks, and difficulty in securing transportation were the chief causes reported, but improvement was expected when the freight congestion on the railways was relieved. Wood was also higher in some cities.

Rents were upward at Orillia, Ont., as houses were very scarce.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba Northern wheat, No. 1, rose from \$1.65 to \$1.87 per bushel at Fort William and market conditions indicated possible further advances to as high as \$2.00. Short crops in all parts of the world except Russia appeared as the main factor, in conjunction with the fear of shortage and the speculation which result from such conditions. Ontario winter wheat rose from \$1.42 at the end of September to \$1.78. Other grains were upward in sympathy with wheat and the shortage in nearly all crops. Western and Ontario barley rose from 90c per bushel to \$1.12. Western oats rose from 53c to 60c per bushel at Winnipeg and Ontario oats to 64c at Toronto. American corn was up from 96c to \$1.17 per bushel. Flaxseed advanced from \$1.97 to \$2.49 per bushel. Peas rose to \$2.40 per bushel and rye to \$1.27. Hay was steady at Montreal and Toronto, but bran and shorts rose \$3.00 per ton to \$29.00 and \$32.00 respectively.

Animals and meats.—Cattle were somewhat lower than in September at both Toronto and Winnipeg, best butchers being down to \$8.50 at the former and \$6.85 at the latter. Dressed beef, hindquarters, was down from \$14.00-

15.00' per cwt. to \$11.50-12.50 at Toronto, but forequarters were higher at \$10.00-11.00. Plate beef in 200 lb. barrels rose from \$22.50-23.00 to \$23.00-24.00. Hogs, live, fluctuated from week to week, averaging about \$10.50 per cwt., nearly \$1.00 lower than in September. Dressed hogs declined to \$14.00-15.00, but recovered to \$15.50-16.50. Barrelled pork rose \$1.50 to \$32.00-33.00. Lard advanced from 17¼c to 18½c. Sheep rose from \$6.50-7.50 to \$7.50-8.25, and dressed lamb from \$16.00-18.00 per cwt. to \$17.00-19.50. In poultry, spring chicken rose 2c per lb.

Dairy products.—Butter, creamery finest, at Montreal reached 42½c per lb., a rise of 5c during the month, and similar advances occurred at Toronto. Dairy butter was up from 35c per lb. to 39c. Cheese had risen to 21c at the end of September and reached 22½c in October. In milk, dealers at Toronto and Montreal made contracts at 25c per gallon for the winter months. Scarcity and the high prices of all fodder except hay, scarcity of labour, and the export demand for cheese and butter were reported as the causes. Fresh eggs rose to 52c per dozen at Montreal and to 50c at Toronto. Storage eggs were up to 37c per dozen.

Fish.—Dry cod from the Lunenburg catch was sold at \$7.75 per quintal, a record price as the market was bare and the demand in the West Indies was good. The catch was estimated to be slightly greater than last year. In herring the fall catch was a failure so that supplies were short. At Toronto lake trout was lower at 11c per lb. and whitefish at 13c. Canned salmon was already rising above the opening prices for the 1916 pack as supplies were short.

Fruit and vegetables.—Apples were up to \$4.00-5.00 per barrel for No. 1 and some varieties were higher. The smallest crop in years in Ontario was reported. Grapes continued as low as 20c per basket but rose to 25c in the last week. Some peaches were as low as 50c until the last week when the price reached \$1.00. Pears were down from 50c to 35c for some varieties, but recovered. Plums

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.	Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
	Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak. . . .lb.	25	23	20	28	24	24.	20	24	28	25	25	25.5	22-25	22	25	25	
2-Beef, round steak. . . ."	22	20	20	25	22	21.8	20	22	24	20	23	22.3	22-25	20	25	25	
3-Beef, rib roast prime. . ."	20	20	15	22	18	19.	18-20	18-22	25	16	18	19.8	22-24	22	25	20	
4-Beef, shoulder roast. . . ."	18	18	15	20	16	17.4	18-20	16	15	14	16	15.3	18-19	17	18	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	16-18	15	15	14	15	15.2	.....	.....	14	10	.....	12	25	15	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. "	20	18	15	24	20	19.4	.....	25	24	16	16	20.3	24-26	18	.....	22
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	22	20	20	20	20	20.4	20	22	22	16	20	20	22-25	20	23	20	
8-Pork, fresh, chops. . . ."	22	20	18	22	20	20.4	20	22	22	16	22	20.5	22	22	24	22	
9-Pork, salt, mess."	20	22	18	18	25	20.6	18	20	20	18	22	20	22-24	20	20	20	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid "	30	28	25	28	30	28.2	30	30	30	33	30	30.8	25-30	30	28	35	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . "	7-20	9	18	7-10	20	.....	10	8	6	8	8	.....	10	8-25	12	10
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . doz.	40	35	.....	30	35	.....	30-40	35	30	35	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med..lb.	20-25	20	18	20	20	20.1	22	23	24	20	23	22.5	25	12-30	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. . ."	22-25	22	20	20	22	21.5	22	22	22	24	22	22.5	23-25	20	22	22	
15-Eggs, new laid.doz.	50	35	40	40	38	20.6	32	35	40-45	35	35	36.9	45	45	45	40	
16-Eggs, packed."	40	.....	38	38	.....	38.7	.....	32	32-35	25	35	31.4	40	38	40	.....
17-Milk, delivered.qt.	10	7	8	10	7	8.4	7	8-9	8	8	8	8.1	10	9	8	7	
18-Butter, dairy solids..lb.	42	30	32	40	35	35.8	29	35	33-36	32	35	34.1	38-40	41	40	38.5	
19- " creamery prints "	48	35	48	44	40	41.4	38	38	38-40	43	40	40	42-44	45	43	40	
20-Cheese, old. . . . ."	.....	.....	.....	25	25	22	.....	25	28	25	26	26	30-32	32	28	26
21-Cheese, new."	27	28	22	28	.....	26.3	.....	25	25	25	25	25	26-28	28	.....	24
22-Bread, plain white. . . ."	5.3	6	6	6	6	5.9	4	6.7	6-7	5.3	5	5.9	4	5	5	3.8	
23-Flour, family."	4.6-5.2	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5	5.2	5.4	4.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard. "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
25-Rice, medium."	6	6	8	7	8	7	6	6	6	8	7	6.8	6-7	6	6	5	
26-Rice, Patna."	8-10	7	8	10	10	8.8	8	8	10	12	9	9.8	.....	8	10	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl "	12	10	12	12	12	11.6	15	12	12	14	12	13.	5	12	12.5	12.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	20	15	13	12	15	15	14	14	16-18	15	20	16.5	12	15	13	12.5	
29-Peas, canned 2's."	14	12	10	12	12	12	10	12	12-14	12	12	12.3	12	12	13	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2 s."	15	12	10	12	12	12.2	10	12	12-14	12	15	13	12	12	10	10	
31-Beans, common.lb.	15	12	9	10	10	11.2	8	10	10	10	10	10	7	13	12.5	10	
32-Apples, evaporated. . . ."	12	13	14	15	13	13.4	10	13	.....	13	13	13	13	12.5	12.5	10
33-Prunes, medium. . . . ."	.....	13	14	13	13	13.3	12	12	18	14	15	14.8	12	15	14	12
34-Sugar, granulated. . . ."	10	9.5	9.1	8.7	9.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9	9	9	9.1	8.3	
35-Sugar, yellow."	9	8.3	8.3	8	8.3	8.4	8	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.2	8	8.3	8.3	7.7	
36-Tea, black, medium. . . ."	40	40	40	40	35	39	35	40	45	40	40	41.3	40	30	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium. . . ."	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30
38-Coffee, medium."	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.3	50	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs.	\$1.00	\$1.20	\$1.05	\$1.80	\$1.05	1.22	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$1.65	\$1.50	\$1.00	1.338	\$1.25- 1.50	\$1.75	\$1.80	\$1.50	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart. . . . .	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.113	.16- .20	.15	.10	.10
41-Starch, laundry, per pound. . . . .	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.10	.10	.11	.10	.08	.09	.08
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs..	12.00	.....	11.00	10.00	9.75	10.687	10.35 6.00-	.....	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.42	8.50 6.00-	8.00	8.25	8.50
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs... "	3.60	4.75	5.00	7.00	6.25	5.32	6.10	6.25	7.00	7.50	6.25	6.75	6.50 6.00-	7.00	6.00	6.00	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	4.00	5.75	11.00	7.00	.....	7.417	7.00 6.00-	8.00	7.00	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.).....	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.70	4.00	3.50	6.00	3.00	3.25	3.938	4.50- 5.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon. . . . .	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.198	.20 25.00-	.20	.20	.18
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon.	18.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00- 8.00-	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month...	4.00- 12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00- 7.00-	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00

a. Millwood.

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario														
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brookville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
20	25	25	18-24	23.3	30	27	23-28	20	28	30-32	30-35	28	28	25	28	25	28	25	
20	25	18-23	22	22.6	24	22-24	20-25	18	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	22	25	25	24	23	
16	18	14-18	20	18.8	24	18-20	20	18	20	24	22-24	22	22	20	20	20	25	20	
15	16	12-15	20	16.6	18	16	18	15	18	18-20	18-19	18	17	16-18	16	17	18	18-20	
15	20	15	22	19	19	12-14	15	20	18	18-20	22-24	23	19-20	22	16	22	20-21	22-25	
22	25	22	20	22	23	.....	23-25	20	25	23	30-32	25	20	25	25	20	22-25	.....
19	22	24	20-22	21.6	25	24-25	25	22	25	23	27	26	28	23	25	25	27	26-28	
19	20	27	20	22	25	25-26	20-25	22	25	25-28	30	28	28	27	28	25	27	26-28	
18	20	20-22	20	20.3	24	20	25	.....	20	.....	23	20	19	16-17	22	25	22	.....
25	25	28	30	28.6	27	28-32	25-28	35	30	32	30-35	35	30	28-30	30	28	28	32	
5-15	8-12	9	10-20	.....	8	12-20	12.5	12	15	12	15-18	18	15-20	18	16-17	18	17	15-16
.....	.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....
20	22	15	22	20.6	27	15-28	15-25	15-25	20	30	15	20	25	15	28	25	18	30	
20	20	22	21-23	21.5	21	20-22	18	20	22	22	20	24	22	20	22	20-22	21	20	
45	40	45	40	43.1	45	41	35-40	40	40	40	45-50	50	45	50	45	42-45	37	40	
.....	38	38	37	38.5	.....	40	35	.....	38	37	38-40	.....	40	35-42	40	.....	36	35
7	8	10	8	8.2	9	8	8	8	8	8	12	9	8-9	9	7	8-9	8	8	
.....	40	37	42	39.6	40	40	30-35	44	40	35	38-42	40	44	39	40	40	c 40	c 40	
42	42	43-45	40	42.4	44	44-46	35-40	44	43	40	45	47	45	43	45	43	44	42	
22	25	28	26	27.3	28	.....	25	26	30	30	30	30	30	26	28	25	27	28
.....	20	25	24	24.7	25	26-27	22	26	27	27	27	25	26	23	.....	20	25	25
3.7	3.3	5.7-7.3	4.7	4.5	5.3	4.7-5	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	
4.8	4.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.8	5	4-4.4	5	4.4	4.6	4-4.6	4.4	5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.4	
5	5	4.2	5	4.9	5	5	6	5	5	4.2	4-3	5	5	5	4.2	4.2	5	5	
8	6	7	6	6.3	6	6	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.3	10	6	7	7	
9	7	9	8	8.3	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	10	9-10	10	11	10	10	8-10	
12	12	12.5	12	11.3	10	14	12	15	12.5	12.5	11	12.5	12.5	12	13.5	12.5	13	12.5	
10	12	15	12	12.7	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
10	10	12.5	10	11.5	10	10	10	12.5	12.5	15	13	15	12.5	13	13	12.5	12.5	29	
10	10	10	10	10.5	10	10	10	12.5	12.5	15	13	13.5	12.5	13	13	10	12.5	30	
10	8	12.5	10	10.4	9	12.5	10	10	10	10	9-10	12.5	10-12	13	.....	10	10	31
15	15	12.5	10	12.6	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	32
13	15	12.5	10	12.9	12.5	15	10-12	13	15	13	12-14	12.5	12	11	12.5	10-15	12.5	33	
8.5	8	8.5	8.3	8.6	8	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	8.3	8	9.1	9.1	8.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	
8	7.7	8.5	7.7	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.1	8	8.3	7.7	7.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	35	
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	45	40-50	40	35-40	
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	40	40-50	40	35-40	
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	40	30-50	40	30	
											\$1.75-					\$1.60			
\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.85	\$1.60	1.656	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$1.60	2.00	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$1.75	\$2.40	*2.00	\$2.00	\$1.85	
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	
.10	.07	.08	.08	.084	.08	.10	.10	.08-10	.10	.08	.08	.10	.075-	.08	.10	.083	.08	.10	
													.10						
8.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	8.375	8.75	8.00	8.50	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.50	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.25	
													5.00-						
5.50	.....	6.50	5.25	6.071	6.25	.....	6.00	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.25	6.50	6.50	.....	6.00	.....
7.00-																			
8.00	7.00	8.00	4.50	6.875	7.00	6.50	8.00	7.50	6.50	5.50	10.50	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.00	8.50	8.50
6.00-																			
6.50	5.00	55.00	2.90	4.706	4.50	5.50	6.00	5.00	2.50	3.50	7.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.00	7.50	5.50	5.50
										.15-									
.18	.20	.20	.20	.195	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.15	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	
15.00-	10.00-	14.00-					14.00-	12.00-	12.00-	12.00-	17.00-	13.00-					13.00-	14.00-	
16.00	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.25	24.00	14.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	
12.00	6.00	12.00-					12.00-	10.00-	8.00-	10.00-	10.00-	10.00-					10.00	10.00	
14.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	9.929	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints.

*Calculated from the price per basket (40-50c).

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

Commodity.	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	28	28	28	28	25	28	25	30	28	30	30	27.5	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	25	25	25	23	25	22	27	25	25	25	24	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	20	18	21	20	22	23	18-20	25	18-23	22	22	21.2	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	15-17	17	18	18	18-20	20	15-17	22	16	18	18-22	17.8	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	18-20	18	21	18	22	20	20	20	20-25	22-25	22-25	20.1	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	25	23	23	25	25	20	20	25	25	30	30	24.6	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	23	25	25	26	25	30	20-22	25	25	28	28	25.5	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27-28	22	26	28	28	28	22	30	25	30	30	26.5	25	20	22.5
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	20	18	26	.....	20	18	16-17	18	23	22	22	21.0	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	32	29	30	30	32	30	30	35	32	35	35	31.0	35	80	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	10-15	16	18	18	12½-17	20	12	15	10	15	15	.....	12.5	15-18	.....
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	.....	30	30	20	35	20	40	30	50	50	.....	50	40	.....
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	20	25	20	30	25	19	25	15-25	15-25	22.9	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	22	22	21	22	20	22	20	20	22	25	25	21.4	18	22	20.
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	40	40	42	40	36	36	40	50	45	50	50	42.8	45	40	42.5
16-Eggs, packed....."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	38	40	40	38.7	37	30	32.5
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	8	7	8	8	9	12	7	12	9	10	10	8.8	10	8.5	9.8
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	40-42	40	.....	40	38	40	35	40	38	40	40	39.4	40	30	30.
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	45	42	44	43-44	40	45	40	45	44	45	45	43.4	40	40	40.
20-Cheese, old....."	30	25	30	28	25	32	25	.....	30	30	30	28.2	28	24	26.
21-Cheese, new....."	28	22	28	26	25	28	25	28	25	30	30	25.8	27	.....	27.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7-5.3	5.3	5.3	6.7	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.3	7	4.7	5.9
23-Flour, family....."	4.6	4.4	5	4.6	4.6	4	4.2	5	4.8	5	5	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.6
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	4.5	5	4.2	5	5	5	5	4.2	5	5	4.8	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	7	7	8	6	6	7	6	8	6	10	8	6.9	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	10	9.3	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15	15	12.7	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 s.....can	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14.7	12.5	12.5	12.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	13	13	13	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	15	12	10	10	12.5	8.3-10	10	9.57
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	13	13	13	12.5	10	10	12.5	15	12	10	10	12.0	8.3-10	10	9.57
31-Beans, common.....lb.	10	10	13	10	12.5	10	10	10	10	15	15	11.0	8	10	9.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	15	10	15	15	13.3	12	12.5	12.3
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	18	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.2	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	9.1	8.3	9.1	10	9.1	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.1	8.9
35-Sugar, yellow....."	8.3	7.1	8	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.3	9.1	8.7
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35	40-60	40-60	39.9	35	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35	40-50	40-50	38.4	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	45	40	45	30	30-50	30-50	38.8	35	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 2 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.25	\$1.25	1.991	\$1.50	\$0.70	1.10
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.10	.10	.10	.13	.10	.10	.105	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.092	.08	.125	.103
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	8.25	7.50	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	10.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	8.285	11.25	12.00	11.65
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.00	.....	6.00	6.50	6.50	5.994	9.00	9.00	9.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.10	.....	8.00	8.00	6.00	5.50	6.50	6.50	7.579	8.00	8.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	6.00	7.00	.....	5.00	5.25	5.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	5.295	7.00	7.00	7.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.13	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.191	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.76	20.00	20.00	19.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	16.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.30	18.00	15.00	15.75

c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load. e. Jackpine, tamarac, poplar, etc.

CANADA, DURING OCTOBER, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia										Average (all sites)	
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average				
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.		
32	25	25	25	26.8	24	25	25	25-28	25.1	26	25-28	28	20-25	25	28	35	27.3	26.2	1		
25	20	20	20	21.2	19	20	18-20	24	20.5	20	22	25	18-22	20	25	28	22.9	22.9	3		
25	20	18	20	20.8	18	20	18-20	20	19.3	23	18-20	22	16-25	20	22	28	22.1	20.6	2		
16	18	15	20	17.3	15	12.5	12.5	18-20	14.8	18	17-20	18	14-15	15	20	20	17.9	17.2	4		
25	20	15-18	20	20.4	25	18	20	20	20.8	25	16-18	22	22	25	25	30	23.7	19.5	5		
32	25	28	25	27.5	24	25	25	28	25.5	30	25	30	26	27	28	35	28.7	24.2	6		
25	18	24	25	23	19	23	24	24	22.5	25	20	25	22-24	22	25	30	24.3	23.5	7		
25	20	25	25	23.8	25	25	25	24	19.8	25	18-22	25	20-27	25	25	30	24.8	24.3	8		
17	18	20	20	18.8	18	20	20	.....	19.3	20	18-20	18	18	20	20	.....	19.2	20.1	9
40	30	25-35	35	33.8	23	30	30	32	28.8	30	28-35	30	30-35	30	32	40	30.9	30.5	10		
12½-18	12½-18	20	15	.....	15	17.5	15	15-20	.....	15	15	10	15	10-12½	10	12-15	.....	.....	11
25	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....	20	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
25	20	20-25	25	23.1	15	15	25	.....	18.3	12-15	15	15	10	13	15	10	13.1	20.9	13	
23	20	20	20	20.1	15	22	20	20	19.3	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	19.9	21.1	14		
40	35	35	35	36.3	40	60	50	45	48.8	45	55	55	65	58	50	65	56.1	43.6	15		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	40	.....	42.5	39	45	40	45	37	40	45	41.6	38.3	16
10	10	10	10	10	12.5	8.3	10	10	10.2	12.5	12.5	10	10	10	11	10	10.9	9.1	17		
35	30	c 35	40	35	30	35	35	c 40	35.	30	35-40	35	35	38	30	.....	34.3	37.1	18	
40	35	45	45	41.3	45	45	40-45	45	44.4	45	45	40	44	45	40	35	42.	42.4	19		
25	25	.....	.....	25.	30	28	30	30	29.5	28	30	30	30	30	30	30	29.7	27.8	20
.....	.....	28	25	26.5	30	25	30	30	28.8	.....	30	25	27	24	30	.....	27.2	26.1	21
6.7	5.6	4.7	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.7	7.4	8.3	6.7	7.3-8	6.7	5.5	7.5	7.1	5.6	22		
5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5	5	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.8	23		
4.4	4.3	5	5	4.7	5	5	5	5	5.0	6.7	5.8	5.7	4	6	5	6	5.6	5.0	24		
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.3	10	7.7	6	8.3	5	4	7	6	8	6.3	6.8	25		
10	10	10	.....	10.	10	9	10	.....	9.7	.....	.....	9	10	9	.....	.....	9.3	9.2	26
7	8	10	12.5	9.4	10	11	12.5	12.5	11.5	8	8.3	10	8	10	10	10	9.2	11.6	27		
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	15	20	20	15	17.5	20	16.7	15	15	12.5	15	17.5	16.0	14.8	28		
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	12.5	12.5	15	15	13.8	12.5	15	12.5	10	10	12	15	12.4	12.4	29		
15	12½-15	15	15	14.7	12.5	12.5	15	15	13.8	15	15	12.5	12.5	12	12	15	13.4	12.2	30		
10	10	10	12.5	10.6	10	10	10	10	10.	10	8.3	8	8	9	9	10	8.9	10.4	31		
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	15	15	15.	15	15	12	13	15	15	15	14.3	13.4	32		
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	10	12.5	15	15	13.1	15	12.5	12.5	10.5	12	12.5	15	12.9	13.2	33		
8.8	10.5	10	10	9.8	10	10	10	10	10.	9.8	9.5	9.2	11.1	10	10	10.5	10.0	9.2	34		
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.5	10	8	8.9	9.	8.7	9.1	10	10	9.1	8.3	9.2	8.4	35		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	38.8	40	35-50	35	35	40	35	40	38.2	39.7	36		
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	35	40	40	40	40	42.1	40.9	37		
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	35	35	40-45	38.1	37.5	30-60	35	35	40	40	40	38.9	39.5	38		
\$					h					\$					h						
\$1.275	\$1.05	\$1.00	\$1.40	1.181	\$1.30	\$0.90	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.14	\$1.60	\$1.60	\$0.90	\$.90	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$1.70	1.28	1.59	39		
.15	.20	.20	.15	.175	.20	.15	.15	.20	17.5	.25	.25	.15	.125	.15	.20	.25	.189	.129	40		
.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	12.5	12.5	.10	.15	12.3	.10	12.5	.10	.08	.10	.10	10	.101	.104	41		
13.50	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.25	f	.....	7.00	.....	7.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	9.269	42
8.00	* 9.50	9.00	7.75	8.50	f	4.25	6.75	4.75	5.166	4.45	8.75	7.00	7.50	6.75	6.00	10.00	7.03	6.384	43		
*8.00	*6.00	*7.50	.....	7.166	f	4.00	5.50	.....	4.625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.027	44
5.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	6.25	f	4.00	4.50	9.00	5.716	.....	6.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.063	5.055	45
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.230	46		
25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	18.00	15.71	16.333	47		
6.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-12.60	.....	.....	.....
10.00-15.00	12.00	10.00	10.875	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	15.00	15.00	12.71	11.57	48	

*Cheaper grades also on the market (\$7.00) owing to the high price of wood.

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

went off the market. Verdelli lemons declined to \$5.00-5.50 per case, but oranges were slightly higher at \$4.00-6.00. Evaporated apples were firmer at 8½-10c per lb. Currants rose to 19-19½c per lb. Prunes were also higher at 10c per lb. for medium grades. Raisins were somewhat lower at 7¾-8½c as the new crop was coming on the market. Potatoes were down to \$1.35, but rose to \$1.80-1.85 per bag at Montreal. At Toronto potatoes from Ontario were down to \$1.50-1.65. Beans were still high and it was reported that supplies were being purchased in Manchuria. The crops in Ontario and Michigan were reported to be fair. Onions rose to \$1.75 per bag. Turnips were up to \$1.25-1.35 per bag at Toronto, the crop being very short. Tomatoes rose to 50c and 60c per basket, but declined. Canned corn advanced to \$1.30 per dozen and canned peas to \$1.25. Canned tomatoes rose to \$1.80-1.90 and prices for the new pack were reported to be much higher on account of the short pack as a result of unfavourable weather.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour continued to advance and Manitoba first patents reached \$9.40 per barrel at Montreal, a point 70c higher than in September, and was still rising with the wheat market. Winter wheat flour was also up 60c and 80c per barrel. Bread advanced in many cities at Toronto from 4c per lb. wholesale to 4½c. Soda biscuits also advanced 1 cent per lb. Oatmeal rose to \$3.85 per cwt. Santos coffee was 2c higher at 25-26c. Sugar recovered from the declines in the summer and reached \$7.71 per cwt. at Toronto in barrels, 60c lower than the high level in the spring. Molasses continued high at 62c per gallon. Glucose was slightly easier. Honey was up 1c per lb. at 12-12½c, and the demand was reported good. Maple sugar advanced again, reaching 13-14c. Pepper rose 1c per lb. to 29c. Cream of tartar was higher at 51c per lb.

Textiles.—Woollen yarn was 3c per lb. higher and beaver cloth 20c per yard

higher. Raw cotton rose to 18.15c per lb., an advance of over 6c per lb. since March. The United States crop was estimated to be short. Coloured cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk was slightly higher, both for Japanese and Italian varieties. Jute and hessians were again upward, the demand being good. Flax tow was 1c higher at 11½-13c per lb.

Hides, leather, boots and shoes.—Markets continued firm with scarcity of goods and prospects for further advances.

Metals and implements.—Pig iron was higher by \$1.50 per ton and many lines of iron goods were higher. Iron and steel bar rose to \$3.40 per 100 lbs. Steel billets rose to \$45.00-47.50 per ton. Wrought iron scrap rose 50c per ton. Aluminium, brass, copper, lead, quicksilver, spelter, solder and tin were higher. Crowbars were higher, but grindstones declined.

Fuel and lighting.—Connellsville coke was nearly \$1.00 per ton higher at the ovens for prompt delivery but contracts could be made at lower figures. Anthracite coal was steady at the September price.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals rose to \$21.00 per M, the same price as last January. In Ontario several lines of soft woods were higher. Dealers reported a very good demand during December. British Columbia fir advanced \$1.00 per M. at Winnipeg. Black iron pipe, lead pipe, cut nails, sash weights, sash cord, copper wire, wire cloth and barb wire were higher. White lead, linseed oil, turpentine and shellac advanced.

House furnishings.—Iron beds, brooms and sad irons were higher on account of higher prices for raw materials.

Drugs and chemicals.—No changes were reported.

Miscellaneous.—English hops rose 6c and 9c per lb., the crop having been damaged and good quality being scarce. Malt rose to \$1.30 per bushel, in sym-

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR OCTOBER, 1916, SEPTEMBER, 1916,
AND OCTOBER, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.

(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Oct., 1916	Sep., 1916	Oct., 1915	Oct., 1914	Oct., 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	252.8	230.3	165.9	167.4	138.1
Grains, Western.....	4	236.8	206.6	149.4	157.0	115.5
Fodder.....	5	171.6	161.8	166.6	175.1	155.8
All.....	15	237.3	201.1	161.1	167.1	138.0
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	206.0	210.5	203.0	223.7	198.3
Hogs and hog products.....	6	216.6	218.5	177.6	171.9	181.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	194.4	193.1	154.0	148.3	132.8
Poultry.....	2	241.6	241.6	218.6	185.0	186.5
All.....	17	211.8	211.9	187.3	187.6	179.4
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....						
	9	227.8	198.6	172.1	162.6	164.8
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	167.7	165.7	150.3	155.4	141.6
Fresh fish.....	3	173.2	192.3	154.9	168.1	160.7
All.....	9	169.5	174.6	151.9	159.7	148.0
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	4	119.0	96.7	79.0	82.1	87.7
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	103.6	113.1	88.1	81.1	96.6
Dried fruits.....	4	180.7	167.0	143.0	126.9	115.1
Fresh vegetables.....	6	257.3	262.6	182.8	141.8	144.2
Canned vegetables.....	3	153.1	132.4	99.3	101.2	101.0
All.....	16	175.6	160.2	122.2	111.6	112.2
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	188.7	178.7	133.5	147.9	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	134.5	132.7	121.9	121.8	109.7
Sugar, etc.....	6	171.8	166.3	143.9	120.1	110.4
Condiments.....	5	144.4	141.7	132.5	130.4	102.5
All.....	25	166.8	160.9	133.9	133.5	113.8
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	228.4	223.6	199.9	147.3	136.6
Cottons.....	4	178.9	168.0	137.0	129.7	150.4
Silks.....	3	109.6	108.8	86.3	90.0	100.2
Jutes.....	2	323.9	305.2	255.7	235.4	247.5
Flax products.....	4	227.7	224.8	165.6	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	116.4	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	201.2	195.4	160.6	134.2	137.4
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	290.0	290.0	207.4	201.4	187.1
Leather.....	4	208.6	208.6	174.3	155.7	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	198.3	198.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	235.4	233.3	183.1	173.0	165.6
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and steel.....	11	152.2	147.5	109.7	100.4	101.7
Other metals.....	12	219.3	228.2	198.4	126.5	130.2
Implements.....	10	144.0	141.9	114.2	106.6	105.6
All.....	33	177.2	175.1	143.3	112.2	113.8
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	163.0	152.9	123.1	119.7	134.6
Lighting.....	4	91.4	91.4	90.0	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	134.4	134.4	109.8	108.9	117.6
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	185.5	182.9	174.5	180.8	184.5
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	160.8	156.6	118.9	109.9	113.5
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	195.2	191.1	161.7	142.4	144.2
All.....	48	178.0	174.3	147.6	140.1	143.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	173.2	172.0	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	189.9	189.9	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	80.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	142.9	142.9	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	159.1	156.8	138.7	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....						
	16	235.2	235.2	224.8	136.4	112.3
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	292.3	292.3	153.1	172.5	247.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	157.1	145.9	135.1	138.6	136.2
Sundries.....	7	147.4	143.3	120.9	107.8	111.8
All.....	17	184.9	179.0	133.4	133.9	152.4
All commodities.....	266*	187.2	180.7	152.4	138.7	134.6

*Five commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA 29 foods 60 cities	UNITED KINGDOM 21 foods 600 towns	AUSTRALIA 46 foods & groceries 30 towns	AUSTRIA <i>b</i> 18 foods Vienna	GERMANY <i>b</i> 19 foods Berlin	ITALY 7 foods 40 cities	NETHER- LANDS 29 articles 40 cities	NEW ZEALAND 59 foods 25 towns	NORWAY 24 articles 20 towns	SWEDEN 31 articles 44 towns	UNITED STATES 17 foods 45 cities
1910.....	\$6.95						113	991			91
1911.....	7.14						115	983	100		90
1912.....	7.34					100	119	1017	108		96
1913.....	7.42		1140				114	1037	114		98
1914.....	7.73		1155				116	1098	115		101
1915.....	7.86		1428				142	1201	135		100
1914 Jan.....	7.73		1099			95.7					
April.....	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		112		101
July.....	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	111		95
Oct.....	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	113	100	100
1915 Jan.....	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	115	100	103
April.....	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	123	115	101
July.....	7.80	1324	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	128	125	97
Oct.....	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	135	130	99
1916 Jan.....	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	140	134	103
Feb.....	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	159	139	106
Marsh.....	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	162		104
April.....	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	168		105
May.....	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	124.2	164	1269	175	141	107
June.....	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	185		107
July.....	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1284	197		109
Aug.....	8.63	160		277.6	215.9					151	109
Sept.....	8.97	165									
Oct.....	9.30	168									

a. January-March, 1914

b. British Labour Gazette.

c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES				AUSTRALIA.	
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.
	271	44	45	25 b	96	200	22 b	92	92
1890.....	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4		1053
1895.....	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0		760
1900.....	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 c	894
1905.....	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3		910
1910.....	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205	1003
1911.....	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194	1000
1912.....	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327	1170
1913.....	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367	1088
1914.....	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303	1146
1915.....	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0		1604
1914 Jan.....	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337	1085
April.....	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389	1113
July.....	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1185
October.....	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.631	62.9	1303	1229
1915 Jan.....	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162
April.....	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1387*
July.....	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1362
October.....	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1640
1916 Jan.....	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1822*
February.....	173.7	182.2	127.0	158.12	11.1415	142.260	63.2	1706	1494
March.....	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1502
April.....	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1298
May.....	180.9	199.0	134.5	168.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1865	1315
June.....	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	
July.....	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1837	
August.....	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	143.930	76.1		
Sept.....	180.7	201.0	134.4		11.7853	152.018	78.4		
October.....	187.2	208.9		187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2		

* July of each year.

b. Foods

c. 1901=1000.

* Quarter beginning that month.

pathy with barley. Pulp and paper continued to rise and newsprint was up to 3c per lb. and higher. Ground wood pulp reached \$32.00 per ton and sulphite \$170.00, nearly three times normal prices. The demand for paper continued good. Raw rubber rose from 62c to 66c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom retail prices of food were again slightly higher than in the previous month, fish, flour, bread, bacon, milk, butter and cheese being higher. Tea and margarine were about

the same price, while sugar was slightly dearer and meat slightly cheaper. Potatoes fluctuated in various localities but averaged the same. In wholesale prices the average level was little changed, barley, potatoes, butter, pork, tea, copper, tin, flax, wool, hides, seeds, olive oil and timber being higher, but wheat, beef, mutton, bacon, coal, lead, leather, tallow, nitrate of soda were lower.

In the United States, breadstuffs, miscellaneous foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous commodities were higher, while meats and dairy and garden products were lower.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1916

DURING October the Department of

Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to seven fair wage contracts, six of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and one by the Department of Railways and Canals. Two of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained fair wage schedules and in the other five a fair wage clause was inserted providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Drill hall, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, A. G. Creelman & Company, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 29, 1916. Amount, \$282,051.45 and \$9.75 for additional concrete, etc.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages. Not less than the following:		
Stonecutters	65c per hour,	8 hrs per day	
Bricklayers	70c "	8 "	" "
Masons	70c "	8 "	" "
Tile layers	75c "	8 "	" "
" improvers	60c "	8 "	" "
" helpers	40c "	8 "	" "
Carpenters	50c "	9 "	" "
Electrical workers	60c "	8 "	" "
Wood lathers	\$3.00 M.		
Metal lathers	62½c "	8 "	" "
Plumbers and steamfitters	62½c "	8 "	" "
Sheet metal workers	52½c "	9 "	" "
Painters	50c "	8 "	" "
Plasterers	68½c "	8 "	" "
Cement finishers	50c "	8 "	" "
Hoisting engineers	45c "	9 "	" "
Mortar mixers (plasterers)	43½c "	9 "	" "
Plasterers' labourers	35c "	9 "	" "
Bricklayers' and masons' labourers	35c "	9 "	" "
Other builders' labourers	30c "	10 "	" "
Excavators	30c "	10 "	" "
Driver, team and waggon	60c "	10 "	" "
Driver single horse and wagon	50c "	10 "	" "

Time and one-half for overtime up to 12 o'clock p.m., after that double time. Double time for Sundays and holidays.

Flax building, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, F. H. Cathcart and E. Webster, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 19, 1916. Amount, \$9,895.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rates of Wages.	
	Not less than the following:	
Carpenters.....	40c	per hour, 9 hrs. per day
Stonecutters.....	55c	" " 8 " "
Bricklayers.....	55c	" " 8 " "
Masons.....	55c	" " 8 " "
Plasterers.....	50c	" " 9 " "
Painters and glaziers.....	32½c	" " 9 " "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	44c	" " 8 " "
Sheet metal workers.....	40c	" " 9 " "
Electrical workers.....	35c	" " 9 " "
Structural iron workers.....	35c	" " 9 " "
Builders' labourers.....	30c	" " 9 " "
Plasterers' labourers.....	30c	" " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	25c	" " 9 " "
Man with 1 horse and cart.....	33½c	" " 9 " "
Man with 2 horses and wagon.....	59c	" " 9 " "
Metal glathers.....	45c	" " 9 " "

Fair Wages Clauses

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Metallic fittings, P. S. & C. Division, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1916. Amount, \$12,997.

58. The contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:

(1) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may, in writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so.

(2) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(3) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and if there is no such statute then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined, in case of dispute, by the Minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emer-

gencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

(4) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

(5) The said contractor further agrees and binds himself to pay to the workmen engaged in the said work such rates of wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district where the work is to be carried on, and if there are no current rates of wages in the district, then fair and reasonable rates; in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages for any of the classes of labour required, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

(6) The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rate of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams, employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rate of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied, for use in or upon the works, until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each, such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such person on behalf of the contractor as the Minister may approve.

(7) The Minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to their satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

(8) Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the Fair Wages Schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrears or unpaid or fail to pay any accounts for material or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of 48 hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the Minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or other settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor, in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default, as aforesaid, shall be stopped from setting up, as against His Majesty the

accuracy of any amounts so paid, or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid at once by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

(9) The Minister or the engineer may, in their discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as they may deem requisite, of any claim under the said Fair Wages Schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears or of accounts for materials, or other things unpaid.

(10) The contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the said Fair Wages Schedule for the protection of the workmen employed, and also keep a proper record of all payments made to workmen in his employ, and the books and documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of His Majesty at any time that it may seem expedient to the Minister of Labour of Canada to have the same inspected.

Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company, Limited. Date of contract, September 29, 1916. Amount: Eight per cent up to \$4,000,000 and seven per cent for further \$1,000,000 (no commission above said sum of \$5,000,000).

35.—The contractor shall comply with and be subject to all terms, stipulations and conditions contained in the following fair wages clauses:

(a) No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the Minister may, in writing, waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient to do so;

(b) The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team, employed in or about the works, shall be at the rate specified in the Fair Wages Schedule to be furnished by the Department of Labour for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged, or for the hire of teams respectively.

(c) The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with such statute or statutes of Canada as may now or hereafter be passed, and, if there is no such statute, then in accordance with the custom of the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined in case of dispute, by the Minister of Labour; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the architects.

(d) In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the architects, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the architects, or other officer authorized by them, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

The fair wage clauses given below were inserted in the contracts immediately following.

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair or reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams; and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other persons employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works, and proof thereof is satisfactory, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

One freight elevator, enclosure pit, foundations, etc., and alterations to building in Postal Station "A," Montreal, Que. Name of contractor, The Turnbull Elevator Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 17, 1916. Amount, \$5,993.

Electric wiring and fittings in post office, Brampton, Ont. Name of contractor, W. K. Young, Brampton, Ont. Date of contract, October 24, 1916. Amount, \$837.95.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of reinforced concrete foundations on wood piles for the grain elevator for the Transcontinental Railway at Transcona, in the Province of Manitoba. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Contracting Company, Limited, Port Arthur. Date of contract, October 10, 1916. Amount, bulk sum price of

\$22,623, with schedule rate for wooden piles driven.

General Clauses.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of September, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Account of Orders.
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type also other stamps.....	\$ 53.59
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	125.00
Supplying mail bags.....	449.10
Repairing mail bags.....	5,405.53
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	1,774.35
Repairing railway mail clerk's tin travelling boxes and supplying steel portable letter boxes.....	122.75
Repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal stores.....	59.50
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	1,031.28

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Edmonton Radial Railway and Employees

IN the October number of the *Labour Gazette* reference was made to difficulties between the Edmonton Radial Railway, operated by the city, and Local Division No. 569 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Application was made by the employees for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the application setting forth that the employees had been unsuccessful in attempts to open negotiations with the city for renewal of an agreement which had been in existence for the past four years, the chief question involved being recognition of the union together with some other minor matters. Through negotiations between the parties brought about by Mr. F. E. Harrison, of the Department, a settlement was reached without the necessity of appointing a Board and the parties signed an agreement by which the union was recognized and other matters adjusted. The agreement which is to be effective

for one year from August 31, 1916, is as follows:

A (1) *Conductors and motormen*.—First six months, per hour, 26 cents; second six months, per hour, 28.5 cents; commencing second year, per hour, 32 cents; commencing third year and thereafter, 34 cents; operator of one man car to be paid, per hour, 40 cents.

B (1) *Car barns department*.—The following trades shall be paid the recognized rate of wages, as adopted by the City of Edmonton, under the Fair Wage Clause, as amended on March 2, 1915: electricians, painters, carpenters, machinists and fitters, blacksmiths.

B (2) *Barns men and car repairers*.—First six months, per hour, 26 cents; second six months, per hour, 28.5 cents; commencing second year, per hour, 32 cents; commencing third year and thereafter, 34 cents; experienced car repairers, per hour, 36 cents.

B (3) *Car cleaners*.—Head car cleaners, per hour, 32 cents; other car cleaners, per hour, 28.5 cents.

B (4) *Track greasers*.—Per month, \$71.25.

B (5) *Trackmen*.—Per hour, for 9 hour day, 28.5 cents.

All employees of the classes mentioned in part B (1) and B (2) of this section shall work from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m. on week days and from 7 a.m. to 12.00 noon Saturdays, and night men from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., and shall be paid time and one-half on the following holidays: New Year's, Good Friday, 24th May, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day, but it is agreed that a sufficient number of employees shall remain on duty at all times in the various departments and work to enable the superintendent to handle any emergency

conditions that may arise. Emergency men will be paid time and one-half on Sundays, provided the emergency demands their full seven days per week, which emergency condition shall be determined by the superintendent.

Section (2). *Working Hours.*—That all motormen and conductors operating cars shall be paid on a basis of a nine hour day, and any motorman or conductor who shall work over nine hours shall be paid straight platform time, but all runs shall be as near nine hours as possible. Time will be computed from time of reporting at car barns, and it is agreed that sufficient time will be allowed by the superintendent from time of reporting at car barns to time of taking car.

And it is further agreed that all motormen and conductors shall be allowed seven days' holidays in each year with pay, but no employee shall become entitled to holidays until he has been in said service for one year. Spare men shall be paid one hour's time for each report if not allotted a run, but men reporting up to and including 6 a.m. shall be paid one and one-half hours unless allotted a run of equivalent value.

Section (3). *Seniority.*—Each motorman and conductor shall be entitled to hold his run in accordance with his age in the continuous service in the employ of the department, and preference of runs shall always belong to the oldest men in the continuous service, except when in the opinion of the superintendent such men are incompetent to hold such runs. In accordance with the policy of the city promotions will, as far as possible, be made from the rank and file of the men, and, having due regard to the needs of the service, be governed by seniority and proficiency, but in all matters of promotion and appointments the superintendent reserves the right of absolute freedom of selection.

Section (4). *Picking of runs.*—When a sign-up occurs the oldest man will sign up first, the second oldest next, and so on until sign-up is completed; the board to be posted up not less than two days before sign-up takes place. Any day run made vacant by sickness, leave of absence, discharge or resignation for over a period of seven days, shall be held by the next man entitled to a day run and his run to be filled by senior spare man; and in case of vacancy occurring amongst the night runs, the vacancy will be filled from the spare list on the same basis as above mentioned.

Section (5). *Uniforms.*—Motormen and conductors who have been in the continuous service for six calendar months shall be furnished with a regulation uniform, the cost of which will be equally divided between the city and the motormen and conductors; and any man leaving the service of the city, from any cause, within six months after receiving the uniform will be charged that portion of the cost of the

said uniform which has been advanced by the said city. The city shall furnish all subsequent uniforms yearly, and will also furnish caps, badges and buttons. All men who have been previously supplied with uniforms will receive the next and subsequent uniforms free.

Section 5 (a). *Overcoats.*—That the city will furnish overcoats at least every two years on the same basis as specified under uniforms.

Section (6). *Tickets and change.*—That the conductors on regular runs will be furnished with tickets and change to the amount of \$30.00.

Conductors who are not operating on regular runs will be furnished with tickets and change sufficient to carry them over their operating time or over whatever runs they may operate; the value of said tickets and change shall be in proportion to the run and length of said runs. In each case the conductors will be required to sign the departmental forms of agreement for the return of the equivalent amount of tickets and cash advanced when called upon to do so. Inspectors shall carry tickets and change at all times for conductors who may run short.

Section (7). *Training.*—That preference be given to the citizens of Edmonton, who are British subjects, for positions in the department, who must be able to read and write English and be approved by the superintendent, the training period being left to the discretion of the superintendent.

Section (8). *Transportation.*—That motormen, conductors and barn men be allowed to ride free at all times on the production of their badge to the conductor.

Section (9). *Age of employees.*—That no man under 21 years of age be employed as motorman.

Section (10). *Regular men on extra work.*—No regular man shall be required to do extra work after finishing his day's run if spare men are available, and the superintendent shall do his best at all times to provide a sufficient extra list so that regular men will not be required to do extra work on their offdays.

Section (11). *Maximum hours of duty.*—That no motorman or conductor shall work more than seven and one-half consecutive hours without relief, unless motormen or conductors are willing to do so in cases of emergency, or unless when finishing a run.

Section (12). *Operation of cars.*—It is agreed that in the case of the line car it will not be necessary to take out a conductor in addition to the line crew, except in cases of emergency.

Section (13). *Laying off workmen.*—When it is necessary to curtail expenses by laying off workmen in any branch of the trades, the last man employed will be laid off first, and so on. When employing a man for service in any of the respective trades, the man last laid off in that particular branch of trade, if available, will be given preference of employment,

and a man shall not be considered a new man in re-starting. Where men in the car barns have been advanced to any positions, and in case such men are affected through a reduction of force, they shall be reduced to the position and rank from which last advanced in preference to being laid off. Seniority list to be available to the association.

Section (14). *Disputes*.—Any employee who has been suspended, superseded or discharged shall have the right to have his case investigated by a committee of employees, which committee shall have the right to appeal to the superintendent on behalf of the employee when evidence for both sides will be submitted. Such investigation must be held within three days (Sundays and holidays not included) of the date upon which the employee was suspended, superseded or dismissed, and if through such investigation the superintendent decides the employee has been unjustly dealt with he shall be reinstated in his proper position and shall be paid for lost time. In the event of the decision given by the superintendent not being satisfactory, the committee shall have the right to further appeal to the Commissioners of the City of Edmonton.

And it is further agreed that the superintendent will call in men in their spare time for minor breaches of rules.

Section (15). *Lavatories*.—That lavatories be provided at all terminals where no such accommodation exists.

Section (16). *Seats*.—All seats for motormen in future shall be of four-legged type. Conductors shall be supplied with seats as approved of by the association and the superintendent.

Section (17). *Lost articles*.—All articles left on cars shall be turned into the office and properly tagged, where they shall be kept in the office for 60 days from the last day of the month in which they were handed in, and then turned over to the city commissioners to be disposed of. Any employee guilty of having found any article in his car and not having turned it in with his daily report shall be dismissed from the service.

Section (18). *Recognition of association*.—That the city recognizes the employees' association and will not discriminate against any employee because of connection with same. The association, on the other hand, will not in any way interfere with or limit the city's right to employ, discharge or discipline any employee except for membership of the association. And it is further agreed that all the rules, regulations and working conditions of this agreement shall apply

to all employees of the street railway department irrespective of whether or not they are members of the association.

Section (19). *Trading positions*.—Any motorman or conductor wishing to trade positions shall first get the approval of the association and then get permission from the superintendent, who may allow such a trade.

Section (20). *Absence of members*.—Any member of the association who may be elected to an office or assigned to any duties by the association affecting this agreement, which shall require his or their temporary leave of absence from runs, shall be granted leave of absence without pay in so far as the regular operation of the service will permit and provided a day's notice is given beforehand to the superintendent, and upon their return they shall be entitled to their respective runs or places upon the running board, leave of absence not to exceed one year.

Section (21). *Conduct of members*.—It is further understood and agreed between the city and the association that in consideration of the foregoing, said employees will, to the best of their ability, conduct themselves as gentlemen, be courteous to the passengers and travelling public, and work at all times to the best interest of the said department; that they will keep a strict compliance with all the rules and regulations of the city affecting the street railway department, and cheerfully obey all orders of the same, when not in conflict with the rules and scale of wages entered into through this agreement; they further agree at all times to protect the property of the city from injury at their own hands and at the hands of others, when in their power to do so; that in the handling of equipment of all kinds, to use their best judgment, and to use every effort to prevent injury to the property and persons of the travelling public.

Section (22). *Changing agreement*.—This agreement and provisions thereof shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties hereto for one year from August 31, 1916, and from year to year thereafter, unless either of the parties hereto desiring to cancel this agreement in whole or in part or to change any section or sections thereof shall notify the other party in writing of the cancellation or desired change thirty (30) days prior to the end of any year, which is the thirty-first day of August; upon such notice being given the agreement shall on the following thirty-first day of August be at an end or be opened for the purpose of considering the desired changes

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1916

THE accompanying statistical table contains detailed information relating to changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department of Labour during the third quarter of 1916. In this period there were reported 31 changes affecting about 19,450 employees. One change, affecting 325 men, involved a reduction in hours. Another change affecting 500 men involved both higher wages and shorter hours. In all the other cases there were advances in wages. The number of employees affected was about 650 more than in the previous quarter, and about 18,300 more than in the third quarter of 1915.

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected by changes which took place in the different trades and industries:

Trade or Industry.	No of Changes	No. of employees affected.
Mining.....	5	8,222
Building trades.....	4	735
Metal trades.....	3	685
Printing trades.....	1	90
Clothing trades.....	1	25
Food and tobacco preparation.....	1	70
Railway service.....	5	8,320
Street railway employees.....	2	750
Civic employees.....	6	421
Unskilled labour.....	3	125
Total.....	31	19,443

Changes by Industries and Trades

The following is a statement of changes in wages and hours according to the industry affected:

Mining.—On August 7 about 5,000 coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass district, British Columbia, and Southern Alberta were granted a war bonus ranging from 5 to 12½ per cent, under an agreement reached through the

friendly mediation of the Department of Labour.¹

On July 1, 1,520 smelter men at Trail, B.C., received an increase in wages of 15 cents per day, which was in addition to an increase of 25 cents per day granted on May 1, and would be in force for three months, and would thereafter vary according to the price of lead and copper.²

On July 16 the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and Le Roi No. 2, Limited, of Rossland, B.C., granted a bonus of from 25 to 50 cents per day for underground wages and from 15 to 25 cents for surface wages, according to the price of copper, to date from January 1, 1916. This bonus was granted through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour.³

On August 24 the wages of 900 asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., were increased from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day through the mediation of the Department of Labour.

On July 27 about 75 labourers in a coal mine at Corbin, B.C., received an increase in wages from \$2.47 to \$2.60 per day.

Building trades.—The wages of 35 carpenters at St. Catharines, Ont., were increased from 43 to 50 cents per hour as the result of a strike which terminated on August 18.

On July 1 the wages of about 500 plumbers at Toronto, Ont., were advanced from 35 cents per hour to 47½ cents for the first year, and 50 cents for the second year. Concrete workers in Toronto also received a general advance during July from 30 to 35 cents per hour.

¹For terms of settlement and rates of wages see *Labour Gazette*, September, 1916, pages 1550 to 1557.

²See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1916, pages 1472 and 1473.

During July about 200 builders' labourers at Windsor, Ont., were granted an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

Metal trades.—On September 9 an agreement was reached between the British Columbia Telephone Company and the Electrical Workers' Union, by which the wages of about 100 were increased by 25 cents per day, restoring the rate prevailing prior to the cut a year ago. The wages of groundmen were advanced from \$2.56 to \$3.00 per day, splicers from \$4.75 to \$5.00 per day, and others from \$4.00 to \$4.25.

On August 24 about 260 men employed in iron shipbuilding at Levis, Que., received an advance of about 15 per cent in wages following a strike. The wages per week of the different classes were as follows:

	Before change	After change.
Rivettters.....	\$18.00	\$20.70
Holders-on.....	15.00	17.25
Machinists.....	16.50	17.87
Carpenters.....	16.50	17.87
Labourers.....	12.00	13.80

On August 23 about 325 employees in the iron shipbuilding industry at Esquimalt, B.C., were granted a reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 per week. The weekly wages of the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders were increased slightly from \$23.75 to \$24.00, affecting about 137 men. The wages of the other employees were unchanged.

Printing trades.—On July 1 the minimum scale of wages of 90 printing compositors and machine operators at London, Ont., was advanced \$1.00 per week.

Clothing trades.—On August 26 an increase in piece-work prices of 15 per cent was granted to 25 pant makers in a clothing factory at Hamilton, Ont., the earnings of the operators being from \$15 to \$22 per week.

Food and tobacco preparation.—On July 17 agreements were signed by six bakeries employing 70 men at Winnipeg, Man., by which the weekly wages of bakers were fixed at \$18 for first hands, \$15 for second hands, and \$12 for third hands, and the wages of drivers were fixed at \$16 per week of six days and \$14 per week of five days. Prior to this date no established rates prevailed in these bakeries, but the new rates involve an increase.

Railway service.—During the month of October the Grand Trunk Railway Company put into effect a new schedule of wages for locomotive engineers and firemen to date from September 1, by which about 3,000 employees received an increase of about 15 per cent. The following statement shows the new and old rates according to the class of locomotive, based on a mileage of 100 miles.

	New Rate.	Old Rate.
<i>18 cyl. and under :</i>		
ENGINEERS—		
Passenger.....	\$4.25	\$3.87
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	4.75	4.18
Way freight.....	5.00	4.50
FIREMEN—		
Passenger.....	2.45	2.20
Freight (through), mixed and snow plow..	2.75	2.48
Way freight.....	3.00	2.75
<i>19 cyl. and over :</i>		
ENGINEERS—		
Passenger.....	4.25	3.93
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow..	4.75	4.33
Way freight.....	5.00	4.62
FIREMEN—		
Passenger.....	2.60	2.40
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	3.00	2.68
Way freight.....	3.15	2.68
Mixed and snow plow.....	3.10	2.78
<i>Consolidation :</i>		
ENGINEERS—		
Passenger.....	4.25	4.02
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	4.75	4.55
Way freight.....	5.00	4.72
FIREMEN—		
Passenger.....	2.85	2.60
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	3.20	2.93
Way freight.....	3.35	3.05
<i>Pacific :</i>		
ENGINEERS—		
Passenger.....	4.25	4.02
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	5.00	4.57
FIREMEN—		
Passenger.....	2.70	2.50
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	3.10	2.78
Way freight.....	3.25	2.95

Mikado:

ENGINEERS:—

Passenger.....	4.75	4.08
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	4.85	4.65
Way freight.....	5.00	4.67

FIREMEN—

Passenger.....	3.00	2.70
Freight (through) mixed and snow plow...	3.30	3.03
Way freight.....	3.45	3.10

The wages of about 5,000 other employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, including conductors, brakemen, baggage-men and yardmen, were also increased in September by from 5 to 40 cents per day, and the working hours of many of the men were reduced.

A new schedule of wages of maintenance of way employees was announced by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, dating from July 1. This was the outcome of a settlement reached through the friendly mediation of the Department of Labour after the employees had applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.¹

On August 10 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company granted an increase in wages to railway shop hands amounting to an advance of 8 per cent in the shops east of Fort William, and an advance of from 2 to 3 cents per hour in the western shops.

On July 8 the wages of 20 freight handlers at Stratford, Ont., were advanced from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per day after a strike.

Electric railway employees.—On July 1 the wages of about 500 conductors and motormen at Ottawa, Ont., were advanced by 3 cents an hour, the new scale being 26 cents per hour for first year, 27 cents per hour for second year, 30 cents per hour for third year and upwards, with 4 cents per hour extra for Sunday work. The hours of work were also reduced from 10 to 9. These changes were effected through a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.²

On August 31 an agreement went into effect between the Edmonton Radial

Railway and its employees, by which 250 men received an increase in wages.³

Civic employees.—On July 1 an increase was made in the pay of the civic firemen at London, Ont. The chief received an advance of \$100 per year, the assistant chief \$50 per year, the captains and lieutenants 5 cents per day, the first, second and third year men 25 cents per day, and the fourth year men 15 cents per day.

On July 1 the members of the civic fire department of Vancouver, B.C., to the number of 162, were granted increases in wages ranging from \$7.50 to \$19 per month.

On August 9 the wages of 21 civic firemen at South Vancouver, B.C., were increased by \$5 per month for first year men and \$10 per month for second year men.

On July 1 the police constables at Hamilton, Ont., received an advance in pay of \$60 per year, from a scale of \$1,000, \$900 and \$800, to one of \$1,060, \$960 and \$860 for first, second and third class men.

On July 1, 76 men employed on the parks and boulevards at Victoria, B.C., received an advance in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.

On July 11 the wages of 50 street sweepers at Calgary, Alta., were increased from 28 to 30 cents per hour.

Unskilled labour.—On August 2 the wages of 55 labourers in a steel foundry at Hamilton, Ont., were advanced by 10 per cent after a strike.

On August 28, 70 dock labourers at Vancouver, B.C., received an increase in wages from 25 to 35 cents per hour for a day of nine hours, with 35 cents per hour overtime.

During July a general increase in wages of labourers and coal and ice handlers from 25 to 30 cents per hour was reported to have taken place at Toronto, Ont.

¹See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1916, pages 1470 to 1472.

²See *Labour Gazette*, August, 1916, pages 1463 to 1467.

³See article on "Recent Industrial Agreements" in this issue.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
MINING—				
Coal miners.....	Crow's Nest Pass district, B.C., and Southern Alberta.	5,000	Aug. 7	War bonus ranging from 5 to 12½ per cent granted, to end March 31, 1917, with present agreement.
Coal mine laborers.....	Corbin, B.C.	75	July 27	Increase from \$2.47 to \$2.60 per 10-hour day
Smeltermen.....	Trail, B.C.	1,520	July 1	Increase of 15 cents per day granted.
Miners, gold and copper.....	Rossland, B.C.	727	Jan. 1	Wages advanced according to price of copper, dating back to January 1st.
Asbestos miners.....	Thetford Mines, Que.	900	Aug. 24	Wages advanced from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day through mediation of Department of Labour.
BUILDING TRADES—				
Plumbers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	500	July 1	Wages advanced from 35 cents per hour to 47½ cents for first year and 50 cents for second year.
Labourers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	200	July ..	Wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour.
Concrete workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....		July ..	Wages advanced from 30 to 35 cents per hour.
Carpenters.....	St. Catharines, Ont.	35	Aug. 18	Wages advanced from 43 to 50 cents per hour after strike.
METAL TRADES:—				
Electrical workers.....	British Columbia ..	100	Sept. 9	Wages increased 25 cents per day, restoring rate prevailing before reduction, last year.
Machinists, carpenters rivetters and labourers.....	Lévis, Que.....	260	Aug. 23	Wages increased by 2¼ to 4½ cents per hour, after strike settled through mediation of Department.
Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, machinists and locksmiths and helpers.	Esquimalt, B.C. ...	325	Aug. 23	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 after strike.
PRINTING TRADES:—				
Compositors and machine operators.	London, Ont.....	90	July 1	Minimum scale advanced \$1.00 per week.
CLOTHING TRADES:—				
Pant makers.....	Hamilton, Ont....	25	Aug. 26	Increase of 15 per cent in piece-work prices, average earnings from \$15 to \$22 per week.
FOOD & TOBACCO PREPARATION—				
Bakers.....	Winnipeg, Man....	70	July 17	Agreement signed by 6 firms granting wages of \$18 per week for 1st hands, \$15 for 2nd hands and \$12 for 3rd hands, no fixed rate before.
Bakers' drivers.....	" "		"	Agreement signed by 6 firms granting \$16 per week of 6 days and \$14 per week of 5 days, no fixed rate before.
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES:—				
Engineers and firemen.....	G.T.R. lines.....	3,000	Sept. 1	Wages advanced about 15 per cent after negotiations.
Conductors, brakemen, baggage men and yardmen.	G.T.R. lines.....	5,000	Sept. ..	Wages increase of from 5 to 40 cents per day, hours of many employees reduced.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1916.—*Concluded.*

Class of workpeople affected	Locality.	Approximate number of work-people affected	Date from which change took effect.	Particulars of change.
RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—Cont'd.				
Maintenance-of-way employees	Alberta.....	300	July 1	Wages increased, settlement through conciliation of Department of Labour.
Shop hands.....	C.P.R. lines East,		Aug. 10	Increase of 8 per cent granted.
	C.P.R. lines West.....		Aug. 10	Increase of from 2 to 3 cents per hour granted.
Freight handlers	Stratford, Ont.	20	July 8	Wages increased from \$1.85 to \$2.00 per day after strike.
ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—				
Conductors and motormen....	Ottawa, Ont.....	500	July 1	Wages increased by 3 cents an hour and hours reduced from 10 to 9, settled through Board under I.D.I. Act.
Conductors and motormen, barnsmen and car repairers, car cleaners, trackmen	Edmonton, Alta....	250	Aug. 31	Wages increased by settlement through conciliation of Department.
CIVIC EMPLOYEES:—				
Fire chief	London, Ont....	1	July 1	Increase from \$2,100 to \$2,200 per year.
Assistant fire chief.....		1	.....	Increase from \$1,400 to \$1,450 per year.
Captains.....		5	.....	Wages increased from \$2.60 to \$2.65 per day, also get \$125 per year.
Lieutenants		5	.....	Wages increased from \$2.60 to \$2.65 per day, also get \$50 per year.
Men.....		30	.....	Old scale \$2.00, \$2.20, \$2.40, \$2.60 for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year men. New scale \$2.25, \$2.45, \$2.65 for 1st, 2nd and 3rd year men.
Firemen, 1st class.....	Vancouver, B.C....	77	July 1	Increase from \$80 to \$95 per month.
2nd class		13	.....	Increase from \$76.50 to \$85.50 per month.
3rd class		8	.....	Increase from \$68.00 to \$76.00 per month.
4th class		27	.....	Increase from \$63.75 to \$71.25 per month.
Captains		17	.....	Increase from \$100 to \$118.75 per month.
Lieutenants		15	.....	Increase from \$88 to \$104.50 per month.
Engineers		5	.....	Increase from \$100 to \$118.75 per month.
Firewarden and machinist		2	.....	Increase from \$100 to \$118.75 per month.
Auto expert and head engineer.....		2	.....	Increase from \$112 to \$133 per month.
Secretary		1	.....	Increase from \$88 to \$104.50 per month.
Policemen	Hamilton, Ont....	65	July 1	Increase from \$1,000, \$900 and \$800 per year for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class men to \$1,060, \$960, and \$860.
Parks and boulevard men.....	Victoria, B.C.....	76	July 1	Wages increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.
Street sweepers	Calgary, Alta.....	50	July 11	Wages increased from 28 to 30 cents per hour.
Firemen	South Vancouver, B.C.	21	Aug. 9	Wages of 1st year men increased \$5 per month, and 2nd year men \$10.
UNSKILLED LABOUR:—				
Labourers and coal and ice handlers.	Toronto, Ont.....	.....	July ..	Wages advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour.
Labourers in steel foundry	Hamilton, Ont....	55	Aug 8	Wages advanced by 10 per cent after strike.
Dock labourers	Vancouver, B.C....	70	Aug. 28	Wages increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour for 9-hour day, 35 cents per hour overtime.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	5	14	19
Fishing and Hunting.....	1	.....	1
Lumbering.....	3	2	5
Mining.....	4	6	10
Railway Construction.....	1	3	4
Building Trades.....	3	19	22
Metal Trades.....	10	145	155
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	10	10
Printing and Allied Trades.....	.....	2	2
Clothing.....	.....	7	7
Textile.....	1	3	4
Food & Tobacco Preparation.....	2	3	5
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service...	14	83	97
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	3	3
Navigation.....	2	3	5
Miscellaneous.....	5	20	25
Public Employees.....	.....	5	5
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	3	24	27
Unskilled Labour.....	4	4	8
Total.....	58	356	414

DURING October the Department of Labour recorded industrial accidents affecting 414 workpeople, 58 of whom were killed or fatally injured and 356 were seriously injured during the course of their respective employments. The record for September was 66 killed and 415 injured, while the total number recorded for October, 1915, was 85 killed and 524 injured. It may be noted there was a decrease in the October accident record as compared with both September this year and with October, 1915, there being 8 fewer killed and 59 fewer injured as compared with September and 27 fewer killed and 168 less injured in October this year than in the same month a year ago.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING OCTOBER, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Farmer.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	Oct. 6	1	Kicked by a cow.
".....	Wyoming, Ont.....	" 4	1	Cave-in of gravel pit.
".....	Campbellford, Ont.....	" 1	1	Kicked by a cow.
".....	Mariposa, Ont.....	" 27	1	Run over by a wagon.
Farmhand.....	Wolseley, Sask.....	" 20	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
<i>Fishing and Hunting—</i>				
Fisherman.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 9	1	Drowned.
<i>Lumbering—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Temperance Vale, N.B.....	" 20	1	Struck by a piece of scantling.
Shinglemill employee.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery.
Logger.....	Laggan, B.C.....	" 27	1	Struck by falling tree.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING OCTOBER, 1916.—(Continued.)

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Mines, Metalliferous Works and Quarries—				
Miner, Col. 15	New Waterford, N.S.	Oct. 17	1	Crushed by a mine car.
Miner, Victoria Mine	River Hebert, N.S.	" 27	1	Fall of rock.
Asbestos miner	Thetford Mines, Que.	" 13	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Quarry employee	Chicoutimi, Que.	" ..	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Railway and Canal Construction—				
Laborer (C.N.R. Tunnel) ..	Montreal, Que.	" 7	1	Crushed by falling stone.
Building Trades—				
Painter	Verdun, Que.	" 12	1	Electrocuted.
Carpenter	Thorold, Ont.	" 13	1	Electrocuted.
Derrick operator	Winnipeg, Man.	" 10	1	Crushed by a falling derrick.
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding—				
Machinist	Brantford, Ont.	" 10	1	Caught in shafting of machinery.
"	Hamilton, Ont.	" 10	1	By a fall.
"	Burrows, Man.	" 9	1	Struck by flying piece of wood.
Steel worker	Sydney, N.S.	" 20	1	Fell into pit of blasting furnace.
"	Sydney, N.S.	" 10	1	Crushed by falling metal.
"	Longue Pointe, Que.	" 18	1	Crushed by falling metal.
Metal worker	Hamilton, Ont.	" 16	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Blacksmith	Chippawa, Ont.	" 21	1	Struck by belt of machine.
Lineman	Orillia, Ont.	" 5	1	Fell from a pole.
"	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	1	Electrocuted.
Textile—				
Woollen mill employee	Merrickville, Ont.	" 30	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Food & Tobacco Preparation—				
Baker	Montreal, Que.	" 10	1	Mangled by machinery.
Emp. condensed milk factory	Chesterville, Ont.	" 6	1	Collapse of a tank.
Steam Railway Service—				
Conductor	Asquith, Sask.	" 6	1	Crushed between car and platform.
Brakeman	Camrose, Alta.	" 22	1	Deraiment of train.
Brakeman	St. Casimir, Que.	" 26	1	Deraiment of train.
Car repairer	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 20	1	Run over by cars.
Bridgeman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 4	1	Fell from bridge.
Employee	Brockville, Ont.	" 14	1	Run over by locomotive.
Car checker	Toronto, Ont.	" 19	1	Struck by a train.
Signalman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 18	1	Jumping from moving train.
Sectionman	Capleton, Que.	" 30	1	Hand car struck by a train.
"	Laval des Rapides, Que.	" 23	1	Struck by a locomotive.
"	M. P. 57 and 58 (—)	" 3	1	Run over by a train.
"	Lacombe, Alta.	" 23	1	Fell from hand car.
Employee, M.P. 88	Ft. William, Ont. S.D.	" 7	1	Struck by a train.
"	Kenora, Ont.	" 23	1	Struck by a train.
Navigation—				
Captain	Sydney, N.S.	" 16	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Deckhand	Lock 1, Welland Canal	" 12	1	Fell between vessel and lockwall.
Miscellaneous Transport—				
Driver	Hamilton, Ont.	" 4	1	Wagon struck by a train.
Teamster	Marmora, Ont.	" 20	1	Thrown from a wagon.
Teamster	Brandon, Ont.	" 4	1	Run over by a railway car.
Longshoreman	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	Crushed, handling a heavy piece of metal.
Coal handler	Sarnia, Ont.	" 19	1	Caught in jaws of clam shell bucket.
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades—				
Janitor	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Died from burns received in a fire.
Janitor	Montreal, Que.	" 22	1	Overcome by smoke.
Hospital maid	Victoria, B.C.	" 7	1	Fell from door leading to fire escape.
Unskilled Labour—				
Laborer	Ft. William	" 28	1	Electrocuted.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 30	1	Mangled by a circular saw.
"	Montreal, Que.	" 6	1	Cave-in of excavation.
"	East Flamboro, Ont.	" 25	1	Explosion of dynamite.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING OCTOBER, 1916

CAUSES.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.		Total.																												
Agriculture.....	1	2	1	1						3	6				1															14
Lumbering.....	1																													2
Mining.....	2																													6
Railway and Canal Construction.....																														3
Building Trades.....	1	1	10	2	1																									19
Metal Trades.....	41	11	14	10	1																									145
Woodworking Trades.....	5	1																												10
Printing and Allied Trades.....	2																													7
Clothing.....	1	2			1																									2
Textile.....	3																													7
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	1	1																												3
Steam Railway Service.....	12	8	2	18	1	11	4	3			7	6																		83
Electric Railway Service.....																														3
Navigation.....										1																				1
Miscellaneous Transport.....		2																												3
Public and Civic Employees.....	4	3								7																				20
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	9	5		2																									5
Unskilled Labour.....	1				1																									24
Total.....	67	63	48	22	18	17	13	12	12	11	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	356

THE UNITED STATES CHILD-LABOUR LAW AND THE COMPENSATION LAW FOR INJURED EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE *Labour Gazette* reproduces here the text of the Federal child-labour law of the United States and the compensation law for injured employees of the United States Government. The enactment of this legislation was noted in the last issue (page 1602).

The United States Child-Labour Law

The purpose of this act, which is entitled an act to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labour and for other purposes and which marks the culmination of demands extending over a number of years, is to prevent the interstate shipment of the products of any mine or quarry in which children under the age of 16 years have been employed or the products of any manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 years of age have been employed or in which children between the ages of 14 and 16 years have worked more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or have been employed at night work. The text of the act is as follows:

PUBLIC—No. 249—SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(H R. 8234.)

SECTION 1. No producer, manufacturer or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within 30 days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 16 years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within 30 days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of 14 years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian, or before the hour of six o'clock antemeridian: *Provided*, That a prosecution and conviction of a defendant for the shipment or delivery for shipment of any article or commodity under the conditions

herein prohibited shall be a bar to any further prosecution against the same defendant for shipments or deliveries for shipment of any such article or commodity before the beginning of said prosecution.

SEC. 2. The Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labour shall constitute a board to make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of securing proper enforcement of this act the Secretary of Labour, or any person duly authorized by him, shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time mines, quarries, mills, canneries, workshops, factories, manufacturing establishments, and other places in which goods are produced or held for interstate commerce; and the Secretary of Labour shall have authority to employ such assistance for the purposes of this act as may from time to time be authorized by appropriation or other law.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Labour shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any State factory or mining or quarry inspector, commissioner of labour, State medical inspector, or school-attendance officer, or any other person shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States without delay for the enforcement of the penalties in such cases herein provided: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of the several States and of the United States.

SEC. 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of section one of this act, or who refuses or obstructs entry or inspection authorized by section three of this act, shall for each offense prior to the first conviction of such person under the provisions of this act, be punished by a fine of not more than \$200, and shall for each offense subsequent to such conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, nor less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act for a shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation who establishes a guaranty issued by the person by whom the goods shipped or delivered for shipment or transportation were manufactured or produced, resident in the United States, to the effect that such goods were produced or manufactured in a mine or quarry in which within 30 days prior to their removal therefrom no children under the age of 16 years were employed or permitted to work, or in a mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment, in which within 30 days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of 14 years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week or after the hour of seven o'clock postmeridian or before the hour of six o'clock antemeridian; and in such event, if the guaranty contains any false statement of a material fact, the guarantor shall be amenable to prosecution and to

the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violation of the provisions of this act. Said guaranty, to afford the protection above provided, shall contain the name and address of the person giving the same: *And provided further*, That no producer, manufacturer or dealer shall be prosecuted under this act for the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation of a product of any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, if the only employment therein, within 30 days prior to the removal of such product therefrom, of a child under the age of 16 years has been that of a child as to whom the producer or manufacturer has in good faith procured, at the time of employing such child, and has since in good faith relied upon and kept on file a certificate, issued in such form, under such conditions, and by such persons as may be prescribed by the board, showing the child to be of such an age that the shipment, delivery for shipment, or transportation was not prohibited by this act. Any person who knowingly makes a false statement or presents false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor shall be amenable to prosecution and to the fine or imprisonment provided by this section for violations of this act. In any State designated by the board, an employment certificate or other similar paper as to the age of the child, issued under the laws of that State and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall have the same force and effect as a certificate herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The word "person" as used in this act shall be construed to include any individual or corporation or the members of any partnership or other unincorporated association. The term "ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce" as used in this act means to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to or through any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or to any foreign country; and in the case of a dealer means only to transport or to ship or deliver for shipment from the State, Territory or district of manufacture or production.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from and after one year from the date of its passage.

Approved, September 1, 1916.

Compensation Law for Injured Employees of the United States Government

This act, which provides compensation for civilian employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, supersedes the Act of 1908 which makes provision for certain groups of such employees, amounting to perhaps one-fourth of the more than 480,000 employees of the United States, as well as other acts applying to the Post Office Department and orders relating to the Isthmian Canal and the Panama Railroad and to the Alaskan Railway. The act creates a commission for its administration to be known as the United States Em-

ployees Compensation Commission, to be composed of three commissioners appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Benefits are to be paid on a basis of two-thirds of the injured employee's wages, payments continuing as long as the disability lasts. Partial disability is compensated on the basis of the wage loss resulting from the injury. Death benefits to a widow cease only on her death or remarriage and to children on their attaining the age of 18, though they may continue beyond this date if the child is incapacitated from earning a livelihood. Other beneficiaries are to be provided for in the absence of the foregoing or subject to their prior rights.

The maximum benefit payable under the law during total disability is \$66.67 per month; the minimum, \$33.33. No compensation is to be paid for the first three days of disability, but reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services are to be furnished in all cases. Although the act as drawn made provision for occupational or industrial diseases, this provision was omitted in the enactment. However, compensation is to be based on personal injury and not on accident and it was stated on the floor of the House that laws of similar phraseology had been construed to include the results of occupational diseases. The text of the act follows:

PUBLIC—No. 267—64th CONGRESS.

(H. R. 15316.)

SECTION 1. The United States shall pay compensation as hereinafter specified for the disability or death of an employee resulting from a personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty, but no compensation shall be paid if the injury or death is caused by the willful misconduct of the employee or by the employee's intention to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or if intoxication of the injured employee is the proximate cause of the injury or death.

SEC. 2. During the first three days of disability the employee shall not be entitled to compensation except as provided in section nine. No compensation shall at any time be paid for such period.

SEC. 3. If the disability is total the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of his monthly pay, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. If the disability is partial the United States shall pay to the disabled employee during such disability a monthly compensation equal to sixty-six and two-thirds per centum of the difference between his monthly pay and his monthly wage-earning capacity after the beginning of such partial disability. The commission may, from time to time, require a partially disabled employee to make an affidavit as to the wages which he is then receiving. In such affidavit the employee shall include a statement of the value of housing, board, lodging, and other advantages which are received from the employer as a part of his remuneration and which can be estimated in money. If the employee, when required, fails to make such affidavit, he shall not be entitled to any compensation while such failure continues, and the period of such failure shall be deducted from the period during which compensation is payable to him.

SEC. 5. If a partially disabled employee refuses to seek suitable work or refuses or neglects to work after suitable work is offered to, procured by, or secured for him, he shall not be entitled to any compensation.

SEC. 6. The monthly compensation for total disability shall not be more than \$66.67 nor less than \$33.33, unless the employee's monthly pay is less than \$33.33, in which case his monthly compensation shall be the full amount of his monthly pay. The monthly compensation for partial disability shall not be more than \$66.67. In the case of persons who at the time of the injury were minors or employed in a learner's capacity and who were not physically or mentally defective, the commission shall, on any review after the time when the monthly wage-earning capacity of such persons would probably, but for the injury, have increased, award compensation based on such probable monthly wage-earning capacity. The commission may, on any review after the time when the monthly wage-earning capacity of the disabled employee would probably, irrespective of the injury, have decreased on account of old age, award compensation based on such probable monthly wage-earning capacity.

SEC. 7. As long as the employee is in receipt of compensation under this act, or, if he has been paid a lump sum in commutation of installment payments, until the expiration of the period during which such installment payments would have continued, he shall not receive from the United States any salary, pay, or remuneration whatsoever except in return for services actually performed, and except pensions for service in the Army or Navy of the United States.

SEC. 8. If at the time the disability begins the employee has annual or sick leave to his credit he may, subject to the approval of the head of the department, use such leave until it is exhausted, in which case his compensation shall begin on the fourth day of disability after the annual or sick leave has ceased.

SEC. 9. Immediately after an injury sustained by an employee while in the performance of his duty, whether or not disability has arisen, and for a reasonable time thereafter, the United States shall furnish to such employee reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies unless he refuses to accept them. Such services and supplies shall be furnished by United States medical officers and hospitals, but where this is not practicable shall be furnished by private physicians and hospitals designated or approved by the commission and paid for from the employees' compensation fund. If necessary for the securing of proper medical, surgical and hospital treatment, the employee, in the discretion of the com-

mission, may be furnished transportation at the expense of the employees' compensation fund.

SEC. 10. If death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the following persons for the following period a monthly compensation equal to the following percentages of the deceased employee's monthly pay, subject to the modification that no compensation shall be paid where the death takes place more than one year after the cessation of disability resulting from such injury, or, if there has been no disability preceding death, more than one year after the injury:

(A) To the widow, if there is no child, thirty-five per centum. This compensation shall be paid until her death or marriage.

(B) To the widower, if there is no child, thirty-five per centum if wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of her death. This compensation shall be paid until his death or marriage.

(C) To the widow or widower, if there is a child, the compensation payable under clause (A) or clause (B) and in addition thereto ten per centum for each child, not to exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum for such widow or widower and children. If a child has a guardian other than the surviving widow or widower, the compensation payable on account of such child shall be paid to such guardian. The compensation payable on account of any child shall cease when he dies, marries, or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18, and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support.

(D) To the children, if there is no widow or widower, twenty-five per centum for one child and ten per centum additional for each additional child, not to exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum, divided among such children share and share alike. The compensation of each child shall be paid until he dies, marries, or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18 and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a child under legal age shall be paid to its guardian.

(E) To the parents, if one is wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of his death and the other is not dependent to any extent, twenty-five per centum; if both are wholly dependent, twenty per centum to each; if one is or both are partly dependent, a proportionate amount in the discretion of the commission.

The above percentages shall be paid if there is no widow, widower, or child. If there is a widow, widower or child, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentages payable to the widow, widower or children, will not exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum.

(F) To the brothers, sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, if one is wholly dependent upon the deceased employee for support at the time of his death, twenty per centum to such dependent; if more than one are wholly dependent, thirty per centum, divided among such dependents share and share alike; if there is no one of them wholly dependent, but one or more partly dependent, ten per centum divided among such dependents share and share alike.

The above percentages shall be paid if there is no widow, widower, child, or dependent parent. If there is a widow, widower, child, or dependent parent, there shall be paid so much of the above percentages as, when added to the total percentage payable to the widow, widower, children, and dependent

parents, will not exceed a total of sixty-six and two-thirds per centum.

(G) The compensation of each beneficiary under clauses (E) and (F) shall be paid for a period of eight years from the time of the death, unless before that time he, if a parent or grandparent, dies, marries, or ceases to be dependent, or, if a brother, sister, or grandchild, dies, marries, or reaches the age of 18, or, if over 18 and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support. The compensation of a brother, sister, or grandchild under legal age shall be paid to his or her guardian.

(H) As used in this section, the term "child" includes step-children, adopted children, and posthumous children, but does not include married children. The terms "brother" and "sister" include step-brothers and step-sisters, half brothers and half sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but do not include married brothers or married sisters. All of the above terms and the term "grandchild" include only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employee are under 18 years of age or over that age and incapable of self-support. The term "parent" includes stepparents and parents by adoption. The term "widow" includes only the decedent's wife living with or dependent for support upon him at the time of his death. The term "widower" includes only the decedent's husband dependent for support upon her at the time of her death. The terms "adopted" and "adoption" as used in this clause include only legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.

(I) Upon the cessation of compensation under this section to or on account of any person, the compensation of the remaining persons entitled to compensation for the unexpired part of the period during which their compensation is payable shall be that which such persons would have received if they had been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the decedent's death.

(J) In case there are two or more classes of persons entitled to compensation under this section and the apportionment of such compensation, above provided, would result in injustice, the commission may, in its discretion, modify the apportionment to meet the requirements of the case.

(K) In computing compensation under this section, the monthly pay shall be considered not to be more than \$100 nor less than \$50, but the total monthly compensation shall not exceed the monthly pay computed as provided in section twelve.

(L) If any person entitled to compensation under this section, whose compensation by the terms of this section ceases upon his marriage, accepts any payments of compensation after his marriage he shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 11. If death results from the injury within six years the United States shall pay to the personal representative of the deceased employee burial expenses not to exceed \$100, in the discretion of the commission. In the case of an employee whose home is within the United States, if his death occurs away from his home office or outside of the United States, and if so desired by his relatives, the body shall, in the discretion of the commission, be embalmed and transported in a hermetically sealed casket to the home of the employee. Such burial expenses shall not be paid and such transportation shall not be furnished where the death takes place more than one year after the cessation of disability resulting from such injury, or, if there has been no disability preceding death, more than one year after the injury.

SEC. 12. In computing the monthly pay the usual practice of the service in which the employee was employed shall be followed. Subsistence and the value of quarters furnished an employee shall be included as part of the pay, but overtime pay shall not be taken into account.

SEC. 13. In the determination of the employee's monthly wage-earning capacity after the beginning of partial disability, the value of housing, board, lodging, and other advantages which are received from his employer as a part of his remuneration and which can be estimated in money shall be taken into account.

SEC. 14. In cases of death or of permanent total or permanent partial disability, if the monthly payment to the beneficiary is less than \$5 a month, or if the beneficiary is or is about to become a non-resident of the United States, or if the commission determines that it is for the best interests of the beneficiary, the liability of the United States for compensation to such beneficiary may be discharged by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments of compensation computed at four per centum true discount compounded annually. The probability of the beneficiary's death before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall be determined according to the American Experience Table of Mortality; but in case of compensation to the widow or widower of the deceased employee, such lump sum shall not exceed sixty months' compensation. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount or duration of the compensation shall be disregarded.

SEC. 15. Every employee injured in the performance of his duty, or some one on his behalf, shall, within 48 hours after the injury, give written notice thereof to the immediate superior of the employee. Such notice shall be given by delivering it personally or by depositing it properly stamped and addressed in the mail.

SEC. 16. The notice shall state the name and address of the employee, the year, month, day and hour when and the particular locality where the injury occurred, and the cause and nature of the injury, and shall be signed by and contain the address of the person giving the notice.

SEC. 17. Unless notice is given within the time specified or unless the immediate superior has actual knowledge of the injury, no compensation shall be allowed, but for any reasonable cause shown, the commission may allow compensation if the notice is filed within one year after the injury.

SEC. 18. No compensation under this act shall be allowed to any person, except as provided in section 38, unless he or some one on his behalf shall, within the time specified in section 20, make a written claim therefor. Such claim shall be made by delivering it at the office of the commission or to any commissioner or to any person whom the commission may by regulation designate, or by depositing it in the mail properly stamped and addressed to the commission or to any person whom the commission may by regulation designate.

SEC. 19. Every claim shall be made on forms to be furnished by the commission and shall contain all the information required by the commission. Each claim shall be sworn to by the person entitled to compensation or by the person acting on his behalf, and, except in case of death, shall be accompanied by a certificate of the employee's physician stating the nature of the injury and the nature and probable extent of the disability. For any reasonable cause shown the commission may waive the provisions of this section.

SEC. 20. All original claims for compensation shall be made within 60 days after the injury. All original claims for compensation for death shall be made within one year after the death. For any reasonable cause shown the commission may allow original claims for compensation for disability to be made at any time within one year.

SEC. 21. After the injury the employee shall, as frequently and at such times and places as may be reasonably required, submit himself to examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the commission. The employee may have a duly qualified physician designated and paid by him present to participate in such examination. For all examinations after the first the employee shall, in the discretion of the commission, be paid his reasonable travelling and other expenses and loss of wages incurred in order to submit to such examination. If the employee refuses to submit himself for or in any way obstructs any examination, his right to claim compensation under this act shall be suspended until such refusal or obstruction ceases. No compensation shall be payable while such refusal or obstruction continues, and the period of such refusal or obstruction shall be deducted from the period for which compensation is payable to him.

SEC. 22. In case of any disagreement between the physician making an examination on the part of the United States and the employee's physician the commission shall appoint a third physician, duly qualified, who shall make an examination.

SEC. 23. Fees for examinations made on the part of the United States under sections 21 and 22 by physicians who are not already in the service of the United States shall be fixed by the commission. Such fees, and any sum payable to the employee under section 21, shall be paid out of the appropriation for the work of the commission.

SEC. 24. Immediately after an injury to an employee resulting in his death or in his probable disability, his immediate superior shall make a report to the commission containing such information as the commission may require, and shall thereafter make such supplementary reports as the commission may require.

SEC. 25. Any assignment of a claim for compensation under this act shall be void and all compensation and claims therefor shall be exempt from all claims of creditors.

SEC. 26. If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, the commission may require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person or any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of such other person, or the commission may require said beneficiary to prosecute said action in his own name.

If the beneficiary shall refuse to make such assignment or to prosecute said action in his own name when required by the commission, he shall not be entitled to any compensation under this act.

The cause of action when assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the commission, and if the commission realizes upon such cause of action, it shall apply the money or other property so received in the following manner: After deducting the amount of any compensation already paid to the beneficiary and the expenses of such

realization or collection, which sum shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund, the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the beneficiary and credited upon any future payments of compensation payable to him on account of the same injury.

SEC. 27. If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the United States to pay damages therefor, and a beneficiary entitled to compensation from the United States for such injury or death receives, as a result of a suit brought by him or on his behalf, or as a result of a settlement made by him or on his behalf, any money or other property in satisfaction of the liability of such other person, such beneficiary shall, after deducting the costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, apply the money or other property so received in the following manner:

(A) If his compensation has been paid in whole or in part, he shall refund to the United States the amount of compensation which has been paid by the United States and credit any surplus upon future payments of compensation payable to him on account of the same injury. Any amount so refunded to the United States shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund.

(B) If no compensation has been paid to him by the United States, he shall credit the money or other property so received upon any compensation payable to him by the United States on account of the same injury.

SEC. 28. A commission is hereby created, to be known as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and to be composed of three commissioners appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be designated by the President as chairman. No commissioner shall hold any other office or position under the United States. No more than two of said commissioners shall be members of the same political party. One of said commissioners shall be appointed for a term of two years, one for a term of four years, and one for a term of six years, and at the expiration of each of said terms, the commissioner then appointed shall be appointed for a period of six years. Each commissioner shall receive a salary of \$4,000 a year. The principal office of said commission shall be in Washington, District of Columbia, but the said commission is authorized to perform its work at any place deemed necessary by said commission, subject to the restrictions and limitations of this act.

SEC. 28a. Upon the organization of said commission and notification to the heads of all executive departments that the commission is ready to take up the work devolved upon it by this act, all commissions and independent bureaus, by or in which payments for compensation are now provided, together with the adjustment and settlement of such claims, shall cease and determine, and such executive departments, commissions and independent bureaus shall transfer all pending claims to said commission to be administered by it. The said commission may obtain, in all cases, in addition to the reports provided in section 24, such information and such reports from employees of the departments as may be agreed upon by the commission and the heads of the respective departments. All clerks and employees now exclusively engaged in carrying on said work in the various executive departments, commissions, and independent bureaus, shall be transferred to, and become employees of, the commission at their present grades and salaries.

SEC. 29. The commission, or any commissioner by authority of the commission, shall have power to issue subpoenas for and compel the attendance of witnesses within a radius of 100 miles, to require the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses, upon any matter within the jurisdiction of the commission.

SEC. 30. The commission shall have such assistants, clerks, and other employees as may be from time to time provided by Congress. They shall be appointed from lists of eligibles to be supplied by the Civil Service Commission, and in accordance with the civil service law.

SEC. 31. The commission shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the work of the commission.

SEC. 32. The commission is authorized to make necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act, and shall decide all questions arising under this act.

SEC. 33. The commission shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report of its work for the preceding fiscal year, including a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures, a detailed statement showing receipts of and expenditures from the employees' compensation fund, and its recommendations for legislation.

SEC. 34. For the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, 1917, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000 for the work of the commission, including salaries of the commissioners and of such assistants, clerks, and other employees as the commission may deem necessary, and for travelling expenses, expenses of medical examinations under sections 21 and 22, reasonable travelling and other expenses and loss of wages payable to employees under section 21, rent and equipment of offices, purchase of books, stationery, and other supplies, printing and binding to be done at the Government Printing Office, and other necessary expenses.

SEC. 35. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000, to be set aside as a separate fund in the Treasury, to be known as the employees' compensation fund. To this fund there shall be added such sums as Congress may from time to time appropriate for the purpose. Such fund, including all additions that may be made to it, is hereby authorized to be permanently appropriated for the payment of the compensation provided by this act, including the medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies provided by section nine, and the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections nine and eleven. The commission shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the fund.

SEC. 36. The commission, upon consideration of the claim presented by the beneficiary, and the report furnished by the immediate superior and the completion of such investigation as it may deem necessary, shall determine and make a finding of facts thereon and make an award for or against payment of the compensation provided for in this act. Compensation when awarded shall be paid from the employees' compensation fund.

SEC. 37. If the original claim for compensation has been made within the time specified in section 20, the commission may, at any time, on its own motion or on application, review the award, and, in accordance with the facts found on such review, may

end, diminish, or increase the compensation previously awarded, or, if compensation has been refused or discontinued, award compensation.

SEC. 38. If any compensation is paid under a mistake of law or of fact, the commission shall immediately cancel any award under which such compensation has been paid and shall recover, as far as practicable, any amount which has been so paid. Any amount so recovered shall be placed to the credit of the employees' compensation fund.

SEC. 39. Whoever makes, in any affidavit required under section 4 or in any claim for compensation, any statement, knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 40. Wherever used in this act—

The singular includes the plural and the masculine line includes the feminine.

The term "employee" includes all civil employees of the United States and of the Panama Railroad Company.

The term "commission" shall be taken to refer to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission provided for in section 28.

The term "physician" includes surgeons.

The term "monthly pay" shall be taken to refer to the monthly pay at the time of the injury.

SEC. 41. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That for injuries occurring prior to the passage of this act compensation shall be paid under the law in force at the time of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That if an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in the Panama Railroad Company to pay damages therefor under the laws of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the district of Columbia or of any foreign country, no compensation shall be payable until the person entitled to compensation releases to the Panama Railroad Company any right of action which he may have to enforce such liability of the Panama Railroad Company, or until he assigns to the United States any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of the Panama Railroad Company.

SEC. 42. The President may, from time to time, transfer the administration of this act so far as employees of the Panama Canal and of the Panama Railroad Company are concerned to the governor of the Panama Canal, and so far as employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission are concerned to the chairman of that commission, in which cases the words "commission" and "its" wherever they appear in this act shall, so far as necessary to give effect to such transfer, be read "governor of the Panama Canal" or "chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission," as the case may be, and "his"; and the expenses of medical examinations under sections 21 and 22, and the reasonable travelling and other expenses and loss of wages payable to employees under section 21, shall be paid out of appropriations for the Panama Canal or for the Alaskan Engineering Commission or out of funds of the Panama Railroad, as the case may be, instead of out of the appropriation for the work of the commission.

In the case of compensation to employees of the Panama Canal or of the Panama Railroad Company for temporary disability, either total or partial, the President may authorize the governor of the

Panama Canal to waive, at his discretion, the making of the claim required by section 18. In the case of alien employees of the Panama Canal or of the Panama Railroad Company, or of any class or classes of them, the President may remove or modify the minimum limit established by section 6 on the monthly compensation for disability and the minimum limit established by clause (K) of section 10 on the monthly pay on which death compensation is to be computed. The President may authorize the governor of the Panama Canal and the chairman of the

Alaskan Engineering Commission to pay the compensation provided by this act, including the medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies provided by section 9 and the transportation and burial expenses provided by sections 9 and 11, out of the appropriations for the Panama Canal and for the Alaskan Engineering Commission, such appropriations to be reimbursed for such payments by the transfer of funds from the employees' compensation fund.

Approved, September 7, 1916.

REVIEWS

United Kingdom.—Report of the Health of Munition Workers Committee. Memorandum No. 13, Juvenile Employment, 1916; 8 pp.

The committee appointed by the Minister of Munitions "to consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labour and other matters affecting the personal health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops," has issued to date 13 memoranda. No. 13—Juvenile Employment—gives an account of the working conditions of the boy munitioner. The report calls attention to the necessity at the present time of special effort to conserve the health of the rising generation, and while signs of immediate breakdown are not generally apparent it is noted that the principal lady factory inspector finds that there are symptoms of lassitude, exhaustion and impaired vitality among youthful workers on account of night work. The investigators of the committee found in one steel works that for the most part the boys were "so spiritless, so dull, so dead in look, so woebegone and attacked with weariness to a dulling of their spirits as to compel attention." It was found that conditions outside the workshop were responsible in a large measure for this unhealthy state. It was found that while there is danger of juvenile employment adversely affecting physique under normal conditions this danger has been materially increased by the present industrial stress. It is suggested that "too big a price was being paid for out-

put," and it is pointed out that boys, under 16 years of age especially, required shorter hours and more sleep. Under the Factories and Workshops Act of 1901, boys and girls under 18 years of age may be employed for a weekly period of 60 hours, while, with some exceptions, night work, Sunday work and overtime is forbidden for these workers. Since the commencement of the war these restrictions have been relaxed and the weekly hours have been frequently extended to 67 and in some instances even longer hours have been worked. The daily hours of employment have been extended to 14 and occasionally to 15 hours; night work has been common and Sunday work has also been allowed, although of late it has been largely discontinued.

As to employment for women workers employers have increasingly recognized that there are definite limits beyond which women and girls cannot usefully be employed. At a number of factories the three-shift system has been introduced, and where this is not found practical the weekly hours have been frequently kept below 60. While there can be no doubt that a daily period of 12 hours is desirable under ordinary circumstances the committee did not feel justified in recommending that no extension beyond this limit should be permitted. Some power of extension is of value to employers in enabling them to meet sudden emergencies, and the committee, therefore, considered that unless conditions of employment are especially unfavourable, daily employment for

more than 12 hours may continue to be allowed under the present exceptional circumstances, provided that:

- (a) The maximum weekly hours already recommended are not extended.
- (b) Overtime employment should be concentrated on not more than three evenings in any week and so far as possible not on consecutive evenings.

As to Sunday work the committee hopes that all Sunday work will shortly be completely stopped and suggests that where the two-shift system is in operation at least two shifts should be dropped at each week-end.

As to night work the committee is of the opinion that girls under 18 and boys under 16 should only be employed at night if other labour cannot be obtained, and wherever possible a week's holidays may be usefully granted, perhaps as a reward for regular attendance during the year.

The memorandum has a section on Supervision of Health and Welfare which deals with the need for the welfare supervision of boys as well as of women and girls in factories, and suggests measures for the solution of some welfare problems. Questions as to the instruction of young workers, their food, health, wages and savings are also considered.

Union of South Africa.—General Report of the Miners' Phthisis Prevention Committee. Johannesburg, March 15, 1916; 199 pp.

The Minister of Mines of the Union of South Africa appointed a committee in February, 1912, "to inquire into by experimental or other investigation, and to report, from time to time,

**Miners'
Phthisis in
South Africa**

upon the improvement of methods for the prevention of miners' phthisis in the Witwatersrand gold mines and to advise upon the introduction of a systematic and uniform policy and the amendments to the mining regulations which may be necessary for combatting the disease."

The committee has submitted several reports and memoranda. The present general report, however, covers all the labours of the committee.

There have been three previous inquiries upon this subject in the Transvaal—the Commissions of 1902, 1907 and 1911. Since the appointment of the present Commission in 1912 it has carried out numerous experiments to determine the quantity and nature of the dust formed in mines and in considering the best methods of preventing the formation of dust and the laying of it when formation cannot be prevented and of safeguarding miners against its inhalation. Attention has also been paid to medical research work.

The disease begins as a silicosis which is a condition of fibroid change in the lung, caused by mechanical irritation of the tissues, arising from the presence in the substance of the lung of very fine silicious particles from the dust-laden atmosphere which the miner breathes. A lung in a condition of developed silicosis is thereby rendered more liable than a normal lung to intercurrent invasion by infective processes and especially to invasion by tuberculosis. It is, therefore, important that miners should keep the protective mechanism with which nature has provided them in a state of efficiency. Exercises in the open air after working hours and the systematic practice of simple breathing movements are recommended. A regular annual holiday, free from the inimical influences of underground work, is also an important preventive measure.

In the report of the Medical Commission appointed to inquire into the prevalence of miners' phthisis and pulmonary tuberculosis of miners in the Union of South Africa, issued early in 1912, it is stated that as the result of the examination of 3,136 underground workers, 26 per cent of the general body of miners at work were found to show definite signs of silicosis, while a further 5.5 per cent were classed as "probable" but not "definite" cases. The disease was found to fall most heavily upon rock-drill miners. Trammers, hammer-

men and timbermen, respectively, came next in order of risk, but the investigation clearly showed also that no group of underground workers was free from serious risk of attack, and that even the supervisory staff of the mines was by no means exempt from the danger of contracting miners' phthisis.

From this it appears that any broad policy aiming at the prevention of disease must include two lines of action:

- (a) To prevent the formation of dust and its dissemination in the air of the mine, and where, as is the case in certain mining operations this is impossible, to protect the workmen from inhaling the dust, and also from inhaling the fumes arising from the use of explosives.
- (b) To protect the workmen as far as possible against risks of infection by tuberculosis.

Methods such as the following are suggested for the control of tuberculosis among underground workers:

1. Measures to prevent employment of tuberculous persons underground.
2. The disinfection of underground workings.
3. The disinfection and sanitation of compounds and living rooms.
4. Inspection of food supplies.
5. Maintaining the standard of health of underground workers by periodic holidays.

As to the control of dust, the committee has concluded that abundance of clean water judiciously used is generally the most satisfactory medium at present known for dealing with dust. Certain special sticky liquids, while they have shown no superiority over plain water in extracting dust from the air, retain the dust after deposition better than water does.

As to ventilation the committee considers that the only method of insuring the adequate ventilation of winzes and workings connected only with winzes is to supply a separate ventilating pipe, altogether independent of the air supply to the machines, and controlled only by

a valve at the top of the winze, in all such workings, the size of the pipe to be proportioned to the depth of the winze. Provision should also be made for the special ventilation of all raises, exceeding 10 degrees from the horizontal, carried beyond a distance of 50 feet, and in all drives and raises under 10 degrees carried over 300 feet beyond any connections having a thorough air current, special ventilating appliances should be installed in direct connection with the general ventilating scheme.

In its concluding remarks the committee states that conditions underground have greatly improved since the inception of the committee in 1912 when the general use of water for dust-laying was inaugurated, and it is added that "generally speaking, the mines are to-day well equipped with water and the necessary appliances, but there are still too many cases of carelessness and lack of proper precautions in using these appliances. This is particularly true with natives who, owing to the discomfort caused by the use of water and the slight additional effort required, are inclined to neglect precautions when not being watched."

There are several appendices on various phases of the inquiry.

United Kingdom.—Report of the Departmental Committee on Prices appointed by the Board of Trade. Interim Report on Meat, Milk and Bacon. London, 1916; 17 pp.

The committee was appointed on June 17, 1916, and consisted of 12 persons,

Causes of Increase in Prices during the War

including one lady and five members of Parliament. The interim report was dated September 22. The report dealt first with prices in general

and pointed out that the increase in food prices had considerable effect on the life of the people, although other items of expenditure had not advanced on the average as much as food, while increases in rent had been prohibited by legislation, and rates of wages and actual earnings through overtime, etc., had been increased in many cases. It was stated, however, that "the evidence

taken goes to show that there is less total distress in the country than in an ordinary year of peace, the majority of the classes which chronically suffer from distress being in unusually regular employment and that this, together with the higher wages earned by and the greater needs of so many skilled and unskilled workers employed directly and indirectly in the production of munitions of war, has tended to increase considerably, in some directions, the total demand for food. On the other hand certain classes, . . . for example, the cotton operatives and some classes of day wage workers and labourers, are hard pressed by the rise in prices and actually have to curtail their consumption. . . ."

In describing the rise in prices it is pointed out that at different periods the general increase was due to a rise in particular items; the winter rise of 1914-15 to flour and bread, in May, 1915, to meat, and in September, 1915, to increased duties on tea and sugar, while the rise in April-May, 1916, was due chiefly to advances in prices of meat, sugar and potatoes, and the advance in August, 1916, to increases in prices of bread, flour, butter and eggs. Figures from the Labour Statistics Department showed advances in woollen clothing of from 40 to 90 per cent, in cotton of 50 per cent, and in boots of from 60 to 75 per cent. Coal advanced 32 per cent in London and 33 per cent in other towns, and prices had been regulated under the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act.

Meat prices.—A continuous rise in meat had occurred, although to keep up supplies the Government had put restrictions on the export of feeding stuffs, including oilcakes, maize, barley and oats, and also fertilizers, while in Ireland farmers were asked to maintain breeding stocks. Feeding stuffs and fertilizers, however, had risen and farm wages had advanced, while imported meat which normally forms 40 per cent of the nation's consumption had risen steeply in price, the main reason being the abnormal demand for frozen meat for the armies of the allies. Also the consumption by soldiers was greater per

head than in civilian life. The supplies in South America were increased and the imports from the United States, which had fallen after 1907 to vanishing point before the war, recovered to 50,068 tons for 1915, but imports from Australia were reduced by 25 per cent as a result of drought. The consumption of meat by the civilian population was estimated to be reduced $\frac{1}{6}$, although many persons engaged on munitions work, etc., required more than the normal allowance of meat.

To get additional supplies, new sources for frozen meat were developed in various countries, China, Venezuela, Madagascar, Brazil, Canada and South Africa. In August, 1914, Queensland gave full control of meat supplies to the Imperial Government and New South Wales followed early in 1915. In February, 1915, the Australian and New Zealand governments agreed to purchase on behalf of the mother country all the beef, mutton and lamb available for export at agreed prices. In regard to supplies from South America the British Government controlled the shipping and contracted with the River Plate Companies, the latest contract covering the entire surplus of Argentina and Uruguay at prices only 7 per cent higher than the 1915 contract, which was little higher than that of 1914.

It is pointed out that though prices for meat to the civilian population have risen by 30-60 per cent, freights, being regulated, have accounted for a rise of only 1d. per lb.

"The high wholesale prices of foreign meat, therefore, subsist by reason of the reduced amount available for civilian use, the high general demand, and the limitation of means of transport. The last-named factor includes the handling of cargoes in port and by rail and the frequent congestion in the docks, which so seriously limited the working power of ships, played an important part in the restriction of supplies. But tonnage, too, has been inadequate."

It is stated as certain that considerably increased profits have been made during the war by cattle breeders in the United

Kingdom and in foreign countries, especially in South America, although the cost of labour and feeding stuffs had greatly increased also.

The meat importers were found to have made their largest profits soon after the outbreak of war, owing to the sudden rise in the prices of available stocks. No evidence was obtained that cold storage had been used to inflate prices. The profits on the import meat business went to the producers and importers and in the case of home produced meat to the producers and the jobbers. The substantial rise in meat and the increased profits were due rather to "the shortage of supply than any process of combination, and but for the Government control of colonial meat (Australia and New Zealand) prices might be higher. . . . Where prices control is practicable—that is in the case of the Australian meat put on the market by the Government—it appears to be efficiently applied."

Milk.—"The price of milk is in obvious economic connection with those of meat and cheese. If the farmer can secure a higher profit either by selling his cows to the butcher or by turning his produce into cheese, he will probably do so; and a period of high meat prices is more likely to mean a reduction of the milk herds because the earnings made through the latter are very laboriously gotten. The dairying industry means 365 days' work in the year; the long hours of labour involved are exceptionally trying; the legal requirements as to sanitation and quality are considered strict; and not a few farmers avowedly abandon the business because of its irksomeness. It was accordingly to be expected that the rapidly rising meat prices of 1915, accompanied as they were by a shortage of labour, would lead to some slaughtering of milch cows; and it was found necessary, by Orders dated June 22 and August 18, 1915 (the latter of which was amended on March 31, 1916) to put a restraint upon the slaughtering of cows obviously in-calf. At the same time a limit was put upon the slaughter of calves under six months' old."

Regarding the distribution of milk it is found that combinations of milk dealers resulted in an economy of labour and plant, the elimination of much competitive effort, thus making good the war drain alike on men and horses, as well as providing a more regular and certain supply to the small retail dealers than if he contracted direct from the farmer. It was found that the companies made their profits in the retail milk business from the business in condensed milk, cheese, cream, etc., rather than from the sale and delivery of milk to the householders.

Bacon.—A searching investigation was made by the committee into the allegation that large quantities of bacon from America had been put in cold storage for the purpose of raising prices. It was found that this was the surplus from an unusually large importation as American shippers had made considerable shipments before the hot weather to meet the anticipated greater demand indicated by high prices. It was also found that losses had occurred on many shipments of bacon, but this also happened under normal conditions. It was pointed out that consumers in the United Kingdom were getting bacon at a lower retail price than in Canada where the bacon was produced. An increase in net imports during the war was found and was reported to be due to increases in military and civil consumption.

Recommendations.—The remedies proposed were the greatest possible increase in the supply of mercantile shipping, by the Government if necessary; increase in the supply of men at the docks to relieve congestion; further restriction of the imports of unnecessary commodities; prohibition of slaughter of breeding animals, etc.; development of sources of supply of meats by direct Government purchasing; control by the Government of the conditions of sale by retailers of the meat it supplies for civilian consumption to ensure reasonable prices; expedition of the establishment of refrigerating plants in Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, Santos or Bahia to open up supplies there; that persons not engaged

in severe manual labour should abstain from meat one day per week; consideration by the War Office of greater efficiency and economy in the use of meat for the army; that if additional milk could be obtained from Ireland it should be attempted to sell it over the counter in poor town districts at a cheaper price, due to the elimination of delivery costs; a scientific inquiry as to the possibility of drying and re-liquifying milk in pastoral countries; further attempts by the agricultural authorities to increase the supply of women as milkers on farms; the furnishing of returns by wholesale milk dealers as to the names and addresses of farmers with whom they have contracted for milk, the estimated quantities, prices, etc., the granting of fresh powers to local authorities to open municipal shops where there is reason to believe any group of retailers are using the present abnormal situation to obtain excessive profits; the provision of milk and dinners by all local authorities at maternity centres, etc., for mothers and children under five years of age out of the funds towards which special grants are made by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education; finally the establishment of fair and adequate rates of wages for women workers in controlled establishments where such a policy has not yet been completed, and the consideration by all employers as to whether their employees have yet received sufficient increases in earnings.

The committee also reported that the withdrawal of the embargo on the importation of live cattle from Canada was not examined from the standpoint of the alleged danger of disease, but that there seemed to be at present no likelihood of any considerable supply of live cattle from that source, even if scarcity of shipping did not make the importation of live as against dead meat uneconomical.

The report was signed by all the members of the committee, but seven out of the twelve appended a memorandum recommending far-reaching Government action, enlarging more and more its purchases of meat and bacon from outside

sources, becoming the sole purchaser when possible, and insisting that the purchasing public should get the full benefit of advantageous buying. The memorandum also stated that the recommendations should have dealt with the home supplies of meat, milk and bacon, that in many cases far too much profit was being made by home producers, that public control should be exercised over these and that reasonable prices should be fixed. This had been done as regards coal, rent, the home wool-clip, etc., and there was no adequate reason known why the public control of prices should not embrace the primary foodstuffs produced at home. For instance, in the milk industry, Parliament could set up machinery which would eliminate any element of extortion and encourage more efficient organization in distribution.

An appendix to the report gives tables of changes in wages, prices, imports and the cost of meat and milk production.

United States.—Bulletins Nos. 197 and 200 of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on Retail Prices, 1907 to 1915, and Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1915. June and July, 1916. 381 pp. and 295 pp.

The Bulletin on Retail Prices gives the prices during 1915 of 29 articles of food, eight textiles, two kinds of anthracite coal, one bituminous coal and gas, and also the prices and weights per loaf of bread in 44 of the most important industrial cities in the various sections of the United States. To show the percentage changes in prices index numbers are given for foods and coal back to 1907, the year 1915 being used as the base period and therefore made equal to 100.

On this basis the index number of the 29 articles, weighted according to family consumption, was 101 for 1914, 98 for 1913 and 81 for 1907. The greatest rises since 1913 were in flour, sugar and corn meal and the least change appeared in milk and in eggs. Potatoes were much lower in 1915 than in any year since 1907.

Coal, stove, was slightly higher in

1915 than in 1914, slightly cheaper than in 1913, but much higher than in 1907, the index number for 1914 being 99, as compared with 100 for 1915, 101 for 1913 and 93 for 1907. Bituminous coal showed less change, standing at 103 in 1913 and 1914 and 101 in 1907 as compared with 100 for 1915.

As retail prices of dry goods have not been compiled prior to 1915 comparisons with previous years were not possible.

"To show the changes and results of changes in retail prices of food for a period of 26 years, from 1890 to 1915 inclusive, a table has been prepared from the figures appearing in preceding reports and bulletins on this subject, presenting the average price of each article and the average amount of each article that could be bought for \$1 each year of the period, except for two articles—sirloin steak and rib roast—for which satisfactory data were available only for the years 1907 to 1915. A second table shows the average price of each article and the quantity that could be bought for \$1 on December 15 of each year from 1912 to 1915 inclusive."

The number of pounds of round steak which could be bought for \$1.00 changed from 8.1 in 1890 to 4.4 in 1915, the quantity of bacon from 8.0 lbs. to 3.7 lbs., eggs from 4.8 doz. to 3.0 doz., butter 3.9 lbs. to 2.8 lbs., while the quantity of potatoes increased from 4.0 pecks to 4.4 pecks, and sugar from 14.5 lbs. to 15.2 lbs., and was as high as 18.2 lbs. for \$1.00 in 1913.

The Bulletin on Wholesale Prices gives the prices from month to month

**Wholesale
Prices of 300
Commodities
two per cent
higher in 1915
than in 1914**

or week to week during 1915 of 300 commodities on the most important markets in the United States, there being several series of quotations of prices. Index numbers are given for each

commodity by groups and a weighted average for all commodities back to 1890, the year 1915 being made the base period and therefore equal 100. On this basis the general index number for

1914 was 98, for 1913, 99, and 81 for 1890. For December, 1915, the index number was 105 as compared with 98 in January, 98 in July, 1914, and 99 in January, 1914.

Violent fluctuations were recorded during 1915 in the prices of many commodities, particularly drugs and chemicals and metals and metal products. In the former group prices as a whole declined during the first five months of the year, after which they rose sharply until the December average was 39 per cent above the average for January and 43 per cent above that for May. Metals and metal products advanced steadily in price throughout the year, except for slight recessions in August, September and October. The year closed with prices in this group 37 per cent above the January prices.

In the fuel and lighting group there was little change in prices during the first three months of the year, but marked declines occurred in the spring and early summer. In August prices again advanced, the increase continuing throughout the remainder of the year. The December average for this group was 11 per cent above that for January. Prices in the cloths and clothing group showed a steady advance during the entire year, the increase from January to December being more than 11 per cent.

Articles belonging to the foods group were, in the aggregate, highest in price in December and lowest in September. The increase between January and December in this group was nearly 4 per cent. Farm products averaged highest in May and lowest in January, September and November. The average for December was only slightly above that for January. In the remaining groups prices as a whole showed a falling tendency during the earlier part and a rising tendency during the latter part of 1915.

Comparing 1915 with 1914, an increase in average yearly prices was shown in six groups of commodities and a decrease in three groups. The group of commodities showing the greatest increase in average yearly prices was that

of metals and metal products, the increase in the group as a whole being slightly more than 11 per cent. In the drugs and chemicals group the increase between the two years was nearly 10 per cent and in the miscellaneous group nearly 9 per cent. The group of farm products showed a 2 per cent increase in the average for 1915 over that for 1914, while the food group and the cloths and clothing group each showed an increase of 1 per cent.

Of the three groups showing a decrease in average yearly prices in 1915 as compared with 1914, fuel and lighting decreased nearly 6 per cent, lumber

and building materials nearly 4 per cent, and housefurnishing goods nearly 1 per cent.

Both bulletins contain numerous charts showing the more significant movements in prices and also descriptions of the methods of calculating index numbers. In the regular article on prices in Canada and in other countries the index number of retail food prices is given up to recent date and also the index numbers of Bradstreet and Dun, showing the general movement in wholesale prices, the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices being issued only annually.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Plaintiff secured on April 30, 1915, a first judgment against the defendant company for \$192 as an indemnity and for loss of time on account of an industrial accident. On July 23 following, he sued to have the judgment revised, claiming he was suffering a total incapacity for the balance of his life, and asked for \$1,000, being the capital of a rent representing 5 per cent of his year wages. The facts of the case were as follows: Through the accident, which occurred on May 28, 1914, the plaintiff's collar bone was broken, causing a partial incapacity, for which he secured compensation in a first action. Later on, an arthritis developed, "in the course of treatment and perhaps as a consequence of the treatment," and the plaintiff, an old man, was permanently incapacitated.

A workman may seek a second judgment if it is found his incapacity was permanent

The defendant company, besides denying the facts alleged by the plaintiff, claimed prescription. The Court, however, held that prescription counted only from the day the aggravation of the plaintiff's injury was discovered and that the action was taken within the time limit fixed by law. As the plaintiff was an old man and an invalid, and consequently had very little prospect of living

many years, but on the contrary might die at any time, it was further held that a large indemnity could not be allowed as a capital and that the plaintiff was entitled to a sum of \$209 as indemnity. Judgment was rendered accordingly, with costs against the defendant company. (*Quebec — Pelland v. Touzin Sand Company.*)

On November 14, 1914, the plaintiff, a workman, was sent to fetch the

A workman may retain possession of and attach an automobile on which he has made repairs

defendant's automobile, which had been damaged, on the Ahuntsic road (near Montreal), and made to the same repairs which amounted to \$176.10. He afterwards kept possession of the automobile and took

a writ of attachment on the same. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had any lien on the automobile. Mr. Justice Lamothe, of the Superior Court, maintained the writ, holding, among other things, that "according to law, the plaintiff had and still had the right of retaining the defendant's automobile, and that his claim constitutes a claim entitled to preference on the product of the sale, if there be any sale." (*Quebec—Morin v. Garbi.*)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

DECEMBER, 1916

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Industrial activity during November was well maintained, and despite the approach of winter a fair amount of employment was afforded in industries which usually show a seasonal reduction in working force at this time. The labour shortage was continued; the completion of threshing in many parts of the West and of municipal work and other outside operations in various localities released a considerable number of men, but these were quickly absorbed in lumbering, mining and other industries. There were 14 new strikes in November as compared with two in October; eight of these were settled during the month. The Department's index number of wholesale prices rose to 198.4 for November as compared with 187.2 for the previous month and 158.7 for November, 1915. The increase in retail prices is indicated by the rise of the Department's weekly budget of staple foods from \$9.30 in October to \$10.05 in November. The usual summaries of the labour market, prices, strikes and changes in wages appear in the General Review. A special article deals with wage changes and disputes in coal mines, and the text of the recent Order-in-Council respecting the price of necessities of life is given in full.

**In this
Issue**

During November three Board reports affecting employees of electric railways at Windsor, Ont., and Quebec, and coal and railway companies in the Grand Lake district, New Brunswick, were received. A two-year agreement was reached

**Proceedings
under the In-
dustrial Dis-
putes Investi-
gation Act**

in the case of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway, which is operated by the former company. No settlement was reached in the case of the coal and railway companies in New Brunswick, and while the employees of the Quebec Light, Heat and Power Company accepted the Board's report, no word had yet reached the Department from the company. Applications for Boards were received from the Dominion Coal Company in regard to a dispute with its coal handlers at St. John, N.B., which was settled by direct negotiation, the application being withdrawn, and from maintenance of way employees on the Canadian division of the Pere Marquette Railway. Steps towards the establishment of a Board in this latter case were being taken. The Department was advised that a satisfactory adjustment had been made of differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees, from whom an ap-

plication for a Board was received in September.

* * *

The report has recently come to hand of the Board of Investigation appointed in British Columbia to inquire into the matter of alleged improper holding and using of certificates of competency by coal miners in the Comox Colliery, operated by the Canadian Colliery at Cumberland, B.C. The members of the Board were the Honourable Mr. Justice Macdonald, Robert R. Hindmarch and Robert Henderson. Counsel appointed by the Provincial Department of Mines brought to the Board's attention two cases where, apparently, certificates of competency had been improperly used. In one case a coal miner was convicted of an infraction of the Coal Mines' Regulation Act and his certificate was cancelled by the Department of Mines. Before the certificate was cancelled, however, a substituted certificate was issued to a person of the same name on the ground that his original certificate had been lost and this substituted certificate at the time of the cancellation referred to was still outstanding. A miner of the name in question was found in one of the mines, and when summoned, gave evidence that he had never been convicted of any offence under the Coal Mines' Regulation Act; it soon became apparent that for a time two persons had worked under the same certificate and that the genuine miner was entitled to hold the substituted certificate. The evidence indicated the ease with which a person could obtain the certificate of a miner, then change his name to suit the circumstances and obtain employment in a coal mine without being duly qualified. A special rule passed in December, 1914, requiring coal miners to deposit their certificates with the owner before obtaining employment in a mine greatly lessens the opportunity for accomplishing this fraudulent purpose. In the second case it appeared that after a miner had been killed while working

in a mine, a substituted certificate was issued to a person of the same name on the ground that the original certificate had been lost. It was evident that fraud had been committed by a person familiar with the existence and contents of the original certificate and desirous of obtaining work in the colliery under false pretences. This substituted certificate was transmitted for cancellation with the Board's report with the recommendation that notification be given the different coal mines of the province. The Board thought it advisable to make some inquiry into the certificates of coal miners employed in the Comox Colliery, and it was found that all appeared to have certificates of competency; a number of miners were called and examined, and it was evident that they had all passed examination before. The Board, however, emphasized the desirability of care being exercised in these examinations to see that the applicant is sufficiently conversant with the English language to render his employment as a miner safe. A number of suggested amendments are submitted which, in the Board's opinion, will, if adopted, tend in the direction of safety, and will also enable accurate information to be available at all times as to the coal miners employed in each mine.

* * *

The compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes was the chief subject of

**Compulsory
Arbitration in
Australia and
the Canadian
Industrial
Disputes Act**

discussion at the November meeting of the New York Academy of Political Science. The representatives of labour—Peter Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, made it clear that labour in the United States was opposed to compulsory arbitration. Commissioner William Lee Chambers of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation was of the opinion that the time for the adoption by law of the principles of compulsory arbitration had not

come in the United States. Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission of the first district of New York, held that while there has been increased government supervision of railroad operators, the tendency with respect to railroad operatives had been in the opposite direction; this he characterized as retrogressive. Professor Matthew B. Hammond, of the Ohio State Industrial Commission, who spent a year in Australia and New Zealand, emphasized the fact that compulsory arbitration is only a deterrent; it does not eliminate industrial disputes. The essential factor of the Australian Trade Board system was not compulsory arbitration, but the extension of government regulation of industry which had improved working conditions for employees and for employers had created standards which eliminated ruthless competition. Dr. Victor S. Clark, of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, formerly of the federal Department of Labour, pointed out that, in contrast to the Australian system, under the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act either the union or the employer can reject the findings of the public inquiry and resort to strike or lockout. He was of the opinion that Canadian trade unionists were not as strongly opposed to the Act as was believed in labour circles in the United States. The legislation, he thought, had the support of the employers and employees affected; while the Trades and Labour Congress had pronounced against the Act the trades represented were in the main not those to which the Act applies.

* * *

The Trades and Labour branch of the Ontario Government has opened a public employment bureau at Toronto, largely, it is understood, to meet the needs of the Imperial Munitions Board. Because of the inadequacy of the labour supply for munitions works, the Munitions Board urges that dilution of

labour be pressed forward without delay and the new bureau will assist in this work. The bureau took over the employment work of the Toronto Women's Emergency Corps. It will be remembered that the Trades and Labour Branch Act, enacted at the last session of the Ontario House, included among the duties of the new department the establishment and maintenance throughout Ontario of employment bureaus for obtaining suitable employment for work-people; the Toronto bureau will therefore probably be the first among several. Steps towards the establishment of public employment bureaus in the Prairie Provinces have also been taken. At a recent meeting at Winnipeg a movement was inaugurated with the object of securing legislation in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to establish provincial employment bureaus at Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. It is proposed that each province shall bear the expense of maintaining its own bureau and that the City Council, the Grain Growers' Association and the Trades and Labour Council in each city shall be invited to appoint two of their number to constitute an advisory committee for each local office. The plan also involves the establishment of central offices at Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton, which shall have supervision of all local bureaus.

* * *

An Order-in-Council of June 6, 1916, authorized the establishment of a Honorary Advisory Council on Industrial and Scientific Research for the Dominion. On the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce the Committee of the Privy Council advised that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Council and an Order-in-Council to this effect received the approval of His Excellency the Governor General on November 29, 1916:

A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph.D., formerly

**Provincial
Employment
Bureaus in
Ontario and
the Prairie
Provinces**

**Advisory
Council on
Industrial and
Scientific
Research**

Professor of Physics in Dalhousie University and Byrn Mawr, now President of Dalhousie College and University.

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, Montreal.

R. F. Ruttan, M.D., Professor of Organic and Biological Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal.

J. G. McLennan, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, University of Toronto.

A. B. Macallum, M.B., Ph.D., Sc. D., University of Toronto.

Walter C. Murray, LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan.

R. Hobson, Hamilton.

R. A. Ross, Consulting Electrical Engineer, Montreal

Tancredé Bienvenu, of the City of Montreal.

* * *

Under date of November 16, the regulations made in the United Kingdom

Conservation of Food Supplies in the United Kingdom

under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, which have been amended by various other Acts and Orders in Council, were

further amended. By this Order in Council the Board of Trade is given power to take special measures for the maintenance of the supply of any article of commerce important as being part

of the food supply or as being necessary for the wants of the public. The waste of any article to which the provisions are applied is forbidden, nor may any article be used for purposes other than those specified. The production and manufacture of commodities and the mode of their sale and distribution are also regulated in the same direction. The Board of Trade is empowered to make regulations with a view to preventing unreasonable inflation of price as the result of market operations and the Board may also fix prices. The Board of Trade may require that stocks of any article shall be placed at its disposal, the compensation being determined, in default of agreement, by arbitration. Information as to stocks on hand, contracts for supply, prices paid, cost of production and other matters may also be required, and officers of the Board of Trade are authorized to enter premises and make examinations of books. In special cases before exercising any of their powers the Board may, if they think it expedient, appoint persons to hold an inquiry as respect a particular article. The Board of Trade may also make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on behalf of the Board of Trade of some of the powers of the Board granted in the Order.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER 1916,

I.—GENERAL REVIEW

Industrial conditions were active during November, and to some extent the labour shortage noted

The Labour Market

last month was lessened by the release of a number of men who had

been engaged in threshing in the West and in municipal and other outside employments. These forces, however, were absorbed into the lumbering and mining industries and the effect upon the gen-

eral situation was comparatively slight. Activity in manufacturing was reflected in the large amount of overtime and in the number of extensions to plant reported. Railway transportation continued very active, but with inland navigation practically closed at the end of the month there was a falling off in water-borne traffic; activity was commencing, however, at Atlantic winter ports. Employment in metal and coal

mining continued at a maximum, though outputs in the latter industry were adversely affected by the cessation for a few days of operations in the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines. Building and construction owing to the favourable weather were fairly well maintained in many parts of the country; public works and railway construction remained quiet. Employment in sawmills was diminishing, most of the large mills closing down for the winter, but operations in the woods were being carried on with as large working forces as the scarcity of labour would permit.

The Toronto Civic Employment Bureau reported it had placed more men and boys during November than in any month in two years, the number of men placed showing an increase of 75 per cent over the previous month. In factories where the work was of a strenuous or unpleasant character the bureau reported the turn-over considerable. Large numbers of men were coming into the city and nearly all were looking for factory work.

During October there was a decrease in the demand for workers as compared with September as shown by reports from 119 employment bureaus. The number of vacancies notified to all offices showed a daily average of 1840.45 as compared with 2107.54 in September, and the number of persons placed, a daily average of 704.00 as compared with 822.42 in the preceding month. Figures as to vacancies notified for women and girls gave a daily average of 329.88 as compared with 348.27 in September, and the number placed, a daily average of 94.04 as compared with 125.84 in the previous month. Each of the five principal centres of labour distribution, Montreal, Toronto, Winni-

peg, Edmonton and Vancouver, showed a decrease in the demand for workers, the greatest declines being recorded at Montreal and Winnipeg.

The number of strikes reported to the Department in November was considerably in excess of the number reported in the previous month, there

Strikes

being 14 new disputes in November compared with two new disputes in October. Eight of the new disputes were settled, leaving six new disputes to be added to five carried over from the previous month and unadjusted, a total of eleven strikes unsettled at the end of November. Nineteen firms and approximately 5,920 employees were involved in the disputes which occurred in November compared with 22 firms and 129 employees involved in the six disputes which commenced prior to November 1. The large numbers affected in the November strikes are accounted for largely by strikes which took place in the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields. Other lines of industry affected were clothing, food and tobacco preparation and general transport.

Prices were again steeply upward, especially in grain, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and in miscellaneous groceries, while textiles, hides,

Prices

leathers, boots and shoes, iron and steel were considerably higher. The average cost of a list of 29 staple foods in 60 cities in Canada was \$10.05 for November as compared with \$9.30 at the middle of October and \$8.02 in November, 1915. The index number of wholesale prices, based on the prices of 272 commodities, rose to 198.4 for November as compared with 187.2 for Oc-

tober, 158.7 for November, 1915, 137.5 for November, 1914, and 135.8 for November, 1913.

Many increases in wages took place during the month, chiefly in coal mining and transportation. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company granted an advance of 12½ per cent to all underground employees and 10 per cent to all other employees at Sydney Mines, N.S., as a war bonus. The Acadia Coal Company granted an increase of 6 per cent to its employees at Westville, N.S. By an agreement which came into effect on October 1, the employees of the Western Fuel Company in the collieries at Nainaimo, B.C., received an advance of 5 per cent as a war bonus. On November 16 the wages of asbestos miners at Thetford Mines, Que., were increased from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day for day work and from \$2.25 to \$2.75 for night work. The wages of 89 coal miners at Taylorton, Sask., were increased by 10 cents per ton and day men received an advance of 2½ cents per hour from November 1. In accordance with the finding of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Grand Trunk Railway Company increased the wages of section foremen, extra gang foremen and their assistants by 20 cents per day, and the wages of section men by 25 cents per day, the changes dating from September 1. About 3,000 men were affected. A similar increase, effective on October 1, was granted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to employees on its Eastern lines. By an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the New Brunswick Railway Freight Handlers' Union, the wages of 600 freight handlers at St. John, N.B., were increased from 25 to 30 cents per hour, dating from November 20. On November 16, from 1,600 to 1,700 longshoremen at St. John, N.B.,

received an increase from 35 to 37½ cents per hour for the winter months. Employees of the Plymouth Cordage Company at Welland, Ont., were granted an advance of 7½ per cent in wages with additional bonuses, the increase dating from September 1. Civic firemen at North Vancouver, B.C., were advanced \$10 per month for each class, the new schedule being as follows: chief, \$100; captains, \$85; drivers, \$80; firemen, \$75 per month. The wages of labourers employed on civic works at Ottawa were increased from 25 to 27½ cents per hour. The wages of stationary engineers employed by the City of Ottawa were also advanced, as follows: roller men, from 33 to 40 cents per hour; boiler firers, from 28 to 33 cents; other men tending boilers, from 35 to 45 cents per hour. These changes date from July 1.

The total imports of merchandise for consumption in Canada for October, 1916, amounted to \$71,196,552, compared with \$68,796,262 in September, 1916, and \$39,515,144 in October, 1915, an increase of \$31,681,408. Domestic exports of merchandise for October, 1916, amounted to \$85,312,175, as compared with \$90,285,181 in September, 1916, and \$80,038,582 in October, 1915. For the ten months ended October 31, 1916, imports entered for consumption amounted to \$626,052,133, as compared with \$361,852,831 in 1915, while the exports for the same period amounted to \$852,110,279 and \$429,026,528 respectively. Increases in the products of the mine, animals and their produce and manufactures were shown, while decreases were noticed in the fisheries, the forest, agriculture and miscellaneous merchandise. The following table gives a convenient summary of Canadian imports entered for consumption and domestic exports:

**Changes in
Wages
and Hours**

**Trade
and Finance**

IMPORTS.

	January, February, March.	April, May, June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total (10 months)
Dutiable Goods, 1916.	91,382,443	105,534,477	34,604,911	38,398,579	37,952,740	37,946,311	345,913,461
1915.	63,891,687	57,105,342	20,765,166	24,205,170	22,279,886	22,801,957	211,049,208
Free Goods	72,477,795	80,711,003	28,923,676	33,932,435	30,843,522	33,250,241	280,138,672
1915.	42,732,804	43,129,522	15,857,024	16,627,652	15,750,434	16,713,187	150,903,623
Total Imports, 1916.	163,860,238	186,245,480	63,527,587	72,331,014	68,796,262	71,196,552	625,052,133
Total Imports, 1915.	106,624,491	100,227,864	36,622,190	40,932,822	38,030,320	39,515,144	361,852,831

EXPORTS.

Mines, 1916.....	17,555,684	17,746,165	8,578,750	7,636,581	6,981,919	7,299,082	65,798,181
" 1915.....	12,780,405	12,501,191	5,904,544	6,090,379	5,600,416	6,669,776	49,546,711
The Fisheries, 1916.....	6,274,279	3,576,132	2,570,358	1,816,651	2,366,727	2,515,518	19,119,665
" 1915.....	5,569,717	2,705,331	2,166,857	1,100,572	2,750,313	2,527,616	17,530,406
The Forest, 1916.....	9,086,471	12,308,649	7,259,805	6,289,357	5,475,740	5,450,202	45,790,224
" 1915.....	7,594,580	10,320,995	3,876,784	5,846,897	6,527,625	5,503,343	39,669,924
Animals and their products, 1916.....	24,322,847	19,873,505	9,546,186	11,779,438	12,183,712	13,718,592	91,424,325
" 1915.....	15,954,031	14,608,075	10,043,628	9,193,103	10,188,424	12,081,545	72,969,406
Agriculture, 1916.....	47,154,258	107,484,254	38,285,309	35,207,729	25,164,034	27,306,934	280,602,518
" 1915.....	28,137,127	33,634,918	7,676,401	6,895,726	11,139,935	39,833,353	127,317,463
Manufactures, 1916.....	122,635,729	81,560,002	38,264,136	33,197,925	37,801,177	28,637,814	324,036,783
" 1915.....	32,262,575	30,999,953	12,441,428	10,690,464	9,244,974	12,880,731	116,620,125
Miscellaneous, 1916.....	3,047,322	3,462,328	459,726	243,302	311,872	384,033	7,908,583
" 1915.....	207,363	707,458	580,393	567,013	678,048	542,218	3,282,493
Total exports, 1916.....	230,076,530	245,381,035	104,964,270	98,091,028	90,235,181	85,312,175	852,110,279
Total exports, 1915.....	102,595,738	113,578,221	45,590,038	41,094,154	46,129,795	80,036,582	429,026,528
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1916.....	+ 66,216,352	+ 59,135,555	+ 41,341,683	+ 23,670,014	+ 21,488,919	+ 14,115,623	+ 228,058,146
Excess of exports (+) or of imports (-), 1915.....	- 4,028,693	+ 13,350,357	+ 8,967,848	+ 261,332	+ 8,099,415	+ 40,523,438	+ 67,173,697

BANK CLEARINGS IN SIXTEEN CANADIAN CITIES FOR THE MONTH ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1916

CITIES.	October, 1916	November, 1916	November, 1915	November, 1916, compared with October, 1915.		November, 1916, compared with November, 1915					
				Increase (+) Decrease (—)		Increase (+) Decrease (—)					
				Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.				
Nova Scotia.	11,231,403	11,898,271	10,025,337	+	666,868	+	1,872,934	+	18.68		
Halifax.....	11,231,403	11,898,271	10,025,337	+	666,868	+	1,872,934	+	18.68		
New Brunswick.	8,262,857	7,845,873	6,691,611	—	417,184	—	5,04	+	17.24		
St. John.....	8,262,857	7,845,673	6,691,611	—	417,184	—	5,04	+	17.24		
Quebec.	373,306,590	416,624,165	297,822,971	+	43,357,576	+	11.61	+	118,841,195	+	39.90
Montreal.....	355,590,527	397,168,404	282,437,024	+	41,577,877	+	11.69	+	114,731,380	+	40.62
Quebec.....	17,716,063	19,495,762	15,385,947	+	1,779,699	+	10.04	+	4,109,815	+	28.71
Ontario.	297,657,814	321,059,639	238,113,585	+	23,401,825	+	7.86	+	82,946,054	+	34.83
Hamilton.....	18,609,949	20,793,631	15,422,731	+	2,183,862	+	11.73	+	5,370,900	+	34.82
London.....	9,051,682	9,246,609	8,176,725	—	194,927	—	2.15	—	1,069,884	—	13.08
Ottawa.....	25,487,446	24,781,653	19,885,360	—	705,793	—	2.76	—	4,896,293	—	24.62
Toronto.....	244,508,737	266,237,746	194,628,769	+	21,729,009	+	8.88	+	71,608,977	+	36.78
Manitoba.	210,169,888	270,171,986	245,962,656	+	60,002,108	+	28.54	+	24,209,340	+	9.84
Winnipeg.....	210,169,888	270,171,986	245,962,656	+	60,002,108	+	28.54	+	24,209,340	+	9.84
Saskatchewan.	27,532,407	30,533,220	27,264,764	+	3,000,813	+	10.89	+	3,269,456	+	11.99
Moose Jaw.....	5,691,044	3,125,673	6,490,154	—	2,565,371	—	45.07	—	3,364,481	—	51.83
Regina.....	14,509,993	17,431,033	12,645,462	+	2,921,040	+	20.13	+	4,785,571	+	37.84
Saskatoon.....	7,331,370	9,976,514	8,129,148	+	2,645,144	+	36.07	+	1,847,366	+	22.72
Alberta.	32,578,441	43,205,597	32,419,795	+	10,627,166	+	32.62	+	10,785,802	+	33.20
Calgary.....	22,599,898	31,104,342	22,308,991	+	8,504,444	+	37.63	+	8,795,351	+	39.42
Edmonton.....	9,978,543	12,101,255	10,110,804	+	2,122,712	+	21.27	+	1,990,451	+	19.68
British Columbia.	38,570,758	38,001,857	32,983,984	—	568,901	—	1.47	—	5,917,973	—	15.21
Vancouver.....	31,475,214	31,158,064	26,324,641	—	317,150	—	1.00	—	4,833,423	—	18.36
Victoria.....	7,095,544	6,843,793	6,659,343	—	251,751	—	3.54	—	184,450	—	2.76
Total 16 Cities.	999,310,158	1,139,380,419	831,284,701	+	140,070,261	+	14.01	+	248,095,718	+	27.83

Bank clearings as indicated by returns from 16 cities showed an increase in October as compared with the previous month, the total rising from \$999,310,158 in October to \$1,139,380,419 in November, an increase of \$140,070,261 or 14.01 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces increases were shown in all the provinces with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia. As compared with the corresponding month of last year bank clearings showed an increase amounting to \$248,095,718, or 27.83 per cent, the total for November, 1915, being \$891,284,701. As compared with November of last year there were gains in all the provinces. Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed decided increases as compared with November last year.

Canadian revenue for the month of October, 1916, amounted to \$18,158,-

128.05, as compared with with \$14,440,-333.90, an increase of \$3,717,794.15. The expenditure on capital account for October, 1916, amounted to \$25,332,956.66, which comprised \$22,948,251.86 for war purposes, and \$2,384,704.80 for public works, including railways and canals.

The bank statement for October, 1916, showed the paid-up capital of the chartered banks of Canada to be \$113,030,-878, as compared with \$113,025,545 for the month of September, 1916. Deposits payable on demand for October amounted to \$489,230,234 as compared with \$454,148,049 for September, 1916. Notes in circulation for October, 1916, amounted to \$145,031,667 as compared with \$135,285,031 in August. Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts during October amounted to \$37,613,530 as compared with \$38,708,745 during September, 1916.

II.—THE INDUSTRIES AND TRADES

Metals, machinery and conveyances.

—The activity noted in October was continued during November. Sydney reported the outputs of the large steel companies in that district about the same as in the previous month. One of the blast

furnaces was being remodelled and enlarged, and at Sydney Mines a second furnace was

nearly completed. At Halifax, rolling mills, bolt mills, shipbuilding and repairing plants and stove and furnace foundries were very active. Westville reported all plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel busy, with the exception of one plant which was closed down, but was expected to resume operations shortly. At Montreal all branches of iron and steel manufacturing were busy. Quebec reported that some 300 hands were laid off in the boat building industry upon the completion of some contracts, but at Sorel the various shipyards were actively engaged. Sherbrooke reported iron working establishments ac-

tive. At Toronto the metal and machinery trades were busy, with skilled labour much in demand, and at Hamilton the various branches of metal manufacturing were active. Niagara Falls and St. Catharines reported metal manufacturing active, and at the latter place a number of establishments were enlarging their plants. Brockville reported manufacturers of motors and stoves active. Rolling mills and foundries at Belleville were busy and at Galt some factories were adding to plant. Brantford reported the various engine shops and foundries well employed, with a shortage of skilled labour; manufacturers of farm implements were very active, one company having to send orders elsewhere on account of labour shortage. At Kitchener foundries and machinery manufacturers were active and some additions to plant were under way. Stratford reported farm implement manufacturers busy, and at Woodstock labour was reported scarce in all departments of stove and furnace foundries. At London rolling mills and thresher and traction en-

gine plants were working overtime. Foundries at St. Thomas were active, with a scarcity of mechanics. Chatham reported foundries and carriage and wagon factories working to capacity. Automobile factories at Windsor were busy, but handicapped somewhat by lack of natural gas as fuel for power. Port Arthur reported the Western Drydock Company active on the construction of ocean freight boats and repairs. At Winnipeg various branches of metal manufacturing were busy, and at Medicine Hat rolling mills and foundries were active, with a scarcity of labour. Calgary also reported active conditions in the various branches of metal manufacturing. Vancouver reported shipbuilding active and metal manufacturing fairly busy. At Victoria all branches of the shipbuilding industry were working to capacity, and at Prince Rupert work on the repairing section of the drydock was active.

Food, tobacco and liquors.—From practically all points activity was reported in most branches of the food, tobacco and liquors group, except in the manufacture of tobacco and liquors, which was quiet in some localities. The Acadia Sugar Refinery at Halifax and the Atlantic Sugar Company at St. John were busy, with orders sufficient to keep day and night staffs employed. In other parts of the Maritime Provinces flour and feed mills, meat packing establishments and biscuit and confectionery concerns were busy. Aerated water and brewery establishments, however, while busy in some localities, were reported quiet in others. Montreal reported all establishments engaged in food preparation, tobacco and liquors working at normal capacity, and tobacco and liquor firms at Quebec were very active making shipments to points along the St. Lawrence before the close of navigation. At St. Hyacinthe tobacco and confectionery establishments were busy. Toronto reported the provision trades steadily engaged, but cigar factories and breweries were quiet. Confectionery factories were running overtime three nights a week and fruit and vegetable canneries were

busy. Hamilton reported the provision trades active. At Niagara Falls the shredded wheat factory was busy, but canning factories were slackening. Peterborough reported flour and feed mills running day and night and meat packing houses very busy. At Kitchener the Dominion Sugar Company closed down owing to shortage of coal and shipped all beets to its factory at Chatham where natural gas is used; a number of the company's employees were transferred to Chatham and others secured work in local industries; cigar factories, breweries and distilleries were active. Guelph reported flour mills active, but cigar factories and breweries quiet, and at Stratford flour mills, confectioners and packing houses were busy; Chatham reported flour and feed mills and meat packing houses well employed. Winnipeg reported flour and feed mills active and other branches of food preparation busy. Flour mills at Brandon, Prince Albert and Saskatoon were running steadily. At Medicine Hat the Lake of the Woods mill was nearing completion and the Hedley Shaw and Ogilvie mills were working day and night. Calgary reported flour and feed mills and abattoirs active, but breweries and cigar factories were quiet. Vancouver reported cigarmaking very active, with a shortage of workmen; breweries were only fairly busy.

Textiles, carpets and cordage.—Halifax reported cotton mills busy, with difficulty in securing sufficient help to handle orders on hand, and at St. John the two cotton mills were running overtime. The rope works at Dartmouth were operating to full capacity. Montreal reported cotton mills overloaded with orders and taxed to capacity. The output of the Dominion Textile Company showed an increase of 10 per cent over the output in November, 1915. Quebec reported cotton factories working overtime, and Sherbrooke also reported activity in the manufacture of cottons and woollens. At St. Hyacinthe the Penman Manufacturing Company was running day and night and at Three Rivers the Wabasso Cotton Company

was busy. At Toronto textile trades were active, and at Hamilton cotton factories and knitting factories were busy. Kingston reported the cotton and hosiery mill working overtime. Knitting factories at Galt were working overtime and felt and twine factories at Kitchener were busy. Cotton and woollen spinning mills and one department of the carpet company at Guelph were working overtime. Woodstock and Stratford reported knitting mills active, and at the latter point woman workers were in demand. Knitting mills at London and St. Thomas were busy. Vancouver reported women employees in knitting factories fully employed, but twine and sail factories were quiet.

Clothing and laundering.—Activity in this group was well sustained. Halifax reported clothing trades fairly busy and at Truro and Moncton cap manufacturers reported business active, some factories at Truro working overtime. Steam laundries in the larger cities of the Maritime Provinces also reported active conditions. At Montreal clothing, shirt and fur factories were active, and similar factories at Quebec were behind with orders and working to full capacity. Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. John and Itherville and Three Rivers reported these industries active.

At Toronto ready-made clothing, hat, cap and fur factories were all fully employed. Women's whitewear factories were busy, with help much in demand. Hamilton reported ready-made clothing, shirt and collar and whitewear factories active, and at Niagara Falls hat and corset factories were busy. Brockville and Galt reported ready-made clothing and hat factories active. At Kitchener robe and clothing factories were short of help and women's whitewear and shirt and collar factories were active. Ready-made clothing houses at London were busy.

Winnipeg reported one ready-made clothing firm active and another fairly well employed; shirt factories had laid off a number of women workers. Vancouver reported conditions in clothing factories varied; one establishment

making ready-made clothing was active, but other firms manufacturing the cheaper grades were not so busy. In some shirt factories employees were fully occupied, but in others they were on short time.

Pulp, paper and fibre.—Pulp and paper mills were reported very active throughout the Dominion. At St. John the pulp mills were working steadily day and night, and at Bathurst mills were also working day and night with capacity crews. The plant of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, which was destroyed by fire, was being rebuilt and was expected to be in operation by March 1. Offices of the pulp and paper mills at Montreal reported the mills very active, and Quebec City reported pulp and paper mills in that city and locality working to capacity. At Sherbrooke and Three Rivers pulp and paper mills were active and the E. B. Eddy Company at Hull and the J. R. Booth Company at Ottawa showed great activity, the Eddy Company being about to erect a new paper plant. The large mills at Meriton and Thorold, near St. Catharines, were very active. The Riordan Paper Company enlarged its plant and increased its working forces. Sault Ste. Marie reported pulp mills active, and Vancouver reported pulp mills on the coast very busy.

Printing, publishing, paper goods.—Conditions in the printing, publishing and paper goods group were fairly active in nearly all districts, paper box factories being particularly active on Christmas orders. Special Christmas and advertising editions by newspapers also added to activity among printers. Halifax and nearly all other points in the Maritime Provinces reported active conditions in printing and publishing, and at Newcastle skilled printers were in demand. Montreal reported conditions fair with all hands employed. Quebec reported business in the printing trades brisk. Other cities in Quebec reported printing trades active or fairly so. At Toronto printers, bookbinders and lithographers were well employed. Paper box factories were rushed on ac-

count of lack of help; toy and novelty firms were active. Hamilton also reported the printing and publishing business active, and at Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Ottawa, Brockville and Belleville, printing trades were busy. Peterborough and Galt reported printing trades fairly busy, and at the latter place paper box manufacturers were very active and short of help. At London newspapers were very busy, special advertising causing extra work; job plants were active, and paper box factories were working overtime. Other cities in Western Ontario, such as St. Thomas, Chatham and Windsor reported the printing trades active. At Port Arthur and Fort William newspaper and job offices were quiet. Printing establishments and paper box factories at Winnipeg were busy. At Medicine Hat one newspaper discontinued business, throwing a few people out of employment. Calgary reported the printing business active, and at Edmonton some establishments were working overtime, with a demand for linotype operators. At Vancouver newspapers were busy, but job plants were quiet. Conditions at Victoria and Prince Rupert were fair.

Woodworking and furniture.—Woodworking establishments in many localities were actively engaged on contracts for boxes and other work outside of regular lines. In the Maritime Provinces most localities reported sash and door factories active or fairly active, and in one or two places factories were working overtime; Newcastle reported skilled labour for work in these factories hard to secure. Woodworking and furniture factories were reported fairly well engaged at Montreal and active at Quebec City. Furniture and chair factories at Sherbrooke were busy, and at St. Hyacinthe were working overtime. Other points in Quebec Province also reported activity in this branch of manufacture. At Toronto woodworkers were actively engaged and piano manufacturers were busy, with skilled workmen in demand. All branches of woodworking were reported active at Hamilton, Niagara Falls and St. Catharines. Brockville report-

ed two factories busy on builders' supplies. At Kingston sash and door factories were fairly well engaged, but were gradually finishing orders with the close of the building season. At Kitchener furniture factories were working overtime, broom and woodenware factories were busy and the organ and piano company active. Stratford reported furniture factories busy, with a shortage of help; some factories were employing girls. At Woodstock there was a steady demand for men in chair and furniture factories and for skilled labour in piano and organ factories. London reported sash, door and planing mills busy, and a piano company active but short of help. The large woodworking factories at Chatham were working overtime. Sash and door factories in several other parts of the province were actively engaged, though at Port Arthur this branch of manufacturing was quiet. Winnipeg reported sash and door factories fairly active and at Brandon these establishments were busy, one firm advertising for cabinet makers. At Medicine Hat one firm reported business very good, with skilled labour scarce; another company reported business fair. Woodworking establishments at Calgary and Edmonton were well employed.

Leather, boots, shoes, rubber.—Halifax reported boot and shoe workers active and leather workers busy. St. John reported tanneries busy and at Fredericton boot and shoe factories were active. Montreal reported tanneries and boot and shoe factories busy, with difficulty in securing workmen. Other branches of leather and rubber manufacture were fairly well engaged. Some of the large sole leather tanneries were reported working below capacity through inability to get sufficient help. Sole leather, green hides and calfskin advanced in price. Quebec reported boot and shoe factories very busy, and at St. Hyacinthe tanneries and boot and shoe factories were very active, with overtime in some branches. Three Rivers reported the Tebbutt Shoe and Leather Company, employing over 300 hands, active, nearly all hands working overtime. A new

boot and shoe factory, employing about 35 hands, was started at Sorel. At Toronto leather and boot and shoe workers had an active month, with a shortage of labour in some branches. Hamilton reported boot and shoe and trunk and bag factories active, and at Niagara Falls a factory making shoe parts was very busy. Tanneries and manufacturers of rubber footwear at St. Catharines were very active; at Kingston tanneries were working overtime. At Galt, Brantford and Kitchener, shoe factories were busy, one factory at Kitchener working overtime and two others were building additions to plant. The tannery at London and the boot and shoe factories were busy; shoe factories at St. Thomas were active.

At Winnipeg tanneries reported business good and other branches of leather manufacture were well employed. Calgary reported manufacturers of leather goods active, and at Hamilton saddlers were busy. Vancouver reported boot and shoe factories active.

Clay, glass and stone.—Halifax reported granite and stone works active, and at Moncton brick, tile and sewer pipe works were fairly busy. Montreal reported stone and granite works quiet, brick, tile and cement works fair, and glass works quiet. At Sherbrooke cut stone and granite establishments were quiet but brick and lime works were active. Potteries at St. John and Iberville worked full time. Hamilton reported the clay, glass and stone group of industries active. Brickyards at St. Catharines were busy and the Canada Cement Works near Belleville was active and expected to run all winter. Kitchener reported marble works busy, brickyards fair and tile and sewer pipe manufacturers busy. At some other points the brickmaking season was over. Medicine Hat reported brickmaking slack, but a stoneware company was active. Calgary reported brick, tile and sewer pipe works active, but cement and lime establishments quiet.

Paints, oils, chemicals, explosives.—Halifax reported paint factories very busy with a considerable volume of or-

ders for export to the West Indies and South America. The Sydney Tar and Chemical Company was busy. At Montreal paint manufacturers were well employed, though short of help. Sherbrooke reported activity in the manufacture of acids. At Hamilton and Galt soap manufacturers were active, and at Niagara Falls the Cyanimid Company, manufacturers of fertilizer, was very busy. Brantford reported starch and varnish factories busy. Perfume and extract manufacturers at Windsor were active. At Regina the Imperial Oil Company's plant was busy, and at Medicine Hat the linseed oil mills commenced operations after being closed down for some time. Calgary reported oil refineries quiet, but some activity in soap manufacture.

Water, light and power.—Nearly all cities reported activity in light, heat and power, increased demands being made on the services in many instances on account of activity in manufacturing and extensions to plant; in some cases a scarcity of labour was reported. In a few localities the approach of winter occasioned a slackening of work in extension of gas mains. Points in the Maritime Provinces reported conditions active, and Montreal reported that the Shawinigan Water and Power Company was just able to keep up to the demand for power; the company was seeking additional power to meet the demands from manufacturers. Power and light companies were active in the different Ontario cities. At Niagara Falls the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission completed the purchase of a right of way for the Chippewa-Queenstown power canal, upon which work was expected to commence in the spring. Kitchener reported the peak load of the Power Commission still going up and additional power being arranged for. Chatham reported the extension of water mains delayed by lack of labour and light and power companies were extending their services. At Windsor it was impossible to supply the demand for natural gas. At Medicine Hat there was considerable activity in the laying of

water mains and more labour was required. At Calgary a break in the gas mains for a time seriously interfered with operations in printing offices and other plants using gas for fuel and power.

Activity in transportation was well maintained, though there was some falling off in water-borne traffic. Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for October, 1916, were \$13,237,086, as compared with \$13,443,214 in the same month of 1915, a decrease of \$206,128. The same figures for the Grand Trunk Railway were \$4,618,000 and \$3,591,305, an increase of \$1,026,695. Halifax reported active conditions, and at Sydney, in order to prevent freight congestion on the Sydney end of the Intercolonial Railway, trains were being run seven days a week. Moncton reported that both freight and passenger traffic was above normal for the season, and the regular train service was largely supplemented by specials, many extra crews being maintained; a marked shortage of freight cars interfered with shipments of produce and lumber. Very active conditions obtained in the railway shops where, in addition to the regular repairs, 50 new standard freight vans and 175 remodelled pulp cars were being turned out. Newcastle reported railways busy, crews working much overtime. At Montreal railways were fully employed though handicapped by a lack of cars. At Quebec railways were reducing their suburban trains and cutting down passenger service to the winter schedule. At Toronto railway traffic was active, with a considerable shortage of labour. A strike of freight handlers interfered to some extent with shipments during the month. At Hamilton and Niagara Falls railway traffic was reported active. Brantford reported a shortage of help on railways and a lack of freight cars. Repair shops of the Grand Trunk Company at Stratford were very active; night gangs were employed and a shortage of help existed, a number of girls

and women being employed. St. Thomas reported the Michigan Central, Wabash and Pere Marquette lines active. At Chatham agents were compelled to refuse some freight owing to car shortage. Western districts reported railways active with car shortages in some localities.

Navigation had practically ceased on the Great Lakes and inland waters, but at the winter ports fairly active conditions prevailed. Halifax reported work for 'longshoremen, while quiet, improved over the previous month. At Sydney shipping fell off owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence trade, but was still fairly heavy to ports in the Maritime Provinces. Charlottetown reported work along the dock active, many vessels loading produce. The winter port of St. John was open and about 300 'longshoremen were employed; a large quantity of grain was stored in the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator ready for shipment. Newcastle reported navigation in the Miramichi River drawing to a close, though the river was still open; nearly all small steamers were laid up, but a few were loading lumber for the United Kingdom. The number of boats entering Montreal harbour during November was less than in the same month in 1915, but the cargo tonnage was greater. At Quebec boats and schooners were making their last trip or were being laid up for the winter. Port Arthur reported 'longshore work very active. Work for 'longshoremen at Prince Rupert was improved owing to increased shipments of ore. Miscellaneous lines of transport, such as teaming, transfers, garages and liveries, were reported active in nearly all centres.

There was no abatement of the activity reported in October, and outputs in a number of instances were increased. Sherbrooke reported active conditions in copper, asbestos and chrome iron mining. In the Cobalt, Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps, mines were working to capacity and shipments were greatly increased over

Transportation

Mining

those of last year. At Rossland 250 men working in the gold mines of the Canadian Consolidated Company were sent to copper mines of the company owing to the high price obtaining for copper. The smelter of this company at Trail was still running to full capacity and adding to plant; some shortage of coke was reported.

Coal mining was active in all districts, though some cessation of work in the Crow's Nest Pass district lessened outputs in most collieries. Numerous wage changes and trade disputes occurred in a number of fields, particulars of which are given in a special article in this issue. Sydney reported the output of coal 375,000 tons in October as against 360,000 in September. At Westville the mines were operating full time, and the demand still exceeded the supply.

In the Lethbridge and Crow's Nest Pass districts operations in nearly all mines were suspended for several days pending the outcome of a dispute between the unions comprised in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Coal Operators' Association and other owners in regard to increased wages. Work was resumed in practically all mines by the end of the month on the appointment of an officer of the Department of Labour to investigate the situation. Full particulars regarding this dispute will be found elsewhere in this issue in a special article entitled "Wage Changes and Disputes in the Coal Mining Industry." Earth disturbances which occurred in one of the collieries at Coal Creek resulted in the death of a miner and damaged the mine to such an extent that mining operations could not be resumed. Officials of the Provincial Mines Department were investigating the cause of the disturbances. Edmonton reported coal mining active, with a demand for labour. Mines on Vancouver Island were working steadily.

Building operations throughout the Dominion continued fair for the season, and in some localities

Building and Construction

where the building of dwellings had come to a conclusion, factory extensions or new buildings provided a considerable volume of employment. Points in the Maritime Provinces reported fair activity in building, and at Montreal difficulty was reported in securing a sufficient number of building tradesmen for the different buildings under construction. Sherbrooke reported building active in the erection of extensions to industrial plants and fair in house building. At Toronto building was active for the season and several large contracts were expected to keep inside trades busy during the winter. At Niagara Falls building continued active both in the construction of dwellings and additions to industrial plants; large numbers of men were working on the nickel refinery at Port Colborne. At London, Chatham and Windsor, building was reported very active, but in other Ontario cities work was finished for the season. Port Arthur reported about 200 men engaged in the building of elevators and commercial buildings.

Winnipeg reported building quiet, but at Brandon operations were active and labour scarce. Medicine Hat reported some building going on and tradesmen scarce, and at Lethbridge a fair amount of activity was reported in rural districts. Calgary reported building fairly active, and at Edmonton there was a fair demand for building tradesmen. At Vancouver building was improved, but at New Westminster quiet. At Trail there was considerable building in the construction of dwellings and additions to plant.

Railway and other construction was quiet, though some activity was noticeable in a few localities. At Halifax work progressed favourably at the ocean terminals and the Furness-Withy pier. At St. John the preliminary work for the construction of a new shed for a steamship berth was commenced; dredg-

ing in the harbour was about completed and everything was in readiness for winter port business; a grain elevator was also under construction and a spur line was being laid to connect with the Government Railway. Moncton reported activity in bridge construction. St. Catharines reported work on the Welland canal dull and likely to be discontinued. Quebec reported that work had been re-opened on the railway from St. Joachim to Murray Bay and was progressing on some sections.

Prince Albert reported the grade for the new Grand Trunk Pacific station and yards completed, but it was expected the laying of steel would not be completed before spring. The construction of the station was giving employment to a number of men. Victoria reported the breakwater off the harbour nearly completed.

Active conditions prevailed in nearly all lumbering districts, and in many localities the winter cut

Lumbering

was expected to be a large one, though this depended largely on the supply of labour available. Westville reported the lumbering industry somewhat quiet, but that indications pointed to a very active winter; camps were being erected and crews advertised for; Truro reported lumbermen busy and help scarce. St. John reported that the estimated cut upon the Nashwaak lands of the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company during the winter would be 2,000,000 feet, an increase of 25 per cent over last winter's cut; three mills were running and employing about 350 men. Newcastle reported large crews in the woods and a scarcity of experienced woodmen; work in the mills was suspended for the winter. At Quebec saw and shingle mills had about finished for the season and nearly all the men formerly employed in the mills had gone to the woods, where wage rates were reported from \$10 to \$15 per month higher than last year. At

Hull, Gilmour & Hughson's mill was closed for the season and most of the employees had gone to the camps. Port Arthur reported that a number of camps were opened in the district for the cutting of pulpwood and men were being advertised for. At Prince Albert lumber companies were having difficulty in obtaining enough men for the woods and for the first time had to send agents to the prairie sections to get men; the Big River lumber mill was closed for the winter, but the Prince Albert Lumber Company's mill was still running; men and supplies were being shipped to the camps. Edmonton reported camp crews were being assembled for winter operations north of the city. Nelson reported sawmills running full time and a demand for lumber. At New Westminster sawmills were busy, but had difficulty in getting cars for shipments. Sawmills in the Nanaimo district were running steadily but not to capacity.

Farming operations were becoming quieter with the approach of winter, though in the West

Agriculture

threshing was still going on in some localities. In the Niagara district the fruit growing season was over and agricultural operations were comparatively quiet. Chatham reported more fall plowing than in the previous year and that farmers had united and were asking an advance of from \$5 to \$7 per ton, free seed and freight for growing sugar beets for 1917. Winnipeg reported that much threshing remained to be done; work was steady throughout the month, but more help was needed. Saskatoon reported threshing almost completed and labourers were returning East. Medicine Hat reported threshing progressing favourably, but about 30 per cent unfinished. At Lethbridge a great many farmers had finished threshing and crews had left the district, some for the lumber camps and others for the United States. Calgary reported activity in threshing; at Edmonton threshing was almost completed.

Sydney reported that halibut were caught in fairly large numbers in the early part of the month, but at Charlottetown the fishing season was almost closed. At Port Arthur herring fishing was active and good catches were reported. Prince Albert reported that fishing in the northern lakes was commencing and at Edmonton a large num-

Fishing

ber of commercial licenses for lake fishing were taken out. At Prince Rupert weather conditions had a noticeable effect on fishing, storms keeping nearly all boats in port; the supply was not equal to the demand and the price paid to fishermen advanced at times to 14 cents per pound. Nanaimo reported the herring season had commenced but was quiet. Whale fishing on the west coast had practically closed for the season.

III.—LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN THE PROVINCES

Nova Scotia

At Halifax rolling mills, skate factory and bolt mills were very active, with orders booked for some time ahead; shipbuilding and repairing plants were busy; there was one new sailing vessel under construction but repair work to larger vessels afforded much of the employment; stove and furnace foundries were active and the shortage of help was marked; sheet metal workers were active. In foods the Acadia Sugar Refinery was busy with night and day staffs employed; baking and confectionery houses were very active, and were offering higher wages as an inducement to secure sufficient female help; aerated water factories reported business normal but expected to be very busy during the next month with orders for Christmas. The cotton mill was also having trouble in securing sufficient help, both male and female; the rope works at Dartmouth were running to full capacity. Work in clothing trades kept up fairly well, but the demand was not as good as in former seasons; steam laundries were working overtime. All branches of the printing trades were active and paper box factories were very active on Christmas orders. Sash and planing mills were over the rush period, with enough work on hand to keep their regular help employed. The boot and shoe trade had a good volume of business, and factory workers were active; harness and leather workers were also busy. The

paint works was very busy on orders for export to the West Indies and South America. All branches of transportation work were active, with the exception of 'longshore work, which was quiet though showing an improvement over last month. Dwelling house construction continued active and work progressed favourably on the new ocean terminals and the Furness-Withy pier.

At Sydney there was still a shortage of skilled men in the large industries, and in some of the smaller ones. One of the Sydney blast furnaces was being remodelled and enlarged, and at Sydney Mines the second furnace was half completed, and new coke ovens were being built. Through the efforts of the Provincial Workmen's Association surface men and underground employees at Sydney Mines received increases of 10 and 12½ per cent respectively. The output of pig iron and steel and of pig iron and rolling mills products was well maintained. The A. C. Thompson Company, makers of stoves, steel ranges, hot water and hot air furnaces, and employing 50 workmen, reported business very active and were working overtime; sheet metal firms reported business good. Sash, door and planing mills, employing altogether 80 men, were busy. Railway transportation was very heavy, and in order to prevent a congestion of traffic on the Sydney end of the Intercolonial Railway trains were being run seven days in the week; Reid's Shopping Company, North Sydney, employed 25 'long-

shoremen; shipping fell off considerably owing to the closing of the St. Lawrence trade, but was still fairly heavy to ports in the Maritime Provinces; coal haulers were well employed, and the number of these was increased, both in Sydney and North Sydney. In mining the output of coal was 375,000 tons in October compared with 360,000 tons in September; the coke output for the month was 60,000 tons; shipments of iron ore and limestone from Wabana were fairly heavy, but were soon to be discontinued until the opening of navigation in 1917. Fourteen houses were being built in the district, but unfavourable weather interfered with street paving. In fishing, halibut were caught in fairly large numbers in the early part of the month; the Cross Fertilizing Company, which usually employs about 40 men, had 60 employees last month.

Westville reported that there was still a demand for labour and that wages of labourers had advanced to \$2.50 per day. All plants engaged in the steel industry were working day and night; the Albion Machine Company at Stellarton, however, was closed down owing to some alleged difficulty in the quality of its product but expected to resume operations shortly. Flour and feed mills worked continuously. Pictou County Dairy Company reported a fair month's business, though somewhat handicapped by the scarcity of cream; the Francis Drake Company, manufacturers of aerated waters, reported a considerably larger volume of business than for the corresponding period of last year. Newspaper and job printing continued normal. All woodworking mills worked steadily during the month, and the Standard Clay and Product Company also worked to capacity. The Pictou County Electric Company, which furnishes practically all the light and power used in the district, and operates an electric railway from Westville to Trenton, had an exceedingly busy month, although handicapped by the scarcity of labour. Railway traffic, both steam and electric, was extremely heavy. The different coal mines in the district oper-

ated full time, but the demand for coal still largely exceeded the supply, all operators having several months' output contracted for; about 53,000 tons of coal were raised in the district during the month. The lumbering industry was somewhat quiet, but indications pointed to a very active winter; camps were being erected and crews advertised for. Owing to the high wages and cost of material, municipal work was curtailed as much as possible.

At Truro steel employees worked two shifts; woollen workers were very busy and woodworkers were steadily employed. Railway operatives were exceedingly busy. Cap makers were very busy, some working overtime. Lumbermen were busy with help scarce, and unskilled labour was in demand.

Prince Edward Island

At Charlottetown two meat packing companies employing together about 100 men were busy. Heavy shipments of produce, chiefly potatoes, provided a considerable volume of employment along the docks.

New Brunswick

St. John reported the St. John Milling Company had installed a second 50-barrel milling unit, giving the mill a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day; the Atlantic Sugar Refinery had received 2,600 tons of sugar from Barbadoes and the West Indies, and was working day and night on orders for the British Government; the two breweries were active. The two cotton mills were working overtime to supply the demand. The pulp mill was working steadily night and day. Newspaper, job printing and binding establishments were well employed; the D. F. Brown Paper Box Company employing about 40 girls was busy. In the woodwork group the sash, door and planing mills were busy, one company working overtime; the brush factories were running full time and new orders were being received daily. The Dominion Tanneries, Limited, Woodstock, which recently bought the J. D.

Dickenson tannery, was securing a large supply of hides, and expected to be working to capacity in a short time; about 50 men being employed. C. H. Peters Son's tannery was employing about 12 hands. Transportation was active; the winter port has opened and five steamers were loading; the number of longshoremen employed was about 300; work was begun on a new shipping shed and the Canadian Pacific Railway was laying more track to the wharf; dredging in the harbour was about completed and everything was in readiness for the winter port business. The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Company was planning an increase in the cut over last winter of 25 per cent; this will mean larger crews in the woods with increased wages; the mills were employing about 350 men. The Civic Works Department was busy paving several of the principal streets and 50 men in the employ of a contractor were also engaged in street paving; the water and sewerage department was employing about 200 men renewing old mains and sewers. Work was begun on the erection of a grain elevator at Reid's Point; the old buildings were removed and a spur was laid to connect with the Canadian Government Railway tracks.

At Moncton the metals, machinery and conveyance group was reported active in some branches and fair in others, and the food, tobacco and liquors group was active in all lines. Woollens, hosiery, underwear and knitted goods factories were steadily engaged. With the approach of the slack season the woodworking factories were planning to keep their staffs employed making up stock. Steam railways were very active; both freight and passenger traffic continuing heavier than normal for the season of the year and the regular train service was so largely supplemented by "specials" that steady employment was afforded to extra train crews; a marked shortage of freight cars in many parts of the road interfered seriously with shipments; very active conditions also prevailed in the railway shops where in addition to a large amount of general repair work under

way, 50 new freight vans and 175 remodelled pulp cars were turned out. The old cotton mill purchased by J. A. Morin, Limited, was being remodelled and prepared for the installation of machinery; when completed it will be one of the largest biscuit factories in the province; the Engineers and Contractors Company had 40 men employed on the work of completing the piers of the new Moncton-Coverdale bridge; the superstructure is not likely to be started before spring. Lumber camps and sawmills were quiet.

At Newcastle unskilled labour was only fairly well employed, but skilled labour was in demand. Carriage builders continued busy. Flour mills were also active with the season's grinding. The pulp mill at Bathurst was working day and night with capacity crews. In Millerton, work on the re-erection of the plant of the New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Company, which was destroyed by fire in January, 1914, was expected to start early in December, the mill to be ready for operation by March 1, 1917; orders sufficient to keep the mill running night and day for one year have already been taken. Printing establishments showed increased activity, but it was impossible to procure skilled printers in the locality. Sash, door and planing factories were especially active and skilled labour for this industry was in demand. Harness and horse goods manufacturers were busy with full staffs employed. Work on the new electric plant at Chatham was progressing favourably. Steam railway employees were exceptionally busy and there was much overtime work; water transportation, however, was almost suspended. In lumbering large crews were employed in the woods and the men were being engaged for this work; a scarcity of experienced woodsmen was reported; work in the sawmills has been suspended for the winter. Fishermen were repairing their nets and other gear, in preparation for smelt fishing which opened on December 1.

At Fredericton employment slackened to some extent towards the end of the

month; this was more noticeable in the building trades, especially in the case of painters and masons. Men were being hired for the lumber camps and there was a good demand for this class of labour. A company with large capital has been organized to take over and operate the Lake George antimony mines.

Quebec

Montreal reported that labour was at a premium in most industries and for this reason some plants were unable to work to capacity. The iron market was quiet through the month with advancing prices, but most of the industries depending on iron were very busy, and nearly all the steel industries were very active; the Canadian Vickers were beginning work on two steel freighters of 7,000 tons each for Norway and have launched a million dollar dredge for the Canadian Government; the company expects its shipbuilding activity to continue long after the war. All industries engaged in the manufacture of foods, tobaccos and liquors maintained normal activity during the month. Textile mills were taxed to capacity; the Dominion Textiles, employing about 3,500 hands, 60 to 65 per cent of whom are woman workers, was very busy, and the output for November of the Montreal mills showed an increase of 10 per cent over that of the corresponding month of 1915, and dry goods orders were increased despite advancing prices; cotton mills were overloaded with orders; woollen prices also advanced and a brisk demand in all classes of woollens kept the mills busy; there was great activity in the making of the poor classes of tweeds and serges as the advanced prices brought a heavier demand for these lines. Canadian Convertors, manufacturers of women's whitewear, were very busy; this firm, which employs between 400 and 450 women and girls, slightly increased its staff during November and was calling for more hands; an establishment working on blouses, employing about 400 woman workers, reported a large increase in business and a lack of

hands. Fur manufacturers had good orders in hand, but deliveries were expected to be delayed owing to shortage of factory help; there was marked activity in the wholesale fur trade and many furriers were refusing further orders. Montreal offices of pulp and paper mills reported the mills very active. The large sole leather tanneries were reported to be working at only about 65 per cent of their capacity because of the inadequate supply of labour. Paint plants were well employed, though short of help. The Shawinigan Water and Power Company was keeping up to demand with difficulty and was asking for a further supply of power; this company has spent \$1,500,000 in new plants during the year; the new chemical plant has begun work but will not be operating fully until the first of the year; the plant for the manufacture of electrodes is a development of the year as well, and the St. Maurice Paper Company was expected to take more power as soon as its construction is finished; the Shawinigan Company has also built 100 dwellings for employees. Railway transportation was heavy, although the lack of cars has been a handicap to industry; there were 750 trips of lake boats into the harbour during the last month of navigation, 84 less than the same month of 1915, but the cargo tonnage was greater. There was a considerable amount of building and construction work under way in the city, and some difficulty was being experienced in securing labour. In public employment it may be noted that the City of Montreal has been ordered by the Superior Court to open up a new street 100 feet wide from Cote de Liesse road to Snowdon Junction, to macadamize it and to build sidewalks to fulfil the agreement made when Notre Dame de Grace and Cote des Neiges were annexed to the city.

At Quebec there was considerable activity in the metals and machinery group except in boat building, some 300 hands being laid off in this industry; in the iron shipbuilding and repairing line business was very brisk, overtime being

the rule. In tobaccos and liquors there was special activity as supplies were being forwarded for winter by coastwise vessels before the close of navigation. In the cotton factories much overtime was worked; all clothing, furs, gloves and whitewear factories were behind with orders and were working to full capacity. In pulp and paper mills capacity production was the rule. In the printing trade business was brisk, but there was a shrinkage in the number of sheets, usually issued by the newspapers, attributed to shortage or high price of paper. Sash and planing mills and box factories were busy. Boot and shoe factories, tanners and curriers were very active; a dispute affecting about eight employees in a shoe factory was settled by reference to arbitration. Employment in shipping was declining as boats were being laid up for the winter. The stone quarries at Beauport and Chateau Richer were still working to full capacity. Saw and shingle mills in the district had almost finished for the season and nearly all the men available had gone to the lumber camps; rates of wages were from \$10 to \$15 per month higher than last year. Municipal work on roads and pavements and provincial road building has closed for this season. Construction work upon the railway from St. Joachim to Murray Bay has been resumed.

At Sherbrooke labour continued in demand. Lumbermen were complaining they could not get men for the woods, and there was also a shortage of building tradesmen, notwithstanding the approach of winter. Some sawmills were closed down for the winter. Railway traffic was very heavy and all roads reported a shortage of cars. Asbestos, chrome iron and copper mining were very brisk, and operators were calling for about 500 workmen.

At St. Hyacinthe, in machine shops, automobile repair shops, agricultural implement factories and all iron works, active conditions prevailed, and in some cases overtime had to be worked. The flour mill ran full time and the tobacco industry was very active; the

distillery was busy and made heavy shipments. The Penman factory was working night and day shifts. Clothing factories were very active, with work ahead for several months. The paper box factory was active and sash, door and planing mills were working day and night; the chair factory was active, but organ factories were only fairly busy. Boot and shoe factories were making large shipments. Building stonecutters were quiet, but stone monument work was busy. There was much activity on railways, all employees working full time. Building was quiet; city work on streets was practically at an end, but city labourers readily found employment in other lines.

Three Rivers reported that the Canada Iron Foundries Company was still busy on the construction of extensions to its plant and was keeping its 375 regular men working full time. The Wabasso Cotton Company was employing about 1,400 hands and keeping them busy full time and the Diamond Whitewear Company had a few hundred hands at work. The three glove factories, employing together nearly 300 hands, were active. The Wayagamaack Pulp and Paper Company maintained its activity and the sash, door and planing mills and the chair factory were also busy. In the Tebbutt Shoe and Leather Company, which employs 325 hands, much overtime was worked. The Three Rivers Traction Company has completed its line between the Cap de la Madeleine and Three Rivers and cars were running. Several dwellings and three large school buildings were under construction.

Hull reported that the Matthews-Blackwell Company would employ more men and that the E. B. Eddy Company would build a new paper factory. The Gilmour & Hughson Company's sawmill was closed for the season, most of the employees having been sent to the firm's lumber camps.

At St. John's and Iberville building was quiet. Labour was in demand, however, at the Cluett, Peabody Company's factory, and printing tradesmen and employees in the potteries worked full time.

Navigation was practically closed, but railway employees reported a good month.

In Sorel the number of hands in the shipyards was considerably increased, as is usual at this time of the year. A new shoe factory was employing from 30 to 35 hands. The Canada Steamship Lines Company's shipyards was very active, employing about 250 hands, and more men will be employed during the winter months. The Government's shipyard was busy; a number of vessels will be repaired during the winter, and from 900 to 1,000 men will likely be employed; wages have been increased 25 cents per day for the journeymen, and other employees were receiving an increase of some six per cent. At the shipyard of the Sincennes-McNaught Lines Company about 200 men were at work; this yard was busier than in November of last year and more men were expected to be employed during the winter. Other small shipyards were also busy. The foundry and steel works of Beauchemin and Son have been employing between 75 and 125 men during the year; in November the number of men employed was 75. At the tannery and shoe factory of Messrs. Duhamel Brothers about 80 men were employed in November. The mica company was erecting a large building and was employing some 700 woman workers and a few men.

Ontario

At Toronto the shortage of labour continued serious; with cold weather there was the usual influx of unskilled workers from the outlying sections of the province, but they had no difficulty in finding employment. The metal and machinery trades were busy, with skilled labour much in demand; shipbuilding showed increasing activity; the Polson Iron Works has been awarded contracts for the construction of two steel freighters of approximately 3,000 tons capacity, and two of 4,250 tons capacity for Norway; Baines and Packover, iron and steel manufacturers, have secured a site in the Ashbridge Marsh industrial dis-

trict for the erection of a large steel plant. The provisions trades were generally steady; bakers, however, had a considerable falling off in trade as many families were baking at home owing to the increase in the price of bread; cigar-makers and brewery employees were quiet. Confectionery factories were still busy with overtime three times a week; fruit and vegetable canning establishments were busy, especially in the extracts department. Knitting mills were active, one firm running a ten-hour day; carpet factories were busy, but tent factories quiet. Women employed in factories making shirts, collars, caps and women's whitewear had steady employment, and difficulty was experienced in getting sufficient help; Keen's Manufacturing Company, Limited, where about 375 women were employed on whitewear reported no difficulty in getting and keeping competent help; among straw hat workers there was a tendency towards shorter hours and increased wages. Garment workers had a slack month and about one-quarter of the staff used in the busy season was engaged. Binderries, stationers and engraving firms continued busy and paper box factories were rushed because of lack of help. Toy and novelty firms were active. Woodwork and furniture was active; the Toronto Furniture Company, which has gone extensively into the manufacture of boxes, has received a contract for 400,000 boxes, the last of which are to be delivered next summer; the piano trade was busy; several manufacturers had contracts for some months ahead, but were finding difficulty in securing skilled workmen. Leather workers and boot and shoe workers had an active month. Railway traffic was active with a considerable shortage of labour which caused delay in deliveries. A strike of freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway affected freight shipments for a time. The gross receipts of the Toronto Railway Company for October were \$487,954, as compared with \$461,682 in October, 1915. The agreement of the Toronto Railway Company and its employees expires next spring

and the men were preparing to put forward a demand for a reduction of hours and an increase in wages. The chauffeurs have organized a union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour. Building was active for the season and some large contracts were given out which will keep indoor trades employed during the winter; painters and decorators decided to demand an increase of wages to 45 cents per hour next session; the William Davies Company is erecting a cold storage building at a cost of \$100,000. In public employment it may be noted that the Toronto Harbour Commission has reclaimed 300 acres of land in connection with their part of the work of the harbour front development scheme, the value of which is estimated at \$10,000 per acre; the Ontario Railway Board has ordered the construction of new street railway trackage upon Carlaw, Guelph and Pope avenues in order to relieve traffic congestion in the east end of the city. Saleswomen and clerks had a busy month, large numbers being engaged temporarily to handle the Christmas trade. Stenographers and typists were busy, with a considerable demand for junior girls. The supply of experienced domestic help was small during the month. Employment bureaus reported a large registration of unskilled women workers. During the month Eaton's factory adopted the eight-hour day.

Hamilton reported the various branches of metal manufacturing active, and establishments in the food and tobacco group were busy, except breweries. Cotton factories and manufacturers of underwear and knitted goods had a good month, and ready-made clothing, shirt and collar and whitewear factories were active.

Niagara Falls reported the metals and machinery group active; the firearms-sight factory was busy and the Pollard Manufacturing Company, which had orders ahead for a year's work, was exporting stone-cutting machinery to Australia; the carriage mountings factory increased its staff, and at the Dominion Chain Company skilled men were in de-

mand; cutlery and plating factories were very active. The shredded wheat factory was busy; canning factories were quieter, as the supply of apples was very small and of poor quality; an artificial ice plant was being built. The hat factory was busy and the corset factory very busy. Printing offices were active, one newspaper installing a new press. The corrugated paper and box factory was well employed. Planing mills were very busy and the shoe-parts factory was active. The cyanamid plant was also busy. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has completed the purchase of a right-of-way for Chippawa-Queenston power canal, and it was expected work would commence in the spring; the Commission increased its purchases of power from private generating companies and took over for operation the Ontario Distributing Company of Stamford. Steam railways were busy and the Grand Trunk roundhouse was being enlarged, but closing of navigation on the lakes reduced employment in transportation. There was continued activity in the erection of dwellings and a contract was awarded for a new bank building; the Axolite factory and extension of the cyanamid works were being rushed to completion and a large number of men were working on the erection of the nickel refinery at Port Colborne; skilled building tradesmen were in great demand.

St. Catharines reported the manufacturers of boilers and of electrical apparatus active; the Canadian Crocker Wheel Company was enlarging its plant to meet the increased demand for electrical supplies and other lines; the McKinnon, Dash and Metal Company has also enlarged its plant and was employing about 1,000 work-people. Meat-packing houses were busy; breweries quiet. The knitting and silk mill was active. Pulp and paper mills and manufacturers of beaver board and other pulp products had a good month; the Riordan Paper Company has enlarged its plant and increased its staff of employees. In wood-working, sash, door and planing mills, basket factories, brooms, brushes and

cooperage factories were active. Tanneries were well employed, as were also manufacturers of trunks, bags, harness and horse goods and rubber footwear. Navigation on the Welland canal was closed on several occasions owing to lock gates being carried away. Building tradesmen were quiet on dwellings but busy on factory extensions; canal construction was dull.

At Ottawa trades engaged on war contracts, and iron workers in particular, were busy, and printing tradesmen were fully employed. There was a falling off in civic employment as usual at this time of the year, work on a number of contracts being deferred until spring. Cold weather brought a rush of work for shoeing smiths and a scarcity of these tradesmen was reported.

At Brockville the St. Lawrence Engine and Boat Company was working full time and the Canadian Briscoe Motor Company was active; several departments of the Canada Carriage Company were working three nights per week until nine o'clock; the James Smart Manufacturing Company was active on heaters and furnaces and on axes, hammers, hatchets and other lines of hardware. Confectionery companies were busy with Christmas orders, but soft drink establishments were rather quiet; cigarmakers were fairly active, but the brewery was slack. The Wolthausen Hat Corporation and Halls Limited, manufacturers of gloves, mitts, suspenders and neckties, were working full time. The Brockville Lumber Company and the Peter McLaren Lumber Company were running full time on builders' supplies and boxes. The belting company was fairly busy. Steam railways were active in all branches, but navigation was closing for the season. In building there were very few dwellings under construction, but certain factory extensions were in progress. Municipal employment was slack.

At Kingston textile workers were very active, both the cotton mill and the hosiery mill working overtime. Sash, door and planing mills reported business slackening owing to the closing of build-

ing operations; broom factories, however, had fairly large orders ahead. Tanneries were working overtime. The Gordon Granite Company, near Gananoque, has been awarded a contract by the City of Toronto to supply them with all the granite blocks that the city may require for the year 1917; from 35 to 40 men will be required to handle this work. The Utilities Commission has arranged with the Hydro Electric Commission to secure power for Kingston; the cost of construction from Napanee will be approximately \$90,000 and the work of constructing the line was expected to commence at once. Work along the waterfront was very slack, as many vessels have been laid up for the winter; the Davis Dry Dock Company was active, however, and expected to be so during the winter months. The Montreal Transportation Company had a large gang of men on repair work, but general construction work had nearly closed for the season. Municipal employment was also slackening.

At Belleville the steel company was adding to its plant and its furnaces and converters were fairly busy; the rolling mills, employing more than 100 hands, were active; March and Henthorne's foundry, manufacturing portable steam engines and boilers, was engaged on special orders and day and night shifts were employed; the Belleville Hardware Company, employing about 100 hands, was also busy; the Springer Lock Works, a similar concern, was employing some 70 hands; electrical apparatus and fixtures were being manufactured by the Greenleaf Company, Limited, which recently moved into larger quarters; the St. Charles Omnibus and Carriage Company reported a good season's business and employees working full time. A small cigar factory, which had been operating for some time, was temporarily closed, owing to over-production. The Deacon Shirt Company, employing 70 hands, chiefly women, was busy. The Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Canadian Pacific Railway were all busily engaged, both passenger and freight traffic being excep-

tionally brisk. Longshore work was practically ended for the season, only a few boatloads of coal being brought in during the past month. Two new industrial plants were being erected.

Peterborough reported that the metal and machinery plants were very active and factories were working overtime. Flour, feed and cereal mills were running night and day, and meat packing houses were also busy. Establishments working on textiles and woodenware were steadily employed. Lumbering was quiet and the building trades were only fair; a woollen mill was building a dye house and had almost completed a large addition to its plant. The Grand Trunk Railway was laying heavier rails between Lindsay and Peterborough and expected to have the work done by January when larger engines will be put on to handle the increased freight traffic on this line.

At Galt boiler and engine workers and car and coach makers were very busy; stove and furnace foundries were very active, and electrical apparatus, steel metal works and machine shops had a good month. Flour mills were running steadily; baking and confectionery factories were fully employed on Christmas orders. In textiles cottons and woollens were busy and underwear and knitted goods factories were working overtime. Ready-made clothing factories were active and at the hat factory help was in demand; laundries also reported a shortage of labour. The paper box factory was very active with labour in demand and boot and shoe workers were fully employed. The soap factory was very busy. The building season was about over, but some extensions to industrial plants and a new school were in course of construction.

Brantford reported that the Waterous Engine Works Company was experiencing a shortage of unskilled labour and moulders; the Brantford Carriage Company and the Gould Shapley Muir Gas Engine Company were busy, the latter firm being short of unskilled labour; the Massey-Harris Company, the Verity Plough Company and the Cockshutt Plough Company were very busy,

and all reported a shortage of labour; the Brandon Shoe Company was busy with orders ahead to last all winter. The starch and varnish factories were very busy, the starch factory being short of woman help. Steam railways were busy, with a shortage of freight handlers and also of freight cars. The Watson Manufacturing Company, manufacturing underwear and knitted goods, was busy and calling for woman workers; the Slingsby Company, manufacturers of blankets, were also busy, and the Niagara Silk Company was continually advertising for woman and girl help; the Brantford Cordage Company was short of skilled and unskilled woman operators. The Kitchen Overall Shirt Company was very busy. The Hampel Paper Box Company had a good month. The Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway has completed an extension to the Lake Erie and Northern Railway station. All public work was practically at a standstill owing to the shortage of unskilled labour.

At Kitchener, Waterloo and Elmira, the automobile factory was not as active as in the previous month, but the Pequegnat bicycle factory remained busy and electrical workers were well employed; the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of portable engines and threshers, were working full time and sheet metal factories and foundries were busy; the Canadian branch of the Buffalo Forge Company was very active. In the foods group flour mills were busy, but the Dominion Sugar Factory closed down November 13 owing to shortage of coal when its operations were only about half completed; the company ordered all beets to be shipped to Chatham where the firm has another factory which uses gas as fuel; the company employed about 310 men on double shift, a number of whom were transferred to Chatham and others secured work in local industries; meat and sausage factories were very busy; the C. H. Doer biscuit and confectionery factory and the Metcalfe candy factory were working overtime; cigarmakers were well employed; breweries, both in Waterloo and Kitchener,

were still busy; as well as the Seagram distillery at Waterloo, which was short of men and girls in the bottling department. The Macklin hosiery factory was very busy and felt factories were working overtime; the Dominion twine factory was very busy, but the robe and clothing factory was slacker than last month; shirt, collar and button factories were short of help; glove factories and women's whitewear factories were very active; the Star Whitewear Company calling for 25 operators. Paper box factories were very busy, as well as the Batzner novelty factory. Sash, door and planing mills were fairly active, one working overtime, and wooden box factories were short of help. Nearly all furniture and woodenware factories were working overtime. Tanneries were very busy; boot and shoe factories were nearly all working overtime, two building large additions; both trunk and bag factories in Kitchener were busy, and the one at Waterloo was working overtime; the two large rubber factories were very busy and short of help. In clay and stone the Braun Marble Works was busy, but brickyards were only fairly well employed; tile and sewer pipe makers were busy. The Light Commission reported that the peak load of the electric department was still going up; an additional 900 h.p. was being arranged for by the Dominion Tire Company. Gas and electric receipts showed increases; also street railway earnings. The work of changing part of the route of the Berlin and Northern Electric Railway was completed and cars were running over the new route. Building tradesmen were active, chiefly on additions to factories, and the Pollock Manufacturing Company was expected to build extensions. The Buffalo Forge Company was building a large addition to its plant and will increase its staff.

At Guelph the Guelph Stove Company was building an extension to its plant; the Malleable Iron Company was active; the Gibson Manufacturing Company were busy making large shipments of gasoline engines; the White Sewing Machine Company has almost doubled the

output of machines since taking over the Raymond plant. Flour mills continued working overtime, but other provision trades were normal; cigarmakers and breweries were quiet. The textile trades were very active, cotton spinning mills and woollen spinning mills working overtime, as was also the tapestry department of the Guelph Carpet Company; the Dominion linen mills were active. In woodwork and furniture, planing mills were only fairly well employed, but the Bell Piano Company was working overtime. Building tradesmen were well employed for this season.

At Stratford workers engaged in the threshing machine factory were active. In the foods group the flour mill, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, and employing 25 men, was active, and the Whyte Packing Company was busy. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills were active, and furniture and chair factories reported business good with a shortage of help; some factories were employing girls. The gas works was running to full capacity owing to the large amount consumed in factories. The Grand Trunk Railway repair shops were active and night gangs were employed.

At Woodstock a few factory managers reported a slight improvement in the supply of labour; a few men were coming in from the farms and some of the factories were less rushed, but the supply of labour was generally inadequate. Manufacturers of wagons and sleighs were stock-taking and the supply of labour in this line was sufficient. Labour was scarce in all departments of stoves and furnace factories. Girls were in constant demand for confectionery work, and in underwear and knitted goods factories. Newspaper and job printing establishments were busy with a demand for job printers. There was also a constant demand for men in chair and furniture factories and for skilled labour in piano and organ factories. Little building was being done and municipal work was quiet.

At London outside work was coming to a close and outside workers were find-

ing employment indoors for the winter. The rolling mills were very busy, and White and Sons, manufacturers of threshers and traction engines, were working overtime. The Ford Motor Company has practically closed its assembly factory here, laying off about 25 skilled men, who readily found employment in garages in and out of the city. The McClary Manufacturing Company was busy in all departments. In the foods group the McCormick Manufacturing Company and the Perrin Manufacturing Company were working several nights a week overtime in both candy and biscuit departments; cigar-makers reported trade good and breweries continued very busy, a large quantity of their goods being exported from the province. In the textiles group the Middlesex Mills Company were removed to new quarters and were busy on towel-ing and similar lines; the Peerless Hosiery Company was busy with plenty of orders on hand. Greene and Swift, manufacturers of ready-made clothing, were busy, and John Marshall and Company, manufacturers of furs, were working overtime. The Parisian Steam Laundry, a large establishment, was very busy. Newspapers were very busy, Christmas advertising causing considerable extra work, and all job plants were busy. Paper box manufacturers were working overtime. In woodwork and furniture, sash, door and planing mills continued busy, and the London Wooden Box Company was rushed with orders. The Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Company was active and short of help. Hyman's tannery and their heel and sole factory were exceptionally busy, and behind on their orders; hides were reported hard to procure and prices were increasing; boot and shoe manufacturers were also busy. In transportation the street railway had almost completed a mile of extension east of the city; the Grand Trunk Railway car repair shops were fairly busy. A considerable improvement in the building trades was noticeable, due to the erection of dwellings and of the Technical and Art schools. Municipal work on pavements

was nearly finished for the season but considerable sewer work was under way.

At St. Thomas the locomotive shops were busy; the Michigan Central was waiting for material to commence the construction of 150 flat cars; at the Norsworthy Foundry 30 men were employed and mechanics were in demand; the Erie Iron Works, employing 20 men, reported business good, but moulders difficult to secure. The St. Thomas Packing Company reported no increase in staff over the previous month; the St. Thomas Candy Works reported business very good, 103 hands being employed. The Monarch Knitting Company reported business improving steadily; 10 more hands were employed than during October. Shoe workers were busy, the Nursery Shoe Company reporting that more business offered than could be handled; the Just Wright Company reported business brisk, but no increases in staff. The railroads were very busy; the Michigan Central, Wabash and Pere Marquette Railways show a substantial increase in cars handled over the preceding month; railway shops were also active.

At Chatham the Dowsley Spring and Axle Company were working overtime three nights per week and carriage and wagon factories were very active; the Hay Wheel Company was unable to cope with orders for automobile supplies; foundries and machine shops were busy throughout the month. Brick, tile and cement factories were very active. Cigar-makers were busy on Christmas stock and flour and feed mills were active. In printing conditions were very fair, full staffs being continually employed. Sash and door factories were working overtime and offering high wages for skilled workmen. In public employment the water department was active on the extension of a 12-inch main to the sugar company; the work was handicapped, however, by the inadequate supply of labour. Light and power companies were active extending their services. Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Railway and the Pere Marquette Railway were very busy; agents were compelled to refuse freight going East owing to

car shortage. Building tradesmen were well employed, the Dominion Sugar Company's plant was nearly completed and work on the plant of the American Pad and Textile Company was being rushed. Farmers in the district have united and were asking an advance from \$5 to \$7 per ton for growing sugar beets for 1917. Few contracts had been secured.

Windsor reported the structural iron and steel industry fairly active. Automobile factories reported a good demand, but were handicapped part of the month by scarcity of fuel; natural gas was being used to a great extent; similar conditions were evident in factories making automobile parts. Flour and feed mills were busy; the Postum Cereal Company was active in some lines but quiet in others. Breweries and distilleries were dull. Ready-made clothing firms, and shirt and button factories were busy. A paper-roofing firm was active. Brick and tile yards were not able to supply the demand. Perfume and extract firms and drug manufacturers were busy. Electric railways were unable to obtain sufficient labour during the month. Building and construction was exceptionally active. In public employment large paving and sewer contracts were under construction, employing all the available unskilled labour.

At Cobalt every effort towards high production was being exerted in the mining industry, the limit only being determined by the number of men that could be secured and economically placed. In the Cobalt camp and in Porcupine and Kirkland Lake camps all the mines were working to capacity and shipments were greatly increased over last year; a shortage of steam coal was expected to affect production, especially in the Kirkland Lake camp, until the completion of the new power transmission line of the Northern Ontario Light and Power Company. There was a considerable amount of building at Kirkland Lake, especially at the mines, and at Timmins, where a large number of houses were being built; there was a fairly good demand for

skilled building tradesmen. In Cobalt building was light.

At Port Arthur the Western Dry Dock Shipbuilding Company was employing about 800 men and boys in the building and fitting up of new ocean-going freight boats and on repair work in connection with its dry dock; this work was providing employment for carpenters, pattern makers, machinists, blacksmiths, electricians, rivetters, caulkers, plumbers, steamfitters, decorators and glaziers, shipwrights and joiners, besides much unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Port Arthur has made application for additional power to take care of a proposed pulp mill and an engineer from the Hydro Electric Commission conferred with the city councils of Port Arthur and Fort William with the idea of these cities co-operating with the Commission to develop the additional power required at Silver Falls, Dog Lake. Flour mills at Fort William were busy. Two newspapers and job printing offices in the two cities, employing 35 to 50 employees, reported business quiet. Sash, door and planing mills were very quiet and mostly engaged in repair work and storm sash. Cut stone and granite works were very quiet and brick works were closed down for the winter. Steam railways were busy and railway repair shops steadily employed; navigation and long-shore work was very active. With the exception of one business block in Port Arthur and the erection of elevators also in Port Arthur building was slack; on these works about 200 men were engaged and work on repairs employed another 100 men; most of the building trade employees have gone into car repair shops, the dry docks and elevator work. Camps were established in the district for the cutting of wood, and men for this work were being advertised for. Ordinary municipal work in both cities employed about 70 men and teamsters and 12 to 14 teams; the Parks Boards in both cities reduced the number of employees. During November fishing tugs were engaged in preparations for herring fishing; tugs were provided with shel-

ters, docks and wharves were cleared, and from the middle of the month tons of fish were brought in daily.

Manitoba

At Winnipeg milling companies were busy and abattoirs and meat-packing houses had a fairly good month; breweries were active. Ready-made clothing establishments reported trade fair, and shirt, collar and button factories were busy. Building was quiet during the month, but there was some activity in municipal work and on provincial highways employment was steady. In the surrounding country threshing continued steadily throughout the month, with help in demand.

Confectionery establishments had full staffs engaged; chocolate dippers were in demand; pickle factories were busy. In ready-made clothing most firms were busy, but one concern employing 70 hands had only half its staff employed, though improvement was expected in a few weeks; girls were being laid off in shirt factories owing to some orders being placed in the East; glove factories, however, were working full staffs. Printing, publishing, job printing and binderies were active and paper box factories busy. Saleswomen were in heavy demand and 32 telephone girls were taken on during November. Employment bureaus reported a decline in demand for domestic help as householders have discontinued efforts to secure these workers.

At Brandon labour generally was well employed. The building trades were active and building labour was in demand in the foods group; flour mills and creameries were busy; cigarmaking was dull. Sash, door and planing mills were active, one company advertising for cabinet makers. In the surrounding district threshing operations were completed.

Saskatchewan

At Regina labour was fairly well employed; the building trades were busy, and unskilled labour was well employed.

threshing. The Imperial Oil Company was running to capacity, employing about 150 men steadily. The Robert Simpson Western Limited were advertising for more help. Railway employees were busy moving the grain to the head of the lakes. Threshing was not completed and harvesters' excursion tickets were to be extended in order to hold the labour required.

At Prince Albert the lumber companies were having difficulty in obtaining enough men for the woods, and for the first time had to send agents to the prairie sections to hire hands; lumber and cordwood shipments were leaving regularly for the south. The Big River lumber mills have closed for the winter but the Prince Albert Lumber Company was still running. A serious fire at one of the largest dry goods and millinery establishments in the city resulted in a loss of \$200,000 and the throwing out of employment of about 60 employees. The grading for the new Grand Trunk Pacific station and yards was completed. It was hoped that the steel would have been laid into the city before the end of the month, but the company stated that shortage of labour delayed the work. Threshing was practically completed and farmers were hauling their grain to the cars or elevator, many points reporting a car shortage.

Saskatoon reported the demand for labour still brisk but not so marked a labour shortage. The Quaker Oats Company was running to full capacity night and day. Cushing Brothers' planing mill was doing a considerable business in box-making, having several long term contracts. Passenger and freight traffic was heavy with a car shortage in evidence, especially on the Canadian Northern Railway. Threshing was completed and threshing labourers were returning east; in some cases wages of threshing hands exceeded \$5 per day but the average was about \$4.

Alberta

At Medicine Hat the Alberta Rolling Mills reported business good in the

manufacture of bar and band iron, nuts and bolts, about 75 hands being employed; the Medicine Hat Pump and Brass Company reported business very active in special lines; about 55 men were employed working two shifts and labour was in demand. The Alberta Foundry Company was actively engaged on structural iron and on repair work on agricultural machinery. The Lake of the Woods Flour Mills was nearing completion; the elevator was completed and was receiving grain; the Hedley Shaw Milling Company was working day and night and employing about 30 men; the Ogilvy Flour Mills, employing about 35 men, was working day and night, with labour scarce; the Tabor Candy Company reported a brisk Christmas trade; dairies reported business good, but the supply of milk and butter was not adequate to the demand; all the aerated water companies reported business rather quiet, and the Medicine Hat Brewery Company was only fairly well employed. The Medicine Hat Steam Laundry reported business very brisk with labour scarce. The Medicine Hat News reported trade good in both newspaper and job work; the Times Publishing Company discontinued business, throwing about eight people out of employment. The Preston Planing Mills reported business good, but skilled labour scarce; the Gas City planing mills reported business fair. The Alberta Clay Products Company was more slack than last month; the Medalta Stoneware Company, however, was active. The Alberta Linseed Oil Mills have commenced operations again after being closed down for repairs and improvements and reported business very brisk; about 20 men were employed. In transportation the Canadian Pacific Railway reported a considerable improvement over the previous month, with a scarcity of some classes of labour; mechanics for repair work in garages were in demand. As to municipal employment the city completed laying one water main and was commencing another; labour was wanted. Threshing was progressing, but about 30 per cent still remained to be

threshed; reports of good yields were coming in from all parts of the district.

At Lethbridge coal mining was very active. There was a great demand for help in all lines, and although at the end of the month the supply appeared greater than the demand, this was owing to weather conditions. The building trades were well employed, mainly on building in the country. Much of the threshing was completed and the crews have left the district, some to the lumber camps and others to the United States. The movement of the grain has been slow on account of lack of cars.

Calgary reported metal manufacturing active in some lines only. Flour and feed mills and abattoirs were busy, but breweries and tobacco factories were quiet. Sash, door and planing mills ran steadily and workers on leather goods were well employed. Steam railways had a busy month and railway repair shops were active. Employment in the building trades continued only fair; a few warehouses were being built and some extensions to commercial premises were in progress, but the Canadian Northern Railway depot was nearing completion.

At Edmonton the Edmonton-Dunvegan Railway had opened their mill, and it was expected that 150 men would be employed. Lumber camp crews were being assembled for the winter operations north of the city. Coal mining remained active with a demand for labour. Civic work was almost completed and only a few men were employed. Threshing was almost completed and threshing labourers were being absorbed in the local industries. Fishing promised to be very brisk in the near-north country, and much was expected to depend on the supply of labour for the necessary crews; 400 commercial licenses have been issued by the local officials.

British Columbia

Nelson reported men leaving for the mines for the winter. About 250 men were laid off by the consolidated com-

pany at Rossland, but most of them were sent to other properties. The smelter at Trail was running at full capacity and was still making extensions to its large plant; the only drawback seemed to be the shortage of coke. There was a great shortage of coal and wood, some wood being brought in from outside points. Sawmills were running full time.

At Vancouver the demand for labour was fair generally, and in some branches of the metal industry employers were not able to secure a sufficient supply. Compared with the three previous years employment generally was much better and this condition was evidenced by the absence of systematic measures for the relief of distress. While the labour demand in the city itself was greatly improved, the demand for labour from outside points was also steady. Structural iron and steel workers were busy, and shipbuilding was very active, many vessels, chiefly wooden lumber carriers, being under construction; stove and furnace making, although not extensive, was fairly active, chiefly due to seasonal demand; electrical apparatus and sheet metal works were quiet. Cigarmaking was very active and demands for workmen in this line were not being met; breweries and distilleries, however, were only fairly busy. Clothing manufacturers reported a good month. Pulp and paper mills up coast were busy. Newspapers were busy but job printing establishments rather quiet. Conditions in wood working factories were improving with a rising demand for machine operators. The boot and shoe factory was active. Building was slightly better, some unions reporting increased membership and a better demand for men. During the month the city gave relief to 105 families and 68 crippled single men.

Women workers were fully employed except those engaged in such seasonal occupations as are slack at this period. The matter of a possible shortage of male labour in the future and the substitution of women for men if necessary was taken up by the Manufacturers'

Association at its last meeting, the feeling of the members being in favour of the registration of all women able and willing to take up the work where there is a shortage of male labour in the future, the matter being left in the hands of the executive to take such steps towards the registration of women as thought necessary. Various women's organizations, such as the Canadian Women's Club, the University Women's Club and the Local Council of Women have offered to co-operate with the Manufacturers' Association, if the registration of all women is found necessary. The opening of the Stettler Cigar Factory provided employment for 30 girls and women, all of whom were unskilled workers; no difficulty was experienced by the firm in obtaining all the help required. Workers in candy and biscuit factories were fully employed preparing for the Christmas trade, no difficulty being experienced in obtaining all the help necessary. Women employed in knitting factories were fully occupied, but tent, awning and sail factories were in their slack season. One large firm manufacturing men's clothing reported trade good and all employees fully occupied; some difficulty was experienced in obtaining skilled operators, both male and female; firms manufacturing cheaper lines reported trade not so good; garment workers on shirts and overalls in factories with Government orders were fully occupied, but in other factories of this class employees were on short time; there was very little activity in the women's garment making trade, the slack season prevailing. Steam laundries reported trade increased during November, and laundry workers were steadily employed. Women engaged in bookbinding and lithographing were fully employed. Paper box factories were active, the Christmas trade making necessary the employment of more women and girls. Boot and shoe workers were actively employed, except during a period of five days when the employees of one firm were on strike. The demand for skilled stenographers remained fair during the past month, employment

bureaus reporting all positions offered filled and few remaining idle if fully experienced. Sales clerks in department stores were fully employed, extra help being taken on in anticipation of the Christmas trade. A slightly increased demand for waitresses was noted, but there was little demand for other classes of hotel work. In domestic employment increasing difficulty was experienced in filling the positions offered, and although wages were advanced to \$25 and \$30 per month very few domestic workers were secured.

At New Westminster there was some unemployment in factories where machinery was being altered. Many men who were in the harvest fields had returned and there was no difficulty in securing labour. The building trades were slack. Sawmills were busy, but had difficulty in getting cars for shipments.

Nanaimo reported little being done in quartz mining; the only work under way was development work on the west coast of the Island; no ore was being shipped as the smelter at Ladysmith has not operated for some time. The coal mines of the district were working steadily; those that were on short time during the fall were nearly all working full time. Logging camps were working as continuously as weather conditions would permit. Sawmills also ran steadily but not to full capacity. The herring fishing season had commenced, but was not very active; whale fishing on the west coast had practically closed for the season.

Victoria reported activity in the shipyards; Yarrows Limited have received a contract for building a steel stern-wheel steamer, in addition to the one now under construction; work on the new vessel will commence early in December. The Victoria Machinery Depot have received an order for building locomotives for the Canadian Colliery Company. The lumber and timber industry continued in a fairly prosperous condition. On

November 1 two drying kilns belonging to the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus were destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$15,000. The Ogdèn Point breakwater was nearly finished. In public employment there was quietness as the construction of the northwest sewer and of the sewer system of the municipality of Esquimault, a project which has been under way for the past three years, have been completed. The City Labour Bureau, by resolution of the City Council, will extend its facilities to all Island centres, so that farmers and the lumbering and mining industries will be supplied with help if available. The Labour Bureau will also co-operate with the Canadian Pacific Railway in order to relieve as much as possible the shortage of labour on the prairie; the Trades and Labour Council have asked the Provincial Government to increase the wages of men employed making roads on the old Indian Reserve. The same body has also protested against the efforts of farmers' organizations for the removal of regulations restricting the immigration of labourers and artisans into British Columbia since the beginning of the war.

At Prince Rupert there were no idle men, though there was little work under way in the city. Lumbering and mining districts continued active and gave promise of remaining so for some time. Ore was being shipped from the Hazelton district over the Grand Trunk Pacific by way of this port, giving employment to an increased number of 'longshoremen. Work on the repairing section of the dry dock continued and it was reported that the dock was giving satisfaction. In fishing the weather was so unfavourable on the banks that nearly all the smaller boats had to remain in port; some of the larger boats, however, made irregular trips; as the catch fell far short of the demand the price paid to the fishermen advanced at times to 14 cents a pound.

**THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.—PROCEEDINGS
DURING NOVEMBER, 1916**

DURING the month of November reports were received from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with disputes between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and their motormen, conductors, etc.; the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company and their engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen; and the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its conductors and motormen.

Two applications for Boards were also received, one from the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, regarding a dispute with its coal handlers at St. John, N.B., which was settled by direct negotiation, the application being withdrawn. The other application was made by the maintenance of way employees on the Canadian Division of the Pere Marquette Railroad, and at the end of the month steps were being taken looking to the establishment of a Board. In connection with an application received in the month of September from the maintenance of way men in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Department was informed that a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute had been effected and application was accordingly withdrawn.

Applications Received

On November 18, an application was received from the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute existing between that company and the coal handlers in its employ at St. John, N.B., members of Coal Handlers' Union No. 810 of the International Longshoremen's Association. The application

stated that the dispute affected 50 employees directly and 1,000 indirectly and related to the men's demand for increased wages. Two days later, whilst the application was under consideration by the Minister of Labour, a telegram was received in the Department from the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, to the effect that the difficulty had been satisfactorily adjusted and a new agreement would be signed. This was followed on the next day by a letter from the company, cancelling the application and stating that the terms of the new agreement were practically the same as those of the old agreement, with the exception that the rate of pay would be 50 cents per hour all the year round instead of 35 cents in winter and 40 cents in summer, and that on coal boats the working day would consist of ten hours instead of nine hours as formerly. No further action was, therefore, necessary by the Department.

An application was received on November 27 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Division of the Pere Marquette Railroad and its maintenance of way employees. The application emanated from the employees and was stated to affect 120 workmen directly and 500 others indirectly. The employees stated in their application that request had already been made to the Pere Marquette management for a higher scale of wages but the same had been without result. The procedure looking to the establishment of a Board was under way at the end of the month.

Other Proceedings under Act

In the October number of the *Labour Gazette** reference was made to an application of the maintenance of way men

*See October, 1916, *Labour Gazette*, p. 1625.

in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute growing out of the employees' demand for the adoption of a schedule of agreement providing for increased wages and improved working conditions. The employees concerned were members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and numbered 6,000 directly and 17,000 indirectly. It was deemed advisable to suspend proceedings in connection with the establishment of a Board until the reports were received from Boards which were at that time dealing with disputes affecting the maintenance of way men on the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk sys-

tems. On November 30 the Minister received a communication from the chairman of the men's committee in the terms following:

"I am pleased to inform you that matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its maintenance of way employees which were referred to your Department with application for a Conciliation Board have now been settled. The application for a Board of Conciliation is, therefore, withdrawn.

"We fully appreciate the fact that your Department has played no small part in bringing about settlement of our difficulties, and I wish on behalf of the men on the Canadian Pacific Railway to thank you for same."

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and Employees

ON November 9 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established on October 3 to deal with certain matters in dispute between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and their employees, being motormen, conductors, etc., members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, to the number of 150. The dispute grew out of the alleged refusal of the employers to agree to a schedule which had been submitted to them by the employees.

The Board was constituted as follows: His Honour Judge Jno. O. Drumgole, Windsor, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members; Mr. Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, employers' nominee; and Mr. Magnus Sinclair, Toronto, employees' nominee.

The report was signed by all three members of the Board, Mr. Sinclair, however, submitting an additional statement on the question of the recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. An agreement was appended to the report, signed by the general manager on behalf of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and by three representatives of the employees concerned, the same to remain in effect from October 1, 1916, until April 1, 1918. In the report it was stated that the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway was not a party to the agreement for the reason that the latter system is operated by the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway. The Board also stated that there was throughout a spirit of conciliation, and a sincere desire to reach an amicable conclusion was evinced, and the hope was expressed that the new agreement would bring about a continuance for the future of the friendly relations which had in the past existed between the employees and the officers and management of the company.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

The Honourable T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir,—

The undersigned, members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established on the third day of October, A.D. 1916, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in the matter of a dispute between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and their employees, motormen and conductors, have the honour to report that after full investigation and hearing the evidence adduced by the parties to the dispute, the Board entered into negotiations between the parties which have resulted in a settlement covering all the matters of difference set forth in the application of the employees for the appointment of a Board of Investigation and Conciliation, dated September 26th, 1916.

The terms of the settlement have been reduced to writing and are set forth in the signed agreement, a triplicate original of which is hereto attached.

It will be observed that the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway is not a party to the agreement. The reason for this is that the Windsor and Tecumseh system is operated by the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway under a lease from the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway and the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company is therefore, in fact, the only employing company.

In the course of the said investigation and negotiations the Board was in session on October 14th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 25th and 26th, and concluded its work in a session held on October 28th when the above agreement was finally completed and executed.

We desire to acknowledge the eminent fairness and courtesy which has marked the conduct of all parties and their representatives toward one another as well as toward the members of the Board. Throughout a spirit of conciliation and a sincere desire to reach an amicable conclusion has been evinced; and we express the hope that the agreement arrived at will bring about a continuance for the future of the friendly relations which, notwithstanding the differences now disposed of, have in the past existed between the employees and the officers and management of the company.

While Mr. Sinclair executes this report as containing the result of the investigation, he reserves to himself the privilege of making a special additional report as to the question of recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employees of America.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) JNO. O. DROMGOLE,
Chairman.
(Sgd.) ERNEST G. HENDERSON.
(Sgd.) MAGNUS SINCLAIR.

Dated at Windsor, this thirty-first day of October, 1916.

THIS AGREEMENT entered into in triplicate the twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1916, between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, their successors and assigns, hereinafter called "the Company," parties of the First Part, and the motormen and conductors employed by the said company, represented by the parties who sign this agreement, being their duly accredited representatives, hereinafter called "the Employees," parties of the Second Part.

Witnesseth:

1. That for the purpose of enabling harmonious operation of the company's system for the period hereinafter set out, the parties mutually agree that should any difference arise out of this agreement, or should any other matters arise which may not appear to be provided for in this agreement, the company's properly accredited officers shall at all reasonable times receive and give hearing to such officers and representatives which the employees shall nominate from their own number, regardless of the fact that such officers or representatives may be a member of a committee or a member of Division 616 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America.

2. That the day's work for all motormen and conductors shall be from nine (9) to ten (10) hours, to be completed within twelve (12) consecutive hours so far as practical and possible. The runs to be as nearly equally divided as possible between two crews to be known as early and late runs, and when practical to do so the present schedule shall be arranged to provide for this.

3. The company will not discriminate against any employee by reason of his being a member of Division 616, and any employees who are members of any committee of the employees, or are officers of any association of the employees, or delegates to conventions of street railway men shall be entitled to leave of absence for the purpose of attending conventions or of doing such committee work, without losing any privilege.

4. Any employees against whom charges may be received will be required to report when off duty to the superintendent. His case will be considered by the proper officers and dealt with according to the rules and regulations of the company, but any employee against whom such charges are made shall have the right of

appeal to the general manager or president, and may bring with him any committee or delegation of his fellow employees as defined in Section 1, and if upon such investigation it is proven there was not sufficient cause for his suspension or dismissal, he shall be reinstated in his former position and paid for all time lost at schedule rate.

5. All cars shall be properly cleaned, oiled and equipped, and fires laid by barn men at Windsor barns, prior to car man taking out car for his run.

6. All cars shall be properly equipped with good brakes, fenders, and modern sanders, as required by the provisions of the Ontario Railway Act.

7. The rates of wages to be paid shall be as follows for motormen and conductors:

First six months	28c per hour
Second six months	29c per hour
Second year	31c per hour
Third year and after . .	32c per hour

and an additional allowance of one (1) cent per hour, exclusive of overtime, shall be paid to all classes of conductors and motormen in lieu of uniforms. Caps and badges will be supplied free by the company, and all men will be expected to be in suitable uniform, clean and tidy when on duty.

8. Conductors and motormen will not be required to perform extra work in excess of his regular schedule of ten (10) hours' work, except in cases of necessity and for such extra work shall receive four (4) cents per hour extra.

9. All conductors and motormen training students shall be allowed a sum of twenty-five (25) cents per day for such services while so engaged.

10. All spare men who show up at the barn for work at 5.45 a.m. or 4 o'clock p.m., and who fail to procure work shall be allowed one hour for so doing at either morning or afternoon.

11. This agreement and the provisions hereof shall be deemed to be in force and binding on both parties as from the first day of October, 1916, and shall remain in force and binding on both parties until the first day of April, 1918.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have signed.

The Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, by

(Sgd.) JAMES ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Signed on behalf of the Employees:

(Sgd.) MILTON W. MACKLEM

(Sgd.) JAS. H. LOGAN

(Sgd.) ERNEST A. THORN

Their accredited representatives.

Signed and executed in the presence of:

(Sgd.) JNO. O. DROMGOLE.

Statement by Mr. Sinclair

The text of the statement by Mr. Sinclair in this matter is as follows:

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 30, 1916.

To the Hon. T. W. Crothers, K.C.,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Honoured Sir,—

In the case of petition of Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Windsor, Ont., employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway Company, for appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and upon which petition Your Honour created a Board by appointment thereon of the Hon. Judge John O. Dromgole of Windsor, and, by request of the said company, Ernest G. Henderson, Esq., of Windsor, and, upon recommendation of the employees, your obedient servant, Magnus Sinclair, of Toronto, Ont., I beg to submit my report to you, the same being as follows:

Upon receiving my appointment to the said Board of Conciliation and notice of the appointment of Mr. Ernest G. Henderson, I at once sought and obtained a conference with Mr. Henderson, upon date of October 6, 1916. At this conference we discussed matters pertaining to our duty and arranged for further conferences, which were held October 7, 1916.

At these above conferences names were submitted pro and con by Mr. Henderson and myself, which were given consideration, and we discovered that we were unable to agree upon a man for third arbitrator which we could jointly recommend to you for appointment to fill the Board. We, therefore, upon October 7, forwarded to you joint telegram, petitioning the appointment of a third arbitrator, upon which petition you appointed the Hon. Judge John O. Dromgole of Windsor.

My first meeting with Judge Dromgole in connection with the case was October 13 at the St. Clair Hotel, Detroit.

October 14 at the Crawford Hotel, Windsor, occurred a preliminary meeting of the Board at which the members took the oath of office and adopted a method of procedure and arrangements for hearings.

October 17 a conciliation meeting was held at City Hall, Windsor, in the evening, at which, by request, representatives of the parties to the dispute were present.

At this meeting appeared before the Board as representing the respondent companies, Messrs. James Anderson, general manager, and George McLeod, general superintendent; and representing the petitioners, employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and the Windsor and Tecumseh Rail-

way Company, members of Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Windsor, Ont., appeared Milton Macklem, President of Division No. 616 and an employee of said company; Ernest A. Thorn, Executive Board Member of said Division No. 616, an employee, and R. L. Reeves, an International officer of the said Amalgamated Association. At this meeting Chairman Dromgole advised those present of the purpose of the meeting, that it was to give the parties to the dispute an opportunity to settle without going through an investigation. The representatives of the petitioners questioned by the Chair submitted to the Board, in typewritten form, an explanation of the dispute as follows:

"In the matter of 'Dispute' in the case of petition for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, filed by Division No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, a labour organization—employees of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway and extensions, branch or section of, owned and operated by and as a part of the Detroit United Railway, the said Division Association—members thereof, employees of said company set forth that said organization by its duly authorized representatives, presented to the said company a proposed agreement, which, if executed, would specify collective agreement relations by and between said company and said employees, and provide wages and conditions of employment, said proposed collective agreement provisions being, in part:

"'Memorandum of agreement by and between the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and also the Windsor and Tecumseh Railway Company, their successors and assigns, parties of the first part, and hereinafter for convenience called the company, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division No. 616, party of the second part, for convenience hereinafter called the association.

"'Witnesseth, That both parties mutually agree that all business arising between the company and the association shall be transacted directly between the properly accredited officers and committee of the association.

"'Section 1. That all employees of said companies shall become members of the association within thirty (30) days from the date of signing this agreement, and all employees entering the service of the companies shall become members of the association within thirty (30) days from the date of their entering the service of said companies. . . .

"'Section 5. Where any differences arise between the company and the association that cannot be amicably adjusted between

the respective parties to this agreement, the same shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.'

"Said provisions explain the relations the said organization desires to have established by agreement between the parties to the dispute. The company declined to enter any agreement establishing said desired relations. In fact there was sufficient denial to warrant the employees to conclude that to establish the said relations, a suspension of work would be necessary.

"The petitioners further set forth that it is quite impossible to determine what further disputes might arise in effecting wages and conditions of employment in the event that the contractual relations explained should be established."

To this explanation Mr. Anderson, representing the company, made the statement to your Board that "the company has no intention of making a collective agreement with the employees and is determined not to recognize any organization of the employees," but that the company had no objection to the employees belonging to the Amalgamated Association or any organization and that the company would not discriminate against employees on account of membership or non-membership in said organization; that the company, however, was opposed to signing any agreement that would compel employees to join any union. It developed at this meeting that there were 91 motormen and conductors in the employ of the respondent companies that would be affected by any award of this Board and that 81 of these 91 employees were members of the said Division No. 616 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and constituted the petitioners, whose petition, through the officers of the association, had been filed. After exhausting the efforts of the Board to effect a conciliation, the parties to the dispute were advised that another meeting would be held at which evidence and statements would be taken bearing upon the subject in dispute, and that as the chief subject of dispute was the question of contract relations, or a union or collective agreement, that subject would be first heard; the chair directing the parties, however, that the Board had authority, and it was its duty to investigate all matters contained in the petition other than the question of contract relations, such as wages and working conditions.

From this session the Board adjourned to Friday, October 20, at 10 o'clock a.m., sessions being held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall in Windsor.

On Friday, October 20, at an hour set at the previous session, your Board reconvened in the Council Chamber at the Windsor City Hall, and during the entire two sessions of the whole day listened to evidence and statements pro and con in support of the petition for the

establishment of collective contract relations and recognition of the union.

Witnesses were sworn by the Chair. All evidence was taken under oath. The evidence of Mr. Lucien Salive and Mr. Frank Fields was in effect that they were dismissed on or about the thirteenth day of September, because of the conviction of the general manager and general superintendent that they were responsible for or at least active in signing and circulation of a petition among the employees to be submitted to Mr. Anderson, general manager, petitioning the company for an increase in wages. The said petition was headed as follows:

"Mr. James Anderson,

"Manager, S. W. and A. Ry.,

"Windsor, Ont.

"The undersigned employees of the Sandwich, W. and A. Railway Company make application to you for an increase in their wages, as conductors and motormen on your road. We have duly considered after taking into account the advanced cost of living, and the increase in the cost of the general necessities of life, and it is our opinion that the scale of wages should be increased so that the maximum pay per hour be 35 cents and graded on the principle of present remuneration according to the term of service, as now in force, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Dated at Windsor, this twelfth day of September, 1916."

This petition was signed by a vast majority of the employees, and among the signers were Conductors Salive and Fields. Mr. Salive had been delegated by the employees to request the presence of Mr. Anderson at a meeting to be held on the evening of September 14, at which to him the employees designed to present the petition. The evidence of Mr. Anderson before the Board was that he did not attend this meeting on account of sickness. Mr. Salive also testified that Mr. Anderson so told him when he requested his presence at the meeting. Mr. Salive, however, was told by Mr. Anderson, as the evidence is, that he could look for another job.

This meeting of the employees called for September 14 was held, and although Mr. Anderson, the general manager, was not present, Mr. McLeod, the general superintendent, was sought and his attendance procured long enough so that the men, through spokesmen, and the evidence showed that Mr. Thorn was one,—there petitioned, verbally, Mr. McLeod to restore Mr. Salive and Mr. Fields to employment, and Mr. McLeod agreed to take the matter of their reinstatement up immediately with Mr. Anderson. Mr. Fields, upon previously approaching Mr. McLeod for reinstatement, had received a letter from him which he had been directed to take to Mr. Anderson, and although this letter was returned to Mr. McLeod at the

meeting of September 14 and was not presented to Mr. Anderson by Mr. Fields, Mr. McLeod testified that it contained an assurance to Mr. Anderson that he (McLeod) had satisfied himself that Mr. Fields had not circulated the petition. Mr. McLeod, upon reinstating these men, asked them what they had to do with circulating the petition and there was sufficient evidence testified before your Board to warrant your Board in awarding that these two men were dismissed solely upon the charges heretofore given. This evidence was sufficient to impress me, as a member of the Board, that it was dangerous for an employee of the company to agitate for an increase in wage or even ask or petition for an increase in wage, and is conclusive evidence that the Board was warranted in recommending that a union or collective agreement should be made through which the employees would have the right to collectively negotiate their grievances and disputes with the company by properly appointed representatives, as in the case of a labour organization.

By evidence it was further established that the employees of this company were organized in Division No. 231 of the same Amalgamated Association; that they maintained their organization for several years and disbanded in 1906. (The organization was established in 1900, as per statement to the Board by Representative Reeves.)

A matter of evidence I here quote:

"Question by Mr. Anderson, manager of the company, of Witness Majors: 'Did I not tell you older men in a meeting that if you would give up your organization (Division No. 231—the old organization) I would get better wages and working conditions for you than the union would?' Answer: 'Yes, you told us that.' Question: 'And that was the time the old organization broke up?' Answer: 'Yes, about that time.'"

However, Mr. Majors, under oath, further testified that he was a member of Division No. 231 and that he is now a member of Division No. 616 and desired the establishment of an agreement between the association and the company. This evidence was conclusive to me that the company was opposed to membership of its employees in the association.

Mr. Piper, a witness, employee of the company, recently employed, testified that he was told by Mr. Anderson that he had better not join the organization, again conclusively showing that the company is opposed to the organization.

Further evidence was shown by the submission of a sworn statement of the Detroit United Railway Company to the United States Commerce Commission that the Detroit United Railway owns and controls the Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg and Tecumseh properties involved in this dispute. This evidence was in the shape of a certified copy of the report to the U. S. Federal Government. It was conclusive evi-

dence to my honourable associate, Judge Dromgole, that the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg and Windsor and Tecumseh Railways are a branch of the Detroit United Railway, operated by the Detroit United Railway, and from which the Detroit United Railway receives the profits from operation. Thus it is conclusive, and I think my associates upon the Board agree with me upon that, that the system is a part of the Detroit United Railway, and copies of agreements were submitted in evidence, showing that of the five groups of street and electric railway employees the Windsor group is the only group that is not working for the company under agreement relations such as sought by Division No. 616 of Windsor. The other four groups are known as Division No. 26, Amalgamated Association, holding an agreement covering the Detroit street railway men, the Detroit and Flint interurban men, the Wyandotte interurban men, the Orchard Lake and Pontiac interurban men and the Flint city men, the latter a group of about the same number and operating under about the same conditions as in Windsor. This agreement provides 35c per hour for the members upon all of the lines mentioned as a maximum pay reached upon 18 months of service, the actual rates being: 27½ cents per hour for first six months' service men; 32½ cents per hour for the second and third six months' service men, and 35 cents per hour for those of more than 18 months of service.

Division No. 90, Amalgamated Association, embracing the employees of Port Huron and Mt. Clemens cities and the Rapid Railway and Shore Line Railway upon the interurban lines of which the same wages are paid as are paid in the cities of Detroit and Flint, and in Port Huron and Mt. Clemens the rates of wages paid are: 24 cents per hour for first six months' service men; 28 cents per hour for second and third six months' service men, and 33 cents per hour for those of 18 or more months of service. Statements and the records before the Board are in effect that the Port Huron city system compared very favourably with the Windsor city system.

A third group is known as Division No. 111 of the Amalgamated Association, having the same contract relations as the other two groups and the same wages as heretofore reported as enjoyed by Division No. 26 of Detroit. This local's agreement is with the Detroit, Jackson and Chicago Railway, a branch operating from Detroit to Jackson, Michigan, through Ypsilanti, with city cars operated in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The fourth group is known as the Monroe Branch of Division No. 26, employed upon the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo and Monroe Pier lines. These men have a separate agreement, the preamble of which notes as the party of the second part "The Monroe Branch of Division No. 26, Detroit, Michigan, Amalgamated Association."

The company made no attempt to disprove the evidence before the Board of ownership and control of the Windsor lines after the submission on part of the petitioners of evidence that it is merely a branch of the Detroit United Railway, the same as the lines upon which are employed the members of the other four groups of the employees, although Mr. Anderson took the position at the beginning, when it was inferred by Mr. Reeves that it was all one property, that the Windsor property was not identified with the Detroit United Railway. No evidence, however, was shown to the contrary and the point was well established that it is a part of and really the Detroit United Railway. These facts impressed me that the Windsor street railway men should be accorded by your Board in its award the same rights and privileges and contract relations as are enjoyed by the other employees of the company. It is conclusive to me that these employees—the petitioners—are especially discriminated against, a condition that it is not consistent for this Government to endorse, any way encourage or sustain, and in this matter I must necessarily non-concur in and dissent from the opinion of my associates upon the Commission. I cannot consent to become a party to placing the Canadian Government and your administration in a position of condoning any such relentless discrimination against Canadian citizens.

Permit me to further report that in all of my knowledge and observation of the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act my attention has never come to a case in which there could exist a more flagrant violation of any presumed intent of this law not to deny the recognition that the organization of labour is a material condition. Here is a company that with four distinct groups of men recognizes and deals with their organizations, grants and respects the trade union agreement, and in the case of a fifth group, operated under the Canadian Government, the Government under this act is invoked by the company to sustain its refusal of the recognition that it extends to the four groups wherein the branches of the company are operated within the United States—Michigan and Ohio.

I hold that it was within the premise of discretion and authority of this Board, of which I am a member here reporting, to have entered an award finding for collective contract relations in which the collective capacity of the employees should be recognized. I feel that in this case, where the opportunity so unobstructedly prevailed, the majority decision in which recognition of the organization is denied the employees, is a withholding of equity and justice and a clear demonstration of how this law in its present form is converted to the convenience of "open shop" or union destroying employment. Here in this case the majority award has disarmed the employees and crippled them from effecting that justice for which the condition appealed wholly in their favour at

the time they found it necessary to invoke the procedure upon which was instituted this Board of which I have the honour of being a member. It appears to me that in this case the voice of the Government as sounded in the majority award is, in effect a stay to the progress of labour through organization.

While I cannot find language too strong in which to predicate my esteem of the honour and high standing of the gentlemen who served with me on the Board as your appointees, and I confess that I found the Hon. Judge Dromgole to be an estimable gentleman of the highest order in character and profound in his calling as a jurist, yet from the fundamentals of unionism and the nature of conditions with which we had to deal in this case, I cannot agree with them in their majority award, which has placed the Canadian Government in the attitude of sustaining the Detroit United Railway Company in its purpose to withhold recognition of the

collective capacity of its employees and refusing to recommend the consummation of an agreement between the parties to this dispute in which should be embraced full recognition of the associate character of the employees.

I, therefore, dissent from the majority opinion wherein is effected in the majority award the preamble of the agreement and hold that in lieu of said preamble should be entered the recognition clause of the proposed agreement accompanying the petition for the creation of this Board.

I concur in all further provisions and matters of the award relating to wages and working conditions embraced in the report of my associate, the Hon. Judge John O. Dromgole.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) MAGNUS SINCLAIR,

Member of the Board for the Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company and Employees

ON November 25 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which was appointed to deal with a dispute between the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company and their railway engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to the number of 20. The cause of the dispute was given in the employees' application as a demand on their part for the same rules and rates of pay as were in effect on the Canadian Pacific Railway system.

A Board was established on October 3, but proceedings in connection with the completion of the Board were delayed owing to a likelihood of a settlement being reached without the necessity of a Board inquiry. No settlement was, however, reached by the parties interested. The Board, as finally constituted on November 2, was composed of the following members: His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, -Ottawa, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board

members; Mr. Chas. D. Richards, Fredericton, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing company; and Mr. G. D. Robertson, Welland, appointed on the recommendation of the employees concerned.

A schedule of rules and rates of pay for employees in engine, train and yard service was drawn up and submitted by the Board as part of their report; it was recommended that the rates should be effective from July 1, 1916, and the rules from December 1, 1916. The closing paragraph of the report sets out Mr. Richards' views, as follows:

"I agree with the terms of the above report and schedule of rates and working rules, with the exception of the Rule No. 1, second paragraph thereof, wherein it provides for a mileage basis, and would eliminate that second paragraph of that Rule."

The report of the Board was accepted by the company, with the exception of sub-section 2 of Article 1. No word had been received from the employees as to their acceptance or rejection of the award up to the time of writing.

Report of Board

The text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

IN THE MATTER of the Industrial Disputes Act and its amendments, and in the matter of a dispute between the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, employers, and their railway engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and yardmen, employees.

To the Honourable Thomas W. Crothers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

The board appointed on the application of the above named employees met at the Canadian Pacific Railway offices in Montreal on the seventeenth and eighteenth days of November, A.D. 1916, to consider the dispute outlined in the statement filed with the Registrar of Boards between the above parties, and were attended by Mr. Ash Kennedy, Assistant Grand Chief of the B. of L. E.; Mr. Howard Lynch, General Chairman of the B. of L. F. and E.; Mr. R. H. Cobb, General Chairman of B. of L. E., Canadian Pacific Railway System, and Mr. J. Swift, Secretary of Men's Committee, representing the Engineers and Firemen, and Mr. Albert H. McGovern, Chairman of B. R. T., representing Vice-President Murdock of the same order; Mr. B. J. Quilty, Vice Chairman of B. R. T., and Mr. W. A. Morrison and A. E. Barton, representing the Trainmen and Yardmen, and Mr. A. Sherwood, General Manager of the company's lines, representing the companies.

After carefully hearing the evidence, representations and arguments of all the parties, through their representatives at some considerable length, and fully considering the proposals and counter-proposals, towards an adjustment of the dispute between the parties interested, the undersigned members of the Board respectfully recommend that the schedule hereto annexed be the rates of pay and working rules made effective on the lines of the Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company, at the times set out therein, and until legally cancelled.

Dated the eighteenth day of November, 1916.

(Sgd.) R. D. GUNN, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) G. D. ROBERTSON.

I agree with the terms of the above report and schedule of rates and working rules, with the exception of the Rule No. 1, second paragraph thereof, wherein it provides for a mileage basis, and would eliminate that second paragraph of that Rule.

(Sgd.) CHAS. D. RICHARDS.

Schedule referred to in annexed report:

Fredericton and Grand Lake Coal and Railway Company and New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company Rules and Rates of Pay for Employees in Engine, Train and Yard Service.

Rates effective July 1, 1916.

Rules effective December 1, 1916.

ARTICLE 1.

Ten (10) hours or less will constitute a day, over-time *pro rata*.

Ten (10) miles, when run, will be considered the equivalent of one hour.

ARTICLE 2.

All train crews shall have at least one conductor and two brakemen, except in cases of unforeseen emergency. The special Saturday service may be manned as at present. Spare men will be given all extra work.

ARTICLE 3.

Trainmen required to coal engines will be paid 30 cents per hour for such service, in addition to time made on day or trip, and enginemen required to hostle or repair engines at terminals will be paid at overtime rates on same basis.

ARTICLE 4.

The time of train and enginemen shall commence at the time they are required to report for duty, and do so report.

ARTICLE 5.

Train or enginemen called and cancelled before performing service shall be paid a minimum of three hours.

ARTICLE 6.

Employees in train, engine and yard service shall have choice of runs at change of time-table, in accordance with seniority from date of employment or promotion.

ARTICLE 7.

Train or enginemen deadheading shall be paid the time at one-half the rate of the corresponding men on the train on which they are deadheaded.

ARTICLE 8.

Grievances arising, or questions of interpretation of this agreement, will be adjusted as between the general manager and the employees' committee.

ARTICLE 9.

The rates of pay will be:

Enginemen	\$4.10 per day.
Firemen	2.70 per day.
Conductors	3.90 per day.
Brakemen	2.65 per day.

Accepted for the Railway Companies.

Accepted for the Employees.

Report of Board in Dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, and Conductors and Motormen in its Employ

ON December 8 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been appointed to inquire into certain differences between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, of Quebec, and its conductors and motormen, members of the *Fraternité Nationale des Employés de Tramway de Québec*. This dispute was stated in the application to affect 260 employees directly and 305 others indirectly. The dispute grew out of a demand on the employees' part for increased wage rates and certain changes in their conditions of employment.

The Board was established by the Minister on September 8, when Messrs. J. L. Perron, K.C., of Montreal, and Hector Laferté, of Quebec, were appointed members on behalf of the company and the employees respectively. The Board was completed on September 12 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Dorion, of Quebec, as chairman. The last named appointment was made by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other Board members. Mr. Perron was replaced on October 13 by Mr. Antonin Galipeault, of Quebec, the former having been unable to act.

The report of the Board was signed by all three members and recommended certain wages changes to be effective from December 1, 1916. The report dealt also with various other terms of employment and recommended that an agreement should be made along the lines proposed for a period of three years. The report as received in the Department of Labour was in French, a translation of which is given hereunder.

Report of Board

The translation of the text of the report of the Board in this matter is as follows:

To the Honourable
the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

IN THE MATTER of the dispute submitted to a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its employees, being conductors and motormen.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in this dispute met on October 14 and 15, 1916, and heard the parties through their representatives.

The company was represented by Mr. Ralph M. Reade, and the employees by Messrs. Emile Lavoie, Eudore Gamache and Henry O'Neill.

The investigation lasted two days. One single witness was heard, on behalf of the employees, the matters in dispute having been sufficiently elucidated by the statements of the parties.

The discussion was conducted with much courtesy on both sides and with a real desire to come to an understanding.

On account of the large number of details contained in the dispute submitted to them, the members of the Board of Conciliation were forced to meet several times subsequently to the investigation to discuss such details and had to consult the parties on the propositions made from either side.

The members of the Board finally agreed on the following report, which could not be signed on account of the long delay which would have resulted from a meeting of the company's board of directors.

The matters submitted to the Board of Conciliation in the dispute between the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company and its employees, conductors and motormen are settled in the following manner:

1. Conductors and motormen shall receive, as from December 1, 1916, an increase in wages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for each hour's work over the rates paid on November 30, 1916.

The scale of prices shall be as follows:

Upon entering the service, 21 cents per hour.

After one year's service, 22 cents per hour.

After two years' service, 24 cents per hour.

After seven years' service, 26 cents per hour.

2. All overtime after the regular day's work, and all special work which a man may be called upon to perform after the distribution of the regular work, shall be paid at the rate of 2 cents per hour above the regular pay.

3. An employee relieved from his work before the regular hour, by order of the Board or of the inspector, shall be entitled to his pay for the time he is supposed to make, except in cases of serious misconduct justifying his immediate suspension or dismissal.

4. Conductors and motormen, without distinction, shall be entitled to two uniform caps free of charge every year, one for summer and the other for winter use.

5. First and second year men shall pay half of the cost of the summer and winter uniform. After the second year uniforms shall be paid for by the company.

6. Winter overcoats which in the future are supplied to conductors and motormen must come down six inches below the knee.

7. The men will not be obliged to return the uniforms supplied to them free of charge when they leave the company's service.

8. No employee shall be required to do more than ten hours' service per day, without necessity.

9. Every employee shall be entitled to at least two hours' rest after working for six consecutive hours. The schedule of hours shall be prepared accordingly.

10. Employees shall be entitled to rest on Sundays each in turn, except in case of necessity.

11. One hour's pay shall be allowed every spare man who reports regularly at the time of changing crews in any day and who has not secured any work. Moreover 12 hours' work per week is assured to all such employees who thus report.

12. Cars must have heaters, protecting frames for the motormen, and, on the sides of open cars, eaves to protect conductors against the water falling from the roof.

13. Open cars will only be put in service between May 15 and October 1.

14. The vestibule where the motorman stands shall be enclosed, heated in winter and supplied with a curtain to prevent the reflection of lights.

15. Conductors and motormen shall be required to make only urgent and temporary repairs to brakes, sand boxes, motors and trolley.

16. Reprimands to employees before the public shall be avoided as much as possible.

17. Any employee suspended or dismissed on an unfounded complaint and reinstated shall be paid his full wages for all time lost.

18. No employee shall be dismissed on a complaint, or suspended, before being heard.

19. A detailed statement shall be given to any employee from whom a part of his wages is being held to pay for his uniform.

20. An employee shall not be forced to accept a promotion.

21. A suitable and clean waiting room, properly lighted, ventilated and heated, shall be put at the disposition of the employees.

22. On the occasion of labour conventions in Canada, funerals of their co-employees, Labour Day and the National Holiday, the employees shall be entitled to a leave of absence for three conductors and three motormen, provided the request is made in advance and men are found to relieve them. The length of the leave of absence for conventions shall be fixed in advance and must not exceed eight days.

23. Employees shall be paid on the last working day of December for the amount of wages due on the second preceding day for the last quarter of the year. The balance of the monthly wages shall be carried over to the following month.

24. Cars shall be supplied with a bell going from the forepart to the back of the same, to be used for signals from the motorman to the conductor.

25. Employees shall be admitted in the presence of the general manager to appeal from the superintendent's decisions, or to state any other dispute, after giving notice of the same to the superintendent.

26. Any employee shall be free to belong to the National Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees.

27. At meetings of the employees called by officers of the company, communications and instructions shall be given in both English and French.

28. Any employee leaving at the office an article he has received shall be entitled to a receipt.

29. Actions taken in connection with the 1916 strike shall be abandoned, and no further action shall be taken in connection with that strike.

30. The present agreement shall have a retroactive effect from December 1, 1916, and shall remain in force for three years, that is until December 1, 1919.

C. E. DORION,
Chairman Board of Conciliation.
ANTOINE GALIPEAULT.
HECTOR LAFERTE.

Quebec, December 6, 1916.

TRADE DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1916

DURING November there were 20 strikes in existence in Canada, involving 41 firms and approximately 6,063 employees. Fourteen of these strikes commenced during the month, while six were carried over from the previous month. Eighteen firms and

approximately 5,934 employees were involved in the 14 new disputes, while 22 firms and 129 employees were involved in the six disputes, the commencement of which dates prior to November 1. The estimated time losses resulting from the 20 existing strikes amounted to approxi-

mately 32,000 working days, 800 of which were occasioned through the continuation of the six disputes commencing before November 1. Nine strikes terminated during November, eight being strikes which commenced during the month and one of the old disputes. Settlements through negotiations were effected in the case of seven of the terminated strikes, while in one case the employees returned to work unconditionally, and in the case of the old dispute, while no formal settlement was reported to the Department, the information relative to the situation reaching the Department would seem to show that conditions were no longer affected by the strike. Eleven strikes remained unsettled at the end of November.

New disputes in November, 1916. — The table below shows the trades affected by the strikes commencing during November:

TRADES	No. of disputes	No. of firms.	No. of employees.
Mining	2	3	4,589
Clothing	2	2	305
Food, tobacco & liquor preparation.....	3	6	555
General transport.....	7	8	485
Total	14	19	5,934

Disputes beginning prior to November

Moulders, Vancouver, B.C. — On August 31, 1916, about 48 iron moulders went on strike to enforce their demand for an eight-hour day, which was refused by the following six firms involved: Ross & Howard Iron Works, Limited, Terminal City Iron Works, Vancouver Engineering Works, Limited, Letson & Burpee, Orr Foundry Company and the Sumner Metal Company. No formal settlement of this strike has been reported, but the information reaching the Department appeared to indicate that labour conditions had ceased to be affected by the dispute.

The following five strikes which commenced prior to November 1 and continued in existence during November, remained unsettled at the end of the month: machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and carmen of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway (the boilermakers resumed work on November 1, leaving the other three classes of mechanics still on strike); electrical workers, Hamilton, Ont.; machinists, Hamilton, Ont.; carpenters, Welland Canal; cigarmakers at London, Ont.

Disputes beginning during November

Coal miners, Taylorton, Sask. — On November 2 coal miners in the employ of the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, at Taylorton, Sask., to the number of 89, went on strike to enforce their demand for an increase of 15 cents per ton for contract labour and 2½ cents per hour for day labour. As a result of negotiations a compromise settlement was reached whereby the men accepted an increase of 10 cents per ton for contract work and 2½ cents per hour for day work, work being resumed on November 6, 1916.

Coal miners, Crow's Nest Pass District, B.C., and Alberta Coal Fields. — On November 27, coal miners, numbering approximately 4,500, employed in the various mines of the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal districts, ceased work owing to their demand for a war bonus of 25 per cent, based on the increased cost of living, presented to the Western Coal Operators' Association, being refused. A conference of the miners was called at Ottawa by the Minister of Labour, and they were requested to resume work pending an investigation into the increased cost of the necessities of life in the various coal mining districts. The majority of the miners had returned to work on December 1.

Clothing workers, Montreal, Que. — On November 13, about 250 clothing workers employed by the Fashion Craft Manufacturers, Limited, Montreal, Que., went on strike owing to the firm refusing to

recognize the union or to grant an increase in wages. The strike was unsettled at the end of the month.

Boot and shoe workers, Vancouver, B.C.—On November 16, about 50 employees of the J. Leckie Company, Limited, boot and shoe manufacturers, at Vancouver, B.C., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. The employees returned to work on November 22, the firm promising to pay the employees at Christmas a bonus of 75 per cent of their wages.

Cigarmakers, Hamilton, Ont.—On November 16, 268 cigarmakers employed by four cigar manufacturing establishments, namely, the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, Harper-Presnail Cigar Company, Limited, Hilda Cigar Company and the Schrader Cigar Company went on strike for increased wages. The strike was unsettled at the end of the month.

Cigarmakers, London, Ont.—On November 16, the cigarmakers employed by the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, at London, Ont., to the number of 109, went on strike for increased wages. The strike was still in existence on November 30.

Cigarmakers, Montreal, Que.—On November 16 the cigarmakers employed by the Tuckett Tobacco Company, Limited, at Montreal, Que., to the number of 178, went on strike for increased wages. No settlement was reported at the end of November.

Freight handlers, London, Ont. — On November 1, 27 freight handlers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at London ceased work to enforce their demand for an increase of wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour. Negotiations resulted in the company granting an increase of 1 cent per hour, and the men resumed work at the rate of 21 cents per hour on November 10.

Freight handlers, London, Ont. — On November 4, 15 freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at London, Ont., went on strike

for an increase in wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour. The strikers accepted the rate of 21 cents per hour offered by the company and resumed work on November 9.

Dairy drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—On November 11, the drivers employed by the Crescent Creamery Company, Limited, at Winnipeg, Man., numbering about 150 men, went on strike for recognition of their union, and a "closed shop." Negotiations between the parties resulted in the company agreeing to recognize the union to which their drivers belonged and the drivers waiving their demand for a "closed shop." The drivers resumed work on November 14.

Express drivers, Toronto, Ont.—On November 13, about 50 drivers in the employ of the Canadian Express Company, at Toronto, Ont., went on strike for increased wages. The company refused the increase demanded, with the result that the drivers unconditionally returned to work on November 16.

Freight handlers, Toronto, Ont.—On November 16, freight handlers to the number of 197, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at London, Ont., ceased work to enforce their demand for increased wages. After several conferences between representatives of the company and the freight handlers, the latter resumed work on November 21, pending a final adjustment of the matter in dispute.

Drivers, Winnipeg, Man.—On November 27, six drivers employed by the Swift Canadian Company, at Winnipeg, Man., went on strike owing to the dismissal of a fellow driver. The strike was unsettled at the end of November.

Teamsters, Saskatoon, Sask.—On November 28, about 40 teamsters employed by two firms, namely, the Western Distributors, Limited, and G. W. A. Potter, went on strike owing to their employers reducing their wages from \$2.50 to \$2.25 per day. The strike was unsettled at the end of the month.

TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING NOVEMBER, 1916.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Number affected		Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	Method of Settlement	Result
			Employers	Employees				
DISPUTES BEGINNING PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1916.								
<i>Building Trades—</i> Electrical workers (electricians and wiremen)	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Increased wages.	14	41	June 1.		Unsettled	In favour of employers
Carpenters . . .	Welland Canal. . .	" "	1	9	Aug. 8.		Unsettled	
<i>Metal Trades—</i> Machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths & carmen	Hamilton, Ont. . .	" "	1	3	May 20.		Unsettled	
Machinists . . .	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Demand for a 9-hour day		3	June 12.		Unsettled	
Moulders . . .	Vancouver, B.C. . .	Demand for a 8-hour day	5	48	Aug. 31.		No formal settlement of this dispute has been reported, but the information reaching the Department appears to indicate that the dispute no longer affects conditions of labour.	
<i>Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation—</i> Cigar makers. . .	London, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	25	Aug. 29.		Unsettled	

DISPUTES COMMENCING DURING NOVEMBER.

<i>Mining—</i> Coal miners. . .	Taylorlton, Sask. . .	Increased wages.	1	89	Nov. 2.	Nov. 6.	Negotiations.	Compromise
Coal miners. . .	Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta Coal Fields (Dis. 18 U.M.W.of A.)	War bonus.	1	4500	" 27.	" 30.	Miners returned to work pending an investigation into the cost of the necessities of life in the localities affected	
<i>Clothing Trades—</i> Clothing workers	Montreal, Que. . .	Objection to employment of non-unionists and increased wages. . .	1	250	" 13.		Unsettled	
Boot and shoe workers	Vancouver, B.C. . .	Increased wages.	1	55	" 16.	Nov. 22.	Negotiations.	In favour of employees
<i>Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation—</i> Cigar makers. . .	Hamilton, Ont. . .	Increased wages.	4	268	" 16.		Unsettled	
Cigar makers. . .	London, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	109	" 16.		Unsettled	
Cigar makers. . .	Montreal, Que. . .	Increased wages.	1	178	" 16.		Unsettled	
<i>General Transport—</i> Freight handlers (G.T. Rly.)	London, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	27	" 1.		Negotiations.	Compromise
Freight handlers (C.P. Rly.)	London, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	15	" 4.	Nov. 10.	Negotiations.	Compromise
Dairy drivers. . .	Winnipeg, Man. . .	Recognition of union.	1	150	" 11.	" 9.	Negotiations.	Compromise
Drivers (Can. Express Co.)	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	50	" 13.	" 14.	Employees unconditionally returned to work. . .	In favour of employers
Freight handlers (C. P. Rly.)	Toronto, Ont.	Increased wages.	1	197	" 16.	" 16.	Negotiations.	Employees returned to work pending final adjustment
Drivers (Swift Canadian Co.)	Winnipeg, Man. . .	Dismissal of fellow-driver	1	6	" 27.	" 21.	Unsettled	
Teamsters	Saskatoon, Sask. .	Reduction of wages.	2	40	" 28.		Unsettled	

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

DURING October there was a decrease in the demand for workers as compared with September, as shown by reports from 119 employment bureaus—87 commercial, 11 public and 21 philanthropic. The number of vacancies notified to all offices was 47,287, a daily average of 1840.45 as compared with 2107.54 in September. The number of persons placed was 18,575, a daily average of 704.00, as compared with 822.42 in the preceding month. The proportion of the total vacancies filled to the total vacancies notified was 39.28 per cent, as compared with 39.19 per cent in September. As to employment for women and girl workers the number of vacancies notified was 8,247, a daily average of 329.88, as compared with 348.27 in September. The number of such workers placed was 2,351, a daily average of 94.04, as compared with 125.84 in the previous month. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified for men and boys was 41.53 per cent, and for women and girls 28.51 per cent, as compared with 39.89 per cent and 36.14 per cent respectively for September.

Each of the five principal centres of labour distribution—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver—showed a decrease in the demand for workers, the greatest declines being recorded at Montreal and Winnipeg. Of the smaller centres, Ottawa, Hamilton, Regina and Saskatoon reported heavier demands.

The number of persons who obtained casual employment through the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association and other agencies, was 2,162, a daily average of 83.86 as compared with 45.58 in September. The

number of casual jobs secured was 4,570, a daily average of 176.48 as compared with 132.08 in the preceding month.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES DURING THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1916.

AGENCY.	Individuals given casual Employment				Number of Casual Jobs supplied.					
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Salvation Army..	533	46	1		580	1228	46	1		1275
Halifax.....	4				4	1				1
St. John.....	10				10	10				10
Quebec.....	8				8	19				19
Montreal.....	399				399	399				399
Ottawa.....	16				16	62				62
Toronto.....	36				36	507				507
London.....	8				8	16				16
Winnipeg.....	1	40	1		42	1	40	1		42
Calgary.....	38	4			42	78	4			82
Edmonton.....	2	2			4	29	2			31
Vancouver.....	11				11	106				106
Y. W. C. A.	111		7		118	201		7		208
Ottawa.....	15				15	15				15
London.....	18		2		20	18		2		20
Winnipeg.....	6				6	9				9
Brandon.....	4				4	8				8
Saskatoon.....	38				38	108				108
Calgary.....	7		5		12	7		5		12
Edmonton.....	6				6	6				6
Vancouver.....	3				3	4				4
Victoria.....	14				14	26				26
MISCELLANEOUS:										
Montreal Catholic Social Service Guild.....	4	80			84	4	75			79
Montreal Municipal.....	73				73	77				77
Toronto Women's Patriotic League.....		96			96		366			366
Toronto Municipal Kitchener Prov.....	64				64	98				98
Winnipeg Municipal.....	3				3	3				3
New Westminster Municipal.....	291	180			471	1100	643			1743
Vancouver City Relief.....	21	1	2		24	21	1	2		24
Victoria Municipal...	169	20			189	186	51			237
	229	231			460	229	231			460
Total 29 agencies	1387	765	1	9	2162	2946	1614	1	9	4570
Daily average:										
October.....					83.86					174.48
September.....					45.58					132.08

REPORTS OF EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR THE MONTH ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1916.

BUREAUS	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.						INDIVIDUALS PLACED.									
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Daily Average			
						Sept.	Oct.						Sept.	Oct.		
Halifax.....	23	157	15	4	199	8.38	7.92	8	75	2	3	88	1.97	3.59		
Women's Hostel.....		59			59	2.88	2.19		9			9	.42	.33		
Commercial (2).....	23	98	15	4	140	5.50	5.73	8	66	2	3	79	1.55	3.26		
St. John—Commercial (2).....	154	4	1	4	163	5.27	5.85	23	2	1	2	28		1.09		
Quebec—Provincial.....	322				322	11.64	12.88	119				119	3.20	4.76		
Sherbrooke.....	120			33	153	8.03	6.11	85	1		2	107	3.95	4.17		
Provincial.....	120			25	145	7.88	5.80	85			18	103	3.91	4.12		
Y. W. C. A.....				8	8	.15	.31		1		3	4	.04	.15		
Montreal.....	6,209	378	7	358	6,952	374.33	272.20	1,869	82		114	2,065	100.50	81.23		
Provincial.....	794	76			870	38.16	34.80	395	29			424	13.04	16.96		
Municipal.....	231	22			253	4.81	10.12	218	3			221	3.64	8.84		
Catholic Social Service Guid.....	5	60	5	5	75	3.40	3.00	4	28			32	1.24	1.28		
Directorate of Female Immigration		174			174	8.46	6.69		13			13	2.15	.5		
Commercial (14).....	5,179	46	2	353	5,580	319.50	217.59	1,252	9		114	1375	80.23	53.65		
Ottawa.....	2,497	86			2,583	50.98	99.17	771	36			807	27.93	30.97		
Provincial.....	37				37	.22	1.37	7				7	.22	.26		
Y. W. C. A.....		58			58	3.58	2.15		23			23	.92	.85		
Women's Hostel.....		28			28	2.80	1.04		13			13	.27	.48		
Commercial (6).....	2,460				2,460	44.38	94.61	764				764	26.52	29.38		
Toronto.....	2,602	582	22	23	3,229	157.65	127.62	1,191	178	36	12	1,417	66.30	66.08		
Municipal.....	825		17		842	60.12	33.68	535		33		568	22.64	22.72		
Women's Patriotic League.....		138			138	7.91	6.00		56		4	60	3.20	2.61		
Women's Welcome Hostel.....		152			152	5.56	6.08		14			14	.76	.56		
W. Y. C. A.....		62		3	65	6.09	2.71		15		3	18	.11	.75		
Commercial (5).....	1,777	230	5	20	2,032	77.97	79.15	656	93	3	5	757	29.59	29.44		
Hamilton.....	174	139		200	513	14.64	20.46	22	8		7	37	2.84	9.58		
Provincial.....	14	1			15	.36	.60	9	1			10	.08	.40		
Y. W. C. A.....		38			38	1.60	1.46		3			3	.08	.12		
Commercial (2).....	160	100		200	460	12.68	18.40	13	4		7	24	2.68	9.60		
London.....	6	12		41	59	4.86	2.28	6	7		7	20	1.05	.78		
Provincial.....	6				6	.40	.24	6				6	.16	.24		
Y. W. C. A.....		12		41	53	4.46	2.04		7			7	.89	.54		
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur.....																
Commercial (4).....	2,427	5			2,432	149.38	94.73	510				510	25.58	19.42		
Winnipeg.....	9,466	3,351	95	119	13,031	618.22	506.41	4,525	1,128	21	40	5,714	295.52	222.35		
Municipal.....	104	186	51	16	357	15.36	14.28	90	86	5	16	197	9.68	7.88		
Girl's Home of Welcome.....		129			129	6.73	4.78		21			21	2.15	.78		
Y. W. C. A.....		214			214	8.04	7.93		38			38	1.36	1.41		
Commercial (12).....	9,362	2,822	44	103	12,331	588.09	479.42	4,435	983	16	24	5,458	282.33	212.28		
Brandon.....	499	31	4	51	585	51.38	22.58	324	3	1	13	341	23.67	13.15		
Y. C. W. A.....				20	20	.69	.77					3	.19	.12		
Commercial (3).....	499	31	4	31	565	50.69	21.81	324	3	1	10	338	23.38	13.02		
Regina.....	1,745	205		2	1,952	47.58	73.03	506	15		2	523	17.74	20.07		
Y. W. C. A.....		2		2	4	0.12	.11		2			4	.12	.11		
Commercial (4).....	1,745	203			1,948	47.46	74.92	506	13			519	17.62	19.96		
Saskatoon.....	3,286	269		39	3,594	116.56	141.76	1,362	21	3	17	1,403	34.12	28.61		
Provincial.....	923	62			985	53.20	37.84	390	7			397	12.24	15.27		
Y. W. C. A.....		65		39	104	4.48	4.00		10		17	27	.92	1.04		
Commercial (2).....	2,363	142			2,505	58.88	99.92	972	4	3		979	20.96	12.20		
Calgary.....	2,519	278		25	2,822	103.80	108.87	1,176	35		2	1,213	71.81	46.61		
Y. W. C. A.....		198		25	223	9.54	8.92		31		2	33	1.96	1.23		
Commercial (4).....	2,519	80			2,599	94.26	99.95	1,176	4			1,180	69.85	45.38		
Edmonton.....	3,615	376			3,991	191.50	153.69	1,405	84			1,489	59.85	57.27		
Y. W. C. A.....		61			61	2.04	2.44		8			8	.27	.32		
Commercial (9).....	3,615	315			3,930	189.46	151.15	1,405	76			1,481	59.58	56.95		
New Westminster.....		13		5	18	.27	.69		5		3	8	.12	.31		
Y. W. C. A.....		13		5	18	.27	.69		5		3	8	.12	.31		
Vancouver.....	3,090	598	31	540	4,259	178.35	165.89	2,159	175	10	142	2,486	91.88	96.49		
Municipal.....	44	54	2		100	8.02	4.00	44	44	2		90	5.00	3.48		
Y. W. C. A.....		139			139	6.04	5.56		11			11	.58	.44		
Commercial (12).....	3,046	405	29	540	4,020	164.29	156.33	2,115	120	8	142	2,385	86.30	92.57		
Victoria.....	111	217		102	430	14.72	16.41	89	75		36	200	4.49	7.67		
Y. W. C. A.....		90			90	4.64	3.60		14			14	.2	.56		
Commercial (6).....	111	127		102	340	10.08	12.81	89	61		36	186	4.29	7.01		
Total (19 Centres).....	38,865	6,701	175	1546	47,287	2107.54	1840.45	16,150	1,930	74	421	18,575	822.42	704.00		

EMPLOYMENT FOR CIVIC EMPLOYEES IN EIGHT CITIES

THE Department has received returns from eight city corporations indicating the number of employees temporarily employed on the city pay-rolls in the first fortnight of the month and the wages paid such employees. The returns cover the months of July,

August, September, October and November. The decline in municipal employment which has been noted in previous months continued in November, Ottawa and Regina being the only cities employing more workers in November than in October.

EMPLOYMENT (BOTH CONTRACT AND MUNICIPAL WORK) AFFORDED WORK PEOPLE TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED BY EIGHT CITY CORPORATIONS, JULY-NOVEMBER, 1916.

CITY	Numbers of employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:					Amount of wages paid employees temporarily employed in first fortnight in:				
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	July	August.	September	October	November
Montreal.....	5,412	4,922	4,314	4,316	4,114	\$135,896.94	\$134,610.02	\$111,094.58	\$108,711.70	\$96,135.31
Ottawa.....	1,183 ^a	918	882	644	685	29,703.42	24,772.09	22,167.46	17,057.27	19,451.05
Hamilton.....	460	432	453	457	425	14,911.55	12,178.79	13,012.68	12,944.14	13,631.22
Regina.....	367	347	290	300	318	11,694.91	10,595.57	9,309.05	9,200.09	10,056.03
Moose Jaw.....	152	153	105	*100	*99	4,523.50	5,293.55	3,613.05	*3,420.70	*3,418.10
Calgary.....	877	933	816	691	630	31,000.63	34,952.27	27,587.39	23,235.49	22,493.56
Edmonton.....	*562	*517	*490	*491	486	*17,022.75	*15,839.20	*16,431.83	*16,388.73	16,579.06
Victoria.....	361	376	336	322	293	11,452.65	12,931.00	10,639.90	9,628.10	10,104.90
Total.....	9,374	8,598	7,686	7,322	7,050	\$254,206.35	\$251,172.58	\$213,855.94	\$200,576.22	\$191,872.23

*Not including contract work.

a. Revised.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS

EMPLOYMENT in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued in 35 cities showed an increase in November as compared with the preceding month, the total value of building permits rising from \$3,924,025 in October to \$4,031,008 in November, an increase of \$106,983, or 2.73 per cent. Grouping the returns by provinces, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba showed increases, the value of permits rising 29.93; 207.13 and 117.85 per cent respectively in these provinces. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, building permits in November showed an increase of \$695,651, or 20.86 per cent, the value for November, 1915, being \$3,335,357. As compared with November of last year,

there were gains in all provinces except New Brunswick and Ontario. In Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the considerable increases of 361.57; 254.62 and 279.96 respectively were indicated, while Quebec showed a gain of 29.45 per cent. Of the larger cities, Montreal showed an increase of 145.25 per cent as compared with last month and an increase of 98.63 per cent over November, 1915. Winnipeg showed increases of 115.61 per cent and 351.34 per cent respectively as compared with October and last November. Toronto also showed increases over both months, while Vancouver showed a decrease of 74.45 per cent as compared with the preceding month, and an increase of 629.68 over November, 1915.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN THIRTY-FIVE CITIES.

CITIES.	October, 1916	November, 1916	November, 1915	November, 1916 compared with October, 1916.		November, 1916 compared with November, 1915.	
				Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent
Nova Scotia.	93,268	121,185	108,100	+	27.917	+	29.83
Halifax.....	87,368	99,485	90,250	+	12,117	+	13.98
Sydney.....	5,900	21,700	15,850	+	15,800	+	267.79
New Brunswick.	101,775	19,800	58,475	+	81.975	-	80.54
Moncton.....	18,675	4,800	18,225	-	13,875	-	74.29
St. John.....	83,100	15,000	40,250	-	68,100	-	81.95
Quebec.	601,449	1,847,255	1,426,970	+	1,245,806	+	207.13
Maisonneuve.....	1,325	15,550	538,500	+	14,225	+	15.37
Montreal.....	352,924	865,530	435,745	+	512,600	+	145.25
Quebec.....	156,683	783,875	349,275	+	627,192	+	400.29
Sherbrooke.....	20,800	20,000	74,700	-	800	-	3.84
Three Rivers.....	27,225	127,100	6,000	+	99,875	+	363.13
Westmount.....	42,492	35,200	24,750	-	7,292	-	17.16
Ontario.	2,269,158	1,632,193	1,636,117	-	638,965	-	28.07
Brantford.....	11,240	9,945	12,635	-	1,295	-	11.52
Fort William.....	1,350	4,225	304,440	+	2,875	+	212.96
Guelph.....	11,280	.....	5,920	-	11,280	-	5,920
Hamilton.....	201,065	183,420	93,165	-	17,645	+	8.77
Kingston.....	13,517	10,053	19,770	-	3,464	-	25.70
Kitchener.....	61,515	7,760	15,915	-	53,755	-	87.38
London.....	110,145	64,850	75,470	-	45,295	-	41.12
Ottawa.....	265,250	150,575	162,125	-	114,675	-	43.23
Peterborough.....	5,890	5,040	5,005	-	850	+	14.43
Port Arthur.....	387,859	3,454	720	+	854,405	+	99.59
Stratford.....	5,829	6,485	6,561	+	656	+	11.25
St. Catharines.....	46,315	57,470	45,998	+	11,155	+	24.99
St. Thomas.....	19,455	10,890	7,050	-	8,565	+	44.54
Toronto.....	496,148	948,026	799,395	+	451,878	+	91.08
Windsor.....	162,300	170,000	81,950	+	7,700	+	4.74
Manitoba.	98,358	209,523	45,475	+	113,559	+	117.85
Brandon.....	6,650	16,500	2,625	+	9,850	+	148.12
Winnipeg.....	89,700	193,400	42,850	+	103,700	+	115.61
Saskatchewan.	51,225	15,433	12,153	-	35,745	-	69.73
Moose Jaw.....	12,525	6,050	9,050	-	6,775	-	52.93
Regina.....	15,400	4,620	2,100	-	10,780	+	70.00
Saskatoon.....	23,000	4,810	1,000	-	18,190	-	79.09
Alberta.	345,759	72,700	20,500	-	233,059	-	76.22
Calgary.....	302,500	33,400	19,000	-	264,100	-	87.36
Edmonton.....	3,250	34,300	1,500	+	31,050	+	955.38
British Columbia.	405,050	112,495	29,570	-	252,555	-	72.22
New Westminster.....	4,950	4,725	4,820	-	225	-	4.54
Vancouver.....	394,085	100,695	13,800	-	293,390	-	74.45
Victoria.....	6,015	7,075	10,950	+	1,060	+	17.62
Total 35 Cities.	3,924,025	4,031,008	3,335,357	+	106,983	+	2.73
							+
							695,651
							+
							20.88

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CERTAIN OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Cities and Towns.	October, 1916	November, 1916	November, 1915	Cities and Towns.	October, 1916	November, 1916	November, 1915
Belleville.....	600	6,045	3,600	Outremont.....	30,500	18,350	43,000
Brookville.....	18,125	17,600	17,200	Owen Sound.....	600	1,000	2,075
Chatham.....	800	858	459	Paris.....	1,100	1,500	30,670
Cobalt.....	1,000	.....	50	Preston.....	600	14,100	.....
Estevan.....	4,350	22,700	160	Point Grey.....	4,075	1,960	7,140
Galt.....	1,800	200	.....	Prince Rupert.....	.....	.....	3,000
Kamloops.....	.....	29,315	.....	Red Deer.....	.....	.....	125
Lachine.....	.....	.....	3,410	Smith's Falls.....	.....	53,600	.....
Lethbridge.....	440	32,500	.....	South Vancouver.....	6,140	5,280	5,785
Medicine Hat.....	700	555	985	St. Boniface.....	450	15,950	700
Nanaimo.....	23,700	30,000	52,525	Sudbury.....	4,950	18,375	2,500
Niagara Falls.....	5,400	200	1,900	Welland.....	16,927	15,237	32,464
North Bay.....	3,096	1,200	1,847	Weyburn.....	2,430	6,652	1,000
North Vancouver.....	.....	2,550	.....	Woodstock.....	6,055	630	4,672
Oak Bay.....	6,700	4,700	2,500	Yorkton.....	1,660	.....	125
Oshawa.....	.....	.....	.....	Vernon.....	.....	1,500	.....

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

NEITHER the British Board of Trade nor the Canadian immigration officials have resumed the issuing of monthly statements in regard to immigration, and the only information available deals with the movement of persons, not United States citizens, between that country and Canada. Of persons other than citizens of the United States, 1,663 left the United States in October to take up permanent residence in British North America as compared with 1,684 in September. On the other hand 12,241 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from British North America in October to take up permanent residence in the United States as compared with 11,896 in September, indicating for British North America an outward balance of 10,578 in October of this class of persons as

compared with an outward balance of 10,212 in September.

Homestead Entries and Land Patents

Homestead entries.—During the month of October, 1916, there were 190 homestead entries in Manitoba; 294 in Saskatchewan; 319 in Alberta, and 31 in British Columbia, a total of 834, as compared with a total of 1,035 in September, 1916, and 1,436 in October, 1915.

Lands patented.—According to the Department of the Interior's statement of letters patent covering Dominion lands in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory for the month of October, 1916, the number of patents was 1,293 and the number of acres 199,593.61, as compared with 1,390 patents and 220,545.34 acres during September, and 1,607 acres and 252,028.81 acres for October, 1915.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL RESPECTING PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

UNDER date of November 10, 1916, an

Order in Council was passed respecting the prices of the necessities of life. The Order in Council makes it illegal to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in the necessities of life or to enhance prices or to prevent or lessen competition in the production or distribution of such necessities. The word "unduly" used in section 498 of the Criminal Code, which is the section dealing with conspiracies in restraint of trade, is omitted. The Minister of Labour is empowered to require from business firms detailed information as to stocks on hand, costs of production and distribution, prices and length of time stored. Municipal councils are empow-

ered to make investigations on their own account, and if they consider the circumstances warrant such action, the councils may refer information gathered to the Minister of Labour for further investigation. If returns are not forwarded as requested the Minister is empowered to investigate the business of the concern in question, and whenever in his opinion an offence against any of the regulations is disclosed the Minister is to submit the facts of the case to the Attorney General of the province in which the offence has been committed for such action as the Attorney General may be pleased to institute.

The original Order in Council—No. 2777—was amended in certain minor details by Order in Council No. 2957 passed on the twenty-ninth November, 1916.

The text of the original Order in Council, as amended, follows:

P.C. 2777 and 2957.

Order of His Excellency the Administrator in Council of the tenth November, 1916, respecting the High Cost of Living, as amended by Order in Council of twenty-ninth November, 1916.

His Excellency the Administrator in Council with a view to prevent the undue enhancement of the cost of living, is pleased, under the power in that behalf conferred by Section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, to make the following regulations respecting the price, sale, control, storage, transport, etc., of the necessaries of life and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. For the purposes of these regulations the expression—

“Council” means the governing body of a municipality.

“Necessary of life” means a staple and ordinary article of food (whether fresh, preserved, canned, or otherwise treated), clothing and fuel, including the products, materials and ingredients from or of which any thereof are in whole or in part manufactured, composed, derived or made.

“Municipality” means any county, district, township, parish, city, town, village, or other area within a province which is governed municipally by a council or similar body.

“Person” includes natural persons and bodies corporate.

2. (1) No person shall conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person,—

(a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessary of life, or

(b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any necessary of life; or

(c) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessary of life, or to enhance the price thereof; or

(d) to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, insurance or supply of any necessary of life.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees.

(3) Section 498 of the Criminal Code shall, as respect necessities of life only, until the repeal of this section of these regulations, be deemed to have been repealed.

3. (1) No person shall accumulate or shall withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purposes of his business;

(2) Every person who shall at any time hold any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required as aforesaid, and every person who shall hold for the purpose of sale, whether as manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber, retailer or otherwise, any stock-in-trade, as the case may be, at prices not higher than are reasonable and just.

Provided, however, that this section shall not apply or extend to any accumulating or withholding by any farmer, gardener, or other person, of the products of any farm, garden or other land cultivated by him; nor shall any manufacturer, wholesaler or jobber, because of anything herein contained, be under obligation to sell to other than such classes of persons as are accustomed to purchase from manufacturers, wholesalers or jobbers, respectively, nor shall any person be under obligation to sell otherwise than in accordance with the ordinary course of business.

4. The Minister of Labour may, by notice in writing under his hand or that of his Deputy, require any person who

operates, controls or manages any cold storage plant, packing house, cannery, factory, mine, warehouse, or other premises in which or in any part of which any necessary of life is prepared, manufactured, produced or held by such person for himself or for another, or who in any manner deals in any necessary of life, to make and render unto such Minister, within a time set in such notice, and such person shall make and render unto such Minister precisely as required by him, a written return under oath or affirmation showing in detail—

(a) the species and amount of any necessary of life held by such person at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations, where and for whom said necessary is held, and if held for another, upon what terms held;

(b) the time when any or all of such necessary of life was prepared, manufactured, produced, acquired, or taken into possession;

(c) the cost of such necessary of life, including all charges and expenses of an overhead or other nature, affecting such cost;

(d) the price at which such necessary of life, if already sold, has been sold, or, if unsold, is held for sale;

(e) such other information concerning any necessary of life as the Minister may require, including a full disclosure of all existing contracts or agreements which such person, or his principal or agent, may have at any time entered into, with any other person, touching or concerning the sale or re-sale prices of any necessary of life, or the period of time during which any necessary of life should be held, as bailee or otherwise, before sale or re-sale, or limiting the quantity of any necessary of life which should be sold to any one buyer or combination of buyers or within any limited district.

5. Whenever the Council of any municipality shall declare by way of resolu-

tion that in its opinion excessive prices are being demanded within the limits of such municipality for any necessary of life, such Council may, by notice in writing under the hand of its Clerk or other authorized officer, require any person dealing within the municipality in such necessary of life, and locally situate therein, to make and render unto such Council within a time set in such notice, and such person shall make and render unto such Council, precisely as required by it, a written return under oath or affirmation, showing in detail—

(a) The amount of such necessary of life held by such person for sale or disposition within such municipality at any indicated time or times including any time preceding the making of these regulations;

(b) The time when any or all of such necessary of life was acquired, produced, or brought within or into such municipality;

(c) The cost of such necessary of life, including all charges of an overhead or other nature affecting such cost;

(d) The price at which such necessary of life is held for sale or at which any sales of part of the same or of a similar necessary of life have been made by such person within such municipality at any indicated time or times, including any time preceding the making of these regulations.

If, after the receipt of any such return, such Council shall consider that any circumstances justify reference of the return and a statement of the conditions to the Minister of Labour for further investigation at his hands, or if no return, or what the Council shall consider an untrue or misleading return, is made, such Council may, by way of resolution in writing expressing the facts and the Council's conclusion therefrom, report to such Minister.

6. (1) If, after the receipt by the Minister of Labour of any return made to him or to any municipality in pur-

ported compliance with these regulations, such Minister shall consider that any circumstances so justify, or if, after a return under these regulations has been required, none is made or none is made within the time set in the notice requiring such return or within such further time as the Minister of Labour may upon special application to him allow, the said Minister shall have power to investigate the business and to examine the premises, books, papers and records of the person making or failing to make such return, as the case may be, and, for those purposes such Minister may appoint an examiner or examiners and may authorize in writing any examiner so appointed to enter and examine the premises, books, records and papers of such person, and to take evidence under oath or affirmation of any person who such examiner may believe has knowledge relating to such matters as ought to have been included within a proper return according to circumstances.

(2) Every person who is in possession or control of any such premises, books, records or papers shall give and afford to such examiner admission and access thereto whenever and as often as demanded.

(3) No person shall in any manner impede or prevent or attempt to impede or prevent any such investigation or examination.

(4) Every person in any manner required by such examiner to give evidence under oath or affirmation touching or concerning the matters committed to such examiner for investigation shall attend before said examiner and give evidence whenever so required.

7. Whenever, in the opinion of the Minister of Labour, after an investigation and examination held in pursuance of the powers conferred by these regulations, an offence against any of these regulations is disclosed, said Minister shall remit to the Attorney General of any province within which such offence shall have been committed, for such action as such Attorney General may be pleased to institute because of the conditions appearing, certified copies of (a)

any return or returns and resolutions of any municipality which may have been made, rendered or passed pursuant to these regulations and are in the possession of the Minister and relevant to such offence and of (b) the evidence taken on any such investigation or examination and the report of the examiner.

8. (1) No prosecution for a contravention or non-observance of any provision of these regulations shall be commenced without the written leave of the Attorney General for the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, expressing whether such prosecution shall be by way of indictment or under Part XV of the Criminal Code.

(2) Such prosecution shall be commenced only in the county or municipality in which some or all of the necessary of life with respect to which the alleged offence was committed were situated at the time of the commission of the offence, or in the county in which the person charged resides or carries on business.

9. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable upon indictment or upon summary conviction under Part XV of the Criminal Code to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment as specified; and any director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation and with his co-directors or associate officers.

(2) For the purposes of the trial of any indictment for any offence against these regulations Section 581 of the Criminal Code, authorizing speedy trials without juries, shall apply.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1916, AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES

PRICES were again steeply upward.

In retail food prices advances occurred in nearly all lines except meats, but were especially high in eggs, butter, cheese and potatoes. Bread and flour were also higher. Both coal and wood were substantially higher east of Winnipeg, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta prices were somewhat higher. The cost of a list of staple foods for a family of five averaged \$10.05 in the 60 cities of the Dominion as compared with \$9.30 in October and \$8.02 in November last year. All commodities were higher than a year ago except coffee, but the chief increase was in potatoes. Rent averaged higher than last year, increases appearing in all the provinces except Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

In wholesale prices considerable increases appeared in Grains and Fodder, Dairy Products, Fruits and Vegetables, Miscellaneous Groceries, Textiles, Hides, Leathers, Boots and Shoes, Metals, Fuel, Miscellaneous Building Materials, House Furnishings, and Raw Furs. In Drugs and Chemicals there were some decreases, while Animals and Meats and Fish averaged only slightly higher. All groups were higher than in the same month during the past three years.

In other countries prices have continued to advance, so far as shown by statistics available, except that some foods declined in Australia and New Zealand in August; in Italy little change appeared in the seven foods included in the official record, during the next three months, after the slight decline in July; in Germany the slight decline in food prices shown for August accompanied a further extension of the system of rationing and maximum prices. In the United States foods have advanced steadily since February but more steeply since July.

More detailed information appears in the accompanying tables and in the following notes. The quotations of retail prices are obtained by correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in each locality from dealers trading considerably with workmen. The figures for rent are for houses in the parts of the cities chiefly inhabited by workmen.

Retail Prices

Some lines of meats averaged slightly lower than a month before, but salt pork, bacon and lard were higher. In some localities stock was being marketed on account of the high price of feed. The high price of butter was reported as a factor in increasing the demand for lard.

Eggs, butter, milk and cheese rose to record levels. Fresh eggs reached as high levels as in previous years in mid-winter, but packed eggs averaged over 40c per dozen, 10 cents higher than in previous years. A factor in the high price of eggs was reported to be the lateness of the season all through 1916, with the result that after the autumn moulting hens did not commence laying as early as usual. In butter, milk, and cheese, the export demand for cheese was reported as the most important factor, together with comparatively small receipts due to the high price of grain and feed, except hay, while the root and corn crops were short.

Bread advanced in many of the cities and was considerably higher in the average. Flour was also higher but was somewhat downward toward the end of the month. Bread also receded slightly in some cities. Rolled oats was again higher in some of the cities in sympathy with the grain market. Rice declined in some cities in the western provinces. Tapioca was upward.

Canned tomatoes, peas and corn were higher in several cities which had not

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SOME SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA.

COMMODITIES.	Quantity	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Nov., 1914	Nov., 1915	Oct., 1916	Nov., 1916
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, Sirloin Steak.....	2 lbs.	37.6	39.8	41.6	44.4	48.8	47.6	48.8	47.4	52.4	52.2
Beef, chuck roast.....	2 "	26.0	27.8	28.0	29.6	33.4	32.8	34.2	32.4	34.4	34.2
Veal, roast.....	1 "	12.8	14.0	14.4	15.7	17.3	17.5	18.0	17.6	19.7	19.8
Mutton, roast.....	1 "	16.8	18.0	17.8	19.1	20.8	20.9	20.9	20.9	24.2	24.3
Pork, roasting, fresh.....	1 "	18.0	17.8	17.5	19.5	20.2	19.2	20.0	19.8	23.5	23.4
Pork, salt.....	2 "	34.4	33.0	33.2	35.2	37.2	35.4	37.6	36.2	40.2	42.6
Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	24.5	23.8	22.5	24.7	25.9	25.6	26.4	26.2	30.5	30.6
Lard, pure leaf.....	2 "	40.6	36.0	35.6	38.4	37.2	35.6	36.8	36.4	42.2	45.0
Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	33.3	32.6	34.3	33.7	34.4	32.7	40.3	42.6	43.6	50.1
Eggs, packed.....	1 "	28.4	27.9	31.2	28.1	32.0	28.6	32.5	34.6	38.3	41.3
Milk.....	6 qts.	48.0	49.2	49.8	51.6	52.8	52.9	52.5	51.6	54.6	56.4
Butter, dairy.....	2 lbs.	52.0	53.0	58.4	58.0	57.2	61.6	60.0	64.6	74.2	89.6
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	31.9	31.5	31.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	34.5	36.8	42.4	45.6
Cheese, old.....	1 "	18.5	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.4	23.8	22.1	24.3	27.8	28.7
Cheese, new.....	1 "	17.5	17.8	19.5	19.1	19.8	21.6	20.2	21.3	26.1	26.9
Bread, plain, white.....	15 "	66.0	64.5	60.0	61.5	64.5	70.7	66.0	66.0	84.0	99.0
Flour, family.....	10 "	33.0	32.0	34.0	32.0	35.0	39.5	38.0	34.0	48.0	54.0
Rolled oats.....	5 "	21.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.5	25.1	24.5	23.5	25.0	29.5
Rice, good medium.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	12.2	11.9	13.2	11.8	13.6	13.4
Beans, handpicked.....	2 "	10.8	10.4	11.6	12.4	12.4	14.5	13.6	15.8	20.8	24.4
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	11.5	13.8	13.5	12.0	12.8	11.9	12.8	12.1	13.4	13.6
Prunes, medium.....	1 "	9.9	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	24.0	24.0	26.0	23.6	25.6	31.4	32.4	30.4	36.8	37.6
Sugar, yellow.....	2 "	10.8	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.8	14.4	14.8	14.0	16.8	17.6
Tea, black.....	¼ "	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.9
Tea, green.....	¼ "	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.8
Coffee.....	¼ "	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Potatoes.....	2 pks.	30.3	44.6	46.3	36.0	41.0	33.6	31.7	38.3	53.0	61.0
Vinegar, white wine.....	½ pt.	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.8
All foods.....		\$6.954	\$7.138	\$7.339	\$7.337	\$7.731	\$7.866	\$7.955	\$8.016	\$9.295	\$10.045
Starch.....	½ lb.	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.3
Coal, anthracite.....	½ ton	48.1	48.8	51.9	55.0	54.0	52.7	54.0	52.8	57.9	62.4
Coal, bituminous.....	" "	35.0	35.0	37.5	38.7	38.1	36.8	37.4	36.3	39.9	44.2
Wood, hard, best.....	" Cord	38.8	41.4	41.3	42.5	42.5	38.8	42.6	41.3	43.9	48.5
Wood, soft.....	" "	29.4	30.0	30.0	30.6	31.3	30.8	31.4	30.2	31.6	32.7
Coal Oil.....	1 gal.	24.4	23.1	21.0	23.7	23.6	23.3	23.7	23.1	23.0	22.9
Fuel and lighting.....		\$1.757	\$1.783	\$1.817	\$1.905	\$1.895	\$1.824	\$1.891	\$1.839	\$1.963	\$2.140
Rent.....		\$4.05	\$4.05	\$4.60	\$4.75	\$4.65	\$4.122	\$4.375	\$3.970	\$4.083	\$4.083
Grand total.....		\$12.792	\$13.002	\$13.788	\$14.024	\$14.308	\$13.844	\$14.254	\$13.857	\$15.376	\$16.301

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES OF THE CITIES IN EACH PROVINCE.

STAPLE FOODS.

PROVINCE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Nov., 1914	Nov., 1915	Oct., 1916	Nov., 1916
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	6.817	6.776	7.160	7.289	7.475	7.826	7.764	8.071	8.774	9.682
Prince Edward Island	5.812	5.705	6.107	6.338	6.693	6.617	6.725	7.023	7.796	8.203
New Brunswick.....	6.548	6.836	7.130	7.041	7.443	7.682	7.722	7.866	8.873	9.662
Quebec.....	6.331	6.457	6.968	6.870	7.158	7.387	7.437	7.578	8.946	9.380
Ontario.....	6.504	6.666	7.251	7.203	7.479	7.676	7.716	7.947	9.405	10.025
Manitoba	7.462	7.405	7.884	7.873	8.149	8.071	8.147	8.190	8.867	9.295
Saskatchewan	7.859	8.083	8.164	8.250	8.327	8.299	8.822	8.181	9.111	9.825
Alberta	7.998	8.081	8.147	8.327	8.266	8.209	8.406	8.175	9.305	9.753
British Columbia	8.321	8.789	9.028	9.128	7.606	8.807	9.319	8.618	9.793	10.267

FUEL AND LIGHTING*

Nova Scotia.....	1.431	1.366	1.448	1.526	1.569	1.554	1.564	1.551	1.780	1.820
Prince Edward Island	1.278	1.278	1.494	1.470	1.504	1.508	1.533	1.500	1.742	1.829
New Brunswick.....	1.628	1.601	1.604	1.676	1.762	1.761	1.762	1.758	1.981	2.124
Quebec.....	1.646	1.690	1.702	1.785	1.796	1.767	1.786	1.735	1.821	1.905
Ontario.....	1.678	1.716	1.743	1.814	1.802	1.782	1.793	1.774	1.889	2.133
Manitoba	2.330	2.333	2.373	2.335	2.362	2.305	2.338	2.303	2.509	2.507
Saskatchewan	2.670	2.732	2.580	2.652	2.604	2.372	2.600	2.394	2.473	2.532
Alberta	1.561	1.777	1.859	1.649	1.706	1.695	1.742	1.707	1.727	1.913
British Columbia	2.193	2.182	2.220	2.245	2.567	2.301	3.167	2.243	2.204	2.158

RENT.

Nova Scotia.....	4.02	3.40	3.70	3.92	4.258	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150
Prince Edward Island	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	2.250	2.250
New Brunswick.....	2.85	2.87	2.90	3.08	3.374	3.452	3.450	3.452	3.500	3.500
Quebec	2.85	2.98	3.38	3.52	3.617	3.556	3.500	3.545	3.813	3.813
Ontario.....	3.48	3.62	3.92	4.10	4.215	3.857	4.110	3.780	3.940	3.940
Manitoba	6.20	6.12	6.90	7.38	6.677	4.592	5.812	4.110	4.875	4.875
Saskatchewan	8.18	8.75	9.15	9.58	7.682	5.463	6.405	5.150	5.313	5.313
Alberta	5.68	6.42	6.60	7.58	7.430	5.603	6.282	5.217	5.125	5.125
British Columbia	5.35	5.92	6.12	7.12	5.306	4.535	4.827	4.017	3.928	3.928

*Coal, wood and coal oil. No allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different localities and provinces.

shared in the general advance in October, when wholesale prices had risen considerably. Beans were also considerably higher. Prunes and evaporated apples were slightly higher.

Sugar was again upward but not as high as last spring. Black tea advanced to some extent.

Potatoes were considerably higher, although in a few localities prices were lower when crops were put on the market. Shipments to Ontario where the crop was short raised prices in the eastern and western parts of the Dominion.

Coal and wood advanced considerably, anthracite coal being up to \$12.00 per ton in some cities in the Maritime Provinces, and at Windsor, Ont., while \$9.00 per ton was reached in many cities in Ontario. Supplies were reported to be short in many localities and the shortage of cars increased the difficulties in getting shipments. In bituminous coal there was also shortage and some advances in prices. Wood was also scarce in some localities and the high price of coal increased the demand. Coal oil was steady.

Rentals were unchanged.

Wholesale Prices

Grains and fodder.—Manitoba Northern wheat rose from \$1.87 at the end of October and was as high as \$2.00 per bushel for some time at the middle of the month, reaching \$2.05 on the twenty-second. Buying for export before the close of lake navigation was a factor on the market. The close of navigation, the scarcity of ships and heavy receipts of grain toward the end of the month lowered the price to \$1.87½. Ontario winter wheat rose to \$1.88-1.90 at Toronto, but receded 10c. Western barley rose from \$1.08 per bushel to \$1.13, but receded to \$1.10. Ontario barley rose to \$1.18-1.20. Western oats advanced to 67c and Ontario oats to 68c. American corn receded from \$1.17 per bushel to \$1.04. Flaxseed rose to \$2.73¾ per bushel on the thirteenth, but receded to \$2.54. Peas advanced to \$2.50 and rye to \$1.40-1.42. Hay as steady at Montreal, but rose at Toronto to \$13.00-14.00. Baled

straw advanced to \$9.00-9.50. Bran rose to \$31.00 and shorts to \$33.00.

Animals and meats.—Cattle advanced at Winnipeg from \$6.85 to \$7.25 per cwt., and at Toronto from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Dressed beef, hindquarters, advanced \$1.00 per cwt. to \$12.50-13.50, and forequarters were 50c higher at \$10.50-11.50. Plate beef rose \$1.00 per barrel to \$24.00-25.00. Dressed veal was 50c higher at \$17.50 for the best. Hogs declined to \$10.15 per cwt., but recovered in the last week. Dressed hogs were \$1.00 per cwt. higher at \$15.00-16.00. Breakfast bacon was higher at 27c per lb. Lard advanced to 20c per lb. Sheep rose to \$8.50-9.00 per cwt. Fowl was down to 12-16c, and large supplies were reported on the market owing to the high price of feed. Turkeys were up to 24-26c as compared with 20-20½c last year.

Dairy products. — Butter was 1½c higher at Montreal than at the end of October, for finest creamery, at 43½-44c per lb., and creamery solids were up to 44-45c at Toronto. Dairy prints rose to 34-41c per lb. at Toronto. Prices were therefore 6c to 13c higher than a year ago. Cheese rose from 22½c to 25c, nearly 8c per lb. higher than a year ago. Milk rose to \$2.75 per cwt. at Winnipeg, and in several other centres producers were reported to be raising the price owing to the shortage and high prices of all feed except hay. Strictly fresh eggs at Montreal rose to 60-65c per dozen and storage eggs were up to 43c per dozen at Toronto.

Fish.—Canned salmon was high as packers were sold out to a considerable extent and the export demand was strong. Fresh halibut advanced 1c to \$12 per lb. at the Atlantic coast. Salmon trout was firmer at 11-12c at Toronto, but whitefish was easier at 12-13c. Dry cod at Lunenburg advanced to \$7.75 per quintal. Supplies of both dry and salted fish were reported short. Export markets were good. Pickled herring advanced to \$5.50 per barrel and spring mackerel to \$14.00. Live lobsters brought high prices in the United States during the autumn.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF

Commodity.		Nova Scotia						P.E.I.	New Brunswick						Quebec			
		Sydney	Westville	Amherst	Halifax	Truro	Average	Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John	Frederickton	Newcastle	Average	Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke	Sorel	
	Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
1-Beef, sirloin steak. . . lb.	25	23	20	28	24	24.	20	24	28	25	25	25.5	22-25	22	25	25	25	
2-Beef, round steak. . . "	22	23	20	25	24	22.8	20	22	24	20	23	22.3	22-25	20	25	25	25	
3-Beef, rib roast prime. . "	20	20	15	22	18	19.	20	18-22	25	16	18	19.7	22-24	22	25	20	20	
4-Beef, shoulder roast. . . "	18	18	15	20	16	17.4	16	16	15	14	16	15.2	18-19	17	18	15	15	
5-Veal, roast, forequarter "	16-18	15	15	14	15	15.2	.....	.....	14	10	.....	12	25	15	20	20	20
6-Mutton, leg roast, h'q. . "	20	18	15	24	25	20.4	.....	25	24	16	16	20.2	24-26	18	.....	22	22
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham "	22	23	20	22	20	21.4	20	22	22	16	20	20	22-25	20	23	20	20	
8-Pork, fresh, chops. . . . "	22	23	18	22	20	21	20	22	24	16	22	21	22	22	24	22	22	
9-Pork, salt, mess. "	20	22	20	18	20	20	18	20	20	18	25	20.7	22-24	20	20	20	20	
10-Bacon, br'fast, not slid "	30	30	25	28	30	28.6	28	30	30	33	32	31.2	25-30	30	32	35	35	
11-Fish, fresh, g. quality. . "	7	9-25	18	7-10	12	10.5	10	8	7	8	8	7.8	10	8-25	12	10	10	
12-Fish, salt, herrings. . doz.	40	40	48	30	35	38.6	30-40	35	30	35	40	35	40	36	.....	.....	.....
13-Salmon, canned, med. lb.	20	20	18	20	20	19.6	22	23	24	20	25	23	25	12-30	25	20	20	
14-Lard, pure leaf, best. . . "	24-25	24	22	22	25	23.5	23	22	24	25	24	23.7	23-25	25	25	22	22	
15-Eggs, new laid. doz.	50	42	42	50	50	46.8	35	40	60	50	35	46.2	50	50	60	40	40	
16-Eggs, packed. "	44	.....	40	45	35	41	33	38	43	45	35	40.2	40	40	45	.....	.....
17-Milk, delivered. qt.	10	9	8	10	9	9.2	7	8-9	8	8	9	8.4	10	9	8	10	10	
18-Butter, dairy solids. . lb.	42	40	35	45	40	40.4	34	40	38-45	35	40	39.1	40-42	46	40	40	40	
19- " creamery prints " "	48	45	40	48	45	45.2	43	.....	45	45	50	46.6	44-46	48	49	43	43
20-Cheese, old. . . . . "	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	24	.....	25	28	27	26.6	32-34	32	30	26	26
21-Cheese, new. "	30	28	22	28	.....	27.	22	25	25	25	27	25.5	28-30	28	30	24	24
22-Bread, plain white. . . . "	9.3	6	6	6	6	6.7	4.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	6.2	4	5	5	3.4	3.4	
23-Flour, family. "	5.4-6.0	5.6	5.6	5.8	6	5.7	4.8	5.6	6	6.4	5.7	5.9	5	5.8	6	4.2	4.2	
24-Rolled oats, standard. . "	5	5	6	5	5	5.2	5	5	6	5	6	5.5	5	5	6	5	5	
25-Rice, medium. "	6	7	8	7	8	7.2	6	6	7	8	7	7	6-7	6	6	5	5	
26-Rice, Patna. "	8-10	8	8	10	10	9	8	8	10	12	9	9.7	.....	8	10	7	7
27-Tapioca, medium pearl " "	12	15	12	15	12	13.2	15	15	10	14	12	12.7	5	12	12.5	12.5	12.5	
28-Tomatoes, canned 3's can	25	25	20	20	25	23	18	20	22-24	24	25	23	25	20	20	12.5	12.5	
29-Peas, canned 2's. "	14	15	10	12	15	13.2	12	15	14	12	14	13.7	17	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	
30-Corn, canned 2 s. "	18	20	10	15	18	16.2	12	15	15	18	18	16.5	17	15	15	10	10	
31-Beans, common. lb.	12	12	12	13	12	12.2	9	12	12	14	13	12.7	7	13	12.5	10	10	
32-Apples, evaporated. . . . "	12	13	14	15	13	13.4	12	13	14	14	13	13.5	13	12.5	12.5	12	12	
33-Prunes, medium. . . . . "	.....	13	14	13	13	13.2	12	12	18	14	15	14.7	12	15	15	12	12
34-Sugar, granulated. . . . "	10	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.5	8.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	11.1	9.1	9.1	8.3	8.3	
35-Sugar, yellow. "	11.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	8	8.3	8.7	7.7	8.3	8.2	12.5	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	
36-Tea, black, medium. . . . "	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	40	45	40	40	41.2	40	30	40	40	40	
37-Tea, green, medium. . . . "	.....	40	40	40	.....	40	60	.....	55	55	50	53.3	40	30	40	30	30
38-Coffee, medium. "	40	45	45	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	45	41.2	50	40	40	40	40	
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 1½ bu., 90 lbs. "	\$1.80	\$1.13	\$1.85	\$1.80	\$1.50	1.61	\$1.12	\$1.50	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.40	1.75	\$1.75	\$2.00	\$2.10	\$1.50	\$1.50	
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart. "	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.096	.12	.10	.10	.10	.15	.112	.16	.15	.10	.10	.10	
41-Starch, laundry, per pound. "	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.12	.12	.10	.10	.11	.10	.10	.09	.08	.08	
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton, 2,000 lbs. .	12.00	.....	11.00	12.00	9.75	11.19	11.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	15.00	12.50	9.50	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50
43-Coal, bituminous, domest- ic, per ton, 2,000 lbs. . .	3.60	4.75	6.00	7.00	6.50	5.57	6.75	6.25	7.00	7.50	6.50	6.81	8.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	5.50	4.00	5.75	11.00	7.00	.....	7.41	6.00	8.00	7.00	6.50	6.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord. (128 cu. ft.)	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.60	4.00	3.50	6.00	3.00	4.00	4.12	4.50	4.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon. "	.22	.20	.20	.20	.20	.204	.22	.20	.22	.18	.20	.197	.20	.20	.20	.18	.18	
47-Rent, house, 6 roomed, san. conveniences, mon. .	14.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	20.00	16.60	10.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	25.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. con., per month. . .	4.00	.....	12.00	12.00	12.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	12.00	14.00	13.00	13.00
a. Millwood.	12.00	8.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.20	.....	8.00	12.00	6.00	6.00

CONSUMPTION, CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1916.

Quebec (Continued)					Ontario																
St. Hyacinthe	St. John's	Montreal	Hull	Average	Ottawa	Brockville	Kingston	Belleville	Peterborough	Orillia	Toronto	Niagara Falls	St. Catharines	Hamilton	Brantford	Galt	Guelph	Kitchener			
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.			
18	25	25	18-20	22.8	30	27	25-28	20	28	30-32	30-35	28	28	25	28	25	28	25	1		
18	25	18-23	20	22.2	24	22-24	20-25	17	25	23-25	24-26	25	25	22	25	25	24	23	2		
16	18	14-18	18	19.8	24	18-20	20	17	20	24	22-24	22	22	20	20	20	23	20	3		
15	16	12-15	18	16.4	18	16	18	16	18	18-20	18-19	18	17	16-18	16	17	18	18-20	4		
15	20	15	20	18.7	22	12-14	15	15	18	20-22	22-24	23	19-20	22	16	22	20-21	22-25	5		
22	25	22	20	22	28	.....	23-25	25	25	20-23	30-32	25	20	25	25	20	22-25	15-18	6	
19	22	24	20-22	21.6	25	25	25	20	25	23	27	26	28	20-23	25	25	27	26-28	7		
19	20	27	20	22	25	26	20-25	22	25	23-25	28-30	28	28	27	28	25	27	26-28	8		
18	20	20-22	20	20.3	24	20	25	.....	20	.....	23	20	19	16-17	22	25	22	.....	9
25	25	28	30	29	30	28-32	25-28	35	30	32	30-35	30	30	28	30	28	29	32	10		
5-15	15-20	9	10-20	12.5	8	15-25	12.5	10	15	12	15-18	18	15-20	18	17-18	18	18	15-18	11		
.....	60	30	30	39.2	.....	.....	30	.....	35	25	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	12
25	25-30	20	22	23.2	27	15-28	15-25	15	20	30	15	30	25	20	30	25	18	28-30	13		
22	22	20	21-23	22.8	23	20-22	18	24	25	24	23-24	24	22	22	24	20-22	22	23	14		
50	50	45	45	48.8	55	50	50	45	47	40	60-65	50	48-50	55	50	50	48	50	15		
.....	46	38	40	41.5	45	40	40	.....	45	37	40	.....	40-42	45	42	.....	40	40	16
8	8	10	8	8.9	9	8	8	8	8	9	12	9	9-10	9	8	8-9	8	8	17		
.....	44	42	45	42.6	48	44	.....	47	45	40	42-48	45	49	44	45	45-46	c 45	c 43	18	
47	46	47	42	45.9	50	45-50	40-45	45	48	42	50	50	50	48	48	48	45	45	19		
.....	25	30	24	28.6	28	27	25	28	30	30	30-32	30	30	28	32	25	27	30	20		
25	20	28	20	25.6	28	27	22	.....	28	27	28	28	28	25	.....	20	25	28	21
5	3.6	6.7-5.1	5	4.6	8	4.6-5	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	6	6	6	6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	22		
5.6	4.2	6.4	5.4	5.5	6	5.4	5.2-6	5	5.4	5.2	5	4.8	5.4	4.8	5.2	5	5.8	5	23		
5	5	4-2	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4.1	5	5	24		
5	6	7	6	5.9	6	7	5	6	7	7	7-8	6	6-6.5	6.2	10	6	7	7	25		
7	7	9	8	8	8	10	7	7	8	8.3	7-8	10	9-10	10	12	10	10	8-10	26		
12	12	12.5	12	11.3	10	12-14	12	15	12.5	12.5	12	12.5	12.5	12	15	12.5	15	12.5	27		
18	20	20	12	18.4	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	15	22	18	28		
15	12	15	10	13.6	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	13	15	15	15	13	12.5	15	12.5	29		
15	10	12.5	10	13.1	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	12.5	15	15	15	12.5	15	12.5	30		
10	8	12.5	10	10.4	12	12.5	10	12.5	12.5	10	10-12	12.5	.....	13	13	10	15 1/2-25	12	31	
15	15	12.5	10	12.8	.....	12-15	12.5	.....	12.5	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
13	15	12.5	10	13.1	.....	15	10-12	12.5	15	13	12-14	12.5	.....	15	15	10-15	12.5	12.5	33
8.3	8.7	9	8.3	8.9	11.7	9.1	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	10	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	34		
7.7	8	8	7.7	8.5	12.5	8.3	7.1	8	8.3	8.3	8	9.1	9.1	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.5	9.1	35		
40	40	30	45	38.1	45	40	40	35	45	35	40	30	40	35	50	40-50	40	35-40	36		
40	40	50	40	38.8	35	35	40	35	40	30	45	30	35-40	35	50	40-50	40	35-40	37		
40	40	30	40	40	45	40	40	35	45	40	40-45	30	30-35	30	45	30-50	40	30	38		
\$1.80	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$2.00	1.89	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.40	\$2.25	\$2.50	\$1.75	2.50	\$2.10	\$2.50	\$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.00	\$2.40	\$2.40	39		
.10	.10	.15	.20	.135	12.5	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.125	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	40		
.10	.08	.10	.08	.09	.08	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	.075-.10	.08	.10	.083	.10	.10	41		
10.00	8.00	8.75	9.25	8.78	8.75	8.00	8.50	8.25	8.75	8.50	9.00	10.50	8.00	8.50	8.75	9.00	8.25	8.50	42		
6.00	.....	7.00	5.75	7.00	6.25	.....	6.00	6.00	7.00	6.50	10.00	8.50	10.00	10.00	7.00	8.75	7.00	.....	43
7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.00	7.00	8.00	5.00	6.93	7.00	6.50	8.00	7.50	8.00	7.00	11.00	.....	.....	7.00	8.00	10.50	8.50	8.50	44
6.00-	.....	.....	3.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.50	5.00	55.00	3.25	4.73	4.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	3.50	4.50	9.50	.....	.....	6.00	6.75	7.50	5.50	5.50	45
.18	.20	.20	.20	.195	.20	.20	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.17	.20	.18	.20	.18	.20	46		
15.00-	10.00-	14.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00-	12.00-	12.00-	12.00-	17.00-	13.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00-	14.00-	.....	
16.00	12.00	18.00	15.00	13.3	24.00	14.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	15.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	47		
12.00-	6.00-	12.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-	10.00-	8.00-	10.00-	10.00-	10.00-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	
14.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	9.06	17.00	10.00	15.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	13.00	48		

b. Slabs. c. Dairy prints. d. Calculated from the price per wagon load.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

[Commodity.]	Ontario (Continued)												Manitoba		
	Woodstock	Stratford	London	St. Thomas	Chatham	Windsor	Owen Sound	Cobalt	Sault St. Marie	Port Arthur	Fort William	Average	Winnipeg	Brandon	Average
Per	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1-Beef, sirloin, steak.....lb.	28	28	25-28	28	25	28	25	28	28	30	30	27.5	27	27	27.
2-Beef, round steak....."	22-25	25	22-25	25	23	25	22	25	25	25	25	23.9	24	25	24.5
3-Beef, rib roast prime....."	20	18	20-23	20	22	23	18-20	23	23	22	22	21.1	24	22	23.
4-Beef, shoulder roast....."	15-17	17	18	18	18-20	20	15-17	20	16	18	18-22	17.7	17	18	17.5
5-Veal, roast, forequarter....."	18-20	18	20	18	22	20	20	20	25	22-25	22-25	20.1	18	20	19.
6-Mutton, leg roast, hind q'ter....."	25	23	22-25	.....	25	25	20	25	25	25	25	24.6	25	22	23.5
7-Pork, fresh, roast, ham....."	28	25	25	25	25	30	20-22	25	25	28	28	25.4	22	20	21.
8-Pork, fresh, chops....."	27-28	22	25-28	25-28	28	28	22	30	25	30	30	26.4	25	20	22.5
9-Pork, salt, mess....."	30	18	27	.....	20	20	20	18	23	22	22	21.2	18	18	18.
10-Bacon, breakfast, not sliced....."	32	29	27-30	28-30	32	30	30	35	32	35	35	30.8	35	30	32.5
11-Fish, fresh, good quality....."	12-17	15	18	18	12-17	20	12	15	10	15	15	15.4	12.5	15-20	15.
12-Fish, salt, herrings.....doz.	30	.....	30	30	20	35	20	40	30	50	50	33.1	50	40	45.
13-Salmon, canned, medium.....lb.	25	25	20	25	20	30	30	19	25	20-30	20-30	24.8	20	20	20.
14-Lard, pure leaf, best....."	24	22	23	25	22	22	22	21	22	25	25	22.8	25	22	23.5
15-Eggs, new laid.....doz.	45	45	47	42	40	48	40	55	45	60	60	49.1	50	40	45.
16-Eggs, packed....."	40	.....	44	.....	.....	45	.....	45	38	45	45	42	40	35	37.5
17-Milk, delivered.....qt.	8	7	9	8	9	12	8	12	9	10	10	8.9	10	8.5	9.3
18-Butter, dairy solids.....lb.	44	42	45	.....	45	42	40	45	38	45	45	44.2	30	35	32.5
19-Butter, creamery prints....."	48	45	48	49	45	50	44	48	44	50	50	47.3	40	42	41.
20-Cheese, old....."	30	25	.....	28	28	32	25	.....	30	30	30	28.6	35	25	0.
21-Cheese, new....."	30	22	30	26	28	28	25	28	25	30	30	26.8	30	.....	30.
22-Bread, plain white....."	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.6-5.3	5.3	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	5.9	7-5.6	5.6	5.9
23-Flour, family....."	5.2	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.2	5	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
24-Rolled oats, standard....."	5	5	5	4.1	5	5	4.1	5	4.1	5	5	4.9	6	6	6.
25-Rice, medium....."	6.1	7	8	6	6	8	6	8	6	10	8	6.9	6	6	6.
26-Rice, Patna....."	10	10	10	10	10	13	10	10	8	10	10	9.5	10	10	10.
27-Tapioca, medium pearl....."	12.5	13	13	12.5	13	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	10	15	12.7	7	10	8.5
28-Tomatoes, canned 3 a.....can	20	18	20	20	18	20	15	20	15	20	20	19.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
29-Peas, canned 2's....."	15	15	15	13	15	15	12.5	15	12	15	15	14.4	8.3	10	9.21
30-Corn, canned 2's....."	15	13	15	15	15	15	12.5	15	12	15	15	14.3	15	10	12.5
31-Beans, common.....lb.	12.5	10	13	10	14	10	12	10	10	15	15	11.9	10	10	10.
32-Apples, evaporated....."	12.5	.....	.....	12.5	.....	15	.....	15	10	15	15	13.3	12	12.5	12.5
33-Prunes, medium....."	12.5	12.5	15	12.5	12.5	18	12.5	15	12.5	15	15	13.6	12	12.5	12.3
34-Sugar, granulated....."	10	8.5	9.5	9.1	8.3	10	9.1	10	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.7	9.1	8.9
35-Sugar, yellow....."	9.1	7.1	8.7	8.3	7.7	8.3	8.3	9.1	7.7	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.3	9.1	8.7
36-Tea, black, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35	40-60	40-60	40.1	35	45	40
37-Tea, green, medium....."	35	40	40	30	30-40	50	40	40	35	40-50	40-50	38.8	35	40	37.5
38-Coffee, medium....."	40	40	45	35	40	45	40	45	30	30-50	30-50	39	35	45	40
39-Potatoes, local, per bag of 25 bushels, 90 lbs....."	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$3.00	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50	2.21	\$1.50	\$1.30	1.35
40-Vinegar, white wine, XXX, per quart....."	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.13	.10	.10	.104	.10	.13	.115
41-Starch, laundry, per pound....."	.83	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.10	.08	.10	.10	.093	.08	.125	.102
42-Coal, anthracite, stove size, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	8.25	9.50	9.00	\$8.50	12.00	8.25	8.75	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.25	11.25	12.00	11.63
43-Coal, bituminous, domestic, per ton of 2,000 lbs....."	10.00	8.50	8.50	6.50	8.50	6.00	6.00	.....	8.00	6.50	6.50	7.52	9.00	9.00	9.00
44-Wood, hard, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	8.50	8.50	10.00	8.00	.....	8.00	8.00	6.00	5.50	5.75-5.75	5.75-5.75	7.83	8.00	8.00	8.50
45-Wood, soft, best, per long cord (128 cu. ft.)....."	4.00-6.00	7.00	.....	5.00	5.25	5.00	4.50	6.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	5.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
46-Coal oil, prime white, per gallon....."	.18	.20	.15	.18	.18	.18	.15	.25	.18	.25	.25	.192	.25	.25	.25
47-Rent, house, 6-roomed, san. conveniences, per month....."	12.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	15.00	20.00	13.00	22.00	12.00	20.00	20.00	15.90	20.00	20.00	10.50
48-Rent, house, 6-roomed, no san. conveniences, per mo....."	8.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.30	18.00	15.00	15.75

e. Jackpine, tamarac, poplar, etc.

CANADA, DURING NOVEMBER, 1916.—Concluded.

Saskatchewan					Alberta					British Columbia								Average (all cities)
Regina	Prince Albert	Saskatoon	Moose Jaw	Average	Medicine Hat	Edmonton	Calgary	Lethbridge	Average	Fernie	Nelson	New Westminster	Vancouver	Victoria	Nanaimo	Prince Rupert	Average	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
32	25	25	32	28.5	24	25	25	25-28	25.1	26	25-28	28	22-25	22	23	32	26.3	26.1
25	20	20	25	22.5	19	20	18-20	24	20.5	20	22	25	20-22	18	25	28	22.7	22.9
25	20	18	25	22	18	20	18-20	20	19.2	23	16-20	24	16-25	17	22	28	21.8	20.7
16	18	15	25	18.5	15	12.5	15	18-20	14.7	15	17-20	20	12-15	14	20	20	17.3	17.1
25	20	15-18	25	21.6	25	18	20	20	20.7	25	16-18	25	22	25	25	30	24.1	19.8
32	25	28	25	27.5	24	25-28	25	28	25.9	28	25	30	26	27	28	35	28.4	24.3
25	18	24	25	23	19	23	24	24	22.5	25	20	25	22	22	25	25	23.4	23.4
25	20	25	25	23.7	25	25	25	24	24.7	20	18-22	25	20-27	25	25	30	24.1	24.2
17	18	20	20	18.7	18	20	20	.....	19.3	20	18-20	18	18	20	20	20	19.3	21.3
40	30	30-40	35	35	23	30	30	32	28.7	30	23-35	30	22	30	34	28	31.1	30.6
12½-18	12½-18	17.5	15	15.7	12.5	17.5	15	18-20	16	18-20	15	15	16	12½-15	10	12-15	14.6	14.1
25	.....	.....	50	37.5	.....	60	60	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60	38.4
25	20	20-25	25	23.1	15	15	25	.....	18.3	25	15	25	12.5	13	20	12.5	17.6	22.5
25	20	25	22	23	18	22	22	20	20.5	23.5	20	18	22	20	20.5	18	20.3	22.5
40	40	45	50	43.7	45	60	60	60	56.2	50	75	70	65-75	70	65	45	63.6	50.1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	45	45	45	45	42.5	50	40	45	39	45	30	42.9	41.3
11	10	10	10	10.2	12.5	10	10	10	10.6	15	12.5	11.1	11.1	10	11	10	11.5	9.4
35	49	40	40	38.7	35	35	40	45	38.7	35	35-40	45	35	43	40	.....	39.3	44.8
40	45	45	45	43.7	50	45	45-50	50	48.1	45	45	50	46	50	50	40	46.6	45.6
30	25	.....	25	26.6	30	28	35	30	30.7	.....	30	30	30	30	30	25	29.2	28.7
.....	.....	30	.....	30	30	25	35	30	30	28	30	.....	28	28	30	.....	28.8	26.9
6.6	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.6	8.3	6.2	7.5	8.3	7.3	7.3	8	6.6	7.5	7.5	6.6
5.3	5.2	5	5.2	5.1	5	5	5.6	6	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.4
4.7	4.2	5	5.8	4.9	5	5	6	6.2	5.5	5	5.7	6	5.5	6	8	5	5.9	5.9
8	8.3	6	7	7.3	7.5	6	6.2	10	7.4	6	8.3	.....	4	7	7	6	6.2	6.7
8.3	10	8.3	.....	8.8	10	9	10	.....	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	8.5	9.1
7	8	10	12.5	9.4	10	11	12.5	15	12.1	8	8.3	10	8	10	10	10	9.2	11.8
20	15	15-20	15	16.9	17.5	20	20	20	19.4	20	20	15	18	14	20	15	17.4	19.1
15	15	15	15	15	15	12.5	17.5	15	15	12.5	15	15	12.5	10	15	15	13.6	12.3
15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	12.5	17.5	15	15	15	15	15	17	12	15	15	14.9	14.5
10	10	10	12.5	10.6	10	10	12.5	12.5	11.2	10	8.3	10	8	9	9	8.3	8.9	12.2
12.5	15	15	15	14.4	15	15	17.5	15	15.6	15	15	12.5	14	15	15	15	14.5	13.6
15	12.5	12.5	12.5	13.1	10	12.5	15	15	13.1	15	12.5	12.5	12	12	12.5	15	13.1	13.3
9.5	9.5	10	10	8.8	10	10	10	10	10	9.7	9.5	9.1	10	10	10	11.1	9.9	9.4
10	10	10	9.1	9.8	8.3	9.5	10	10	9.5	9	8.7	8.3	8.3	10	9.1	8.3	8.8	8.8
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	30	40	40	45	39.8	40	35-50	40	40	40	35	40	38.9	39.8
45	45	45-50	45	45.6	40	40	40	50	42.5	50	50	40	40	40	40	40	42.9	39.1
40	40	40-45	40	40.6	40	35	35	40-45	38.1	37.5	30-60	40	35	40	40	40	39.6	39.7
\$ 1.65	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.30	\$ 0.90	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.83
.15	.15	.20	.15	.162	.20	.15	.15	.20	.175	.25	.25	.15	.15	.15	.20	.25	.20	.129
.15	.15	.15	.....	.15	.....	12.5	.10	.15	.122	.10	.125	.10	.08	.10	.10	10	.10	.099
13.50	14.00	14.00	13.50	13.75	f	.....	8.50	.....	7.80	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	11.25	9.99
8.00	7.00-9.00	7.00-9.00	7.75	8.12	f	4.25	7.50	4.75	5.08	4.45	8.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	6.00	.....	6.75	7.07
68.00	66.50	68.00	.....	7.50	f	64.00	610.00	67.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.76
5.50	5.50	7.00	9.00	6.75	f	4.00	9.00	3.00	5.33	7.50	6.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	.....	.....	5.55	5.23
.25	.25	.30	.30	.275	.40	.30	.35	.30	.338	.40	.50	.30	.30	.....	.30	.35	.35	.229
25.00	15.00-25.00	20.00	20.00	21.25	15.00	22.00	35.00	15.00	20.5	20.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	10.00-15.00	15.00	15.7	16.41
6.00-10.00	12.00-15.00	12.00	10.00	10.88	10.00	12.00	25.00	10.00	13.00	18.00	15.00	7.00	9.00	.....	12.00-12.50	12.71	11.12	48

f. Natural gas used. g. Lignite. h. Calculated from the price per 100 lbs. i. Including \$1.00 per ton for delivery.

Fruits and vegetables.—Early winter apples were up to \$5.00 and \$6.50 per barrel according to variety. Bananas advanced to \$2.00-3.00 per bunch. Lemons were steady and oranges were firmer. Evaporated apples rose to 10½c per lb. Currants were up to 20-22c per lb., and raisins to 10¼c for California Valencias. Prunes are firmer at 10½c per lb. Potatoes rose to \$2.25 per bag at Montreal, and after easing off to \$1.75 on receipt of heavier supplies recovered to \$2.15. At Toronto, Ontario potatoes were up to \$2.15-2.25 per bag, and some British Columbia potatoes were brought on the market at the same level. New Brunswick stock sold at \$2.25-2.35. Beans rose to \$7.00 per bushel for hand-picked, and onions advanced to \$2.50 per bag. Turnips were easier at 75-90c per bag. Canned corn rose to \$1.30 per dozen, canned peas to \$1.35, and canned tomatoes to \$2.02½-2.40.

Miscellaneous groceries.—Flour, spring wheat patents, advanced to \$10.50 per barrel at Montreal, and at Toronto to \$10.60 in small lots. Later the prices fluctuated, becoming easier as the wheat market receded at times. Winter wheat flour was up to \$9.50 per barrel. Bread advanced to 5½c per lb. at Toronto and to 6.4c at Victoria, B.C. Soda biscuits rose to 10c per lb. Oatmeal was up to \$4.00 per bag of 98 lbs. and rolled oats to \$3.75 per bag of 90 lbs. Rangoon rice was steady at \$4.30 per cwt. Tapioca was firmer at 9½-10½c per lb. Black tea was higher at 32-34c per lb. Sugar was up to \$8.03 per cwt. in barrels at Toronto. Glucose advanced 60c per cwt. in sympathy with the high price of corn. Honey was easier at 11½-12½c in 60 lb. pails. Maple syrup advanced again, reaching 14-15c. Soda bicarbonate was higher at \$2.75 per cwt.

Textiles.—Wool, Ontario, washed, was 1c per lb. easier at 42-45c, but unwashed wool was steady. Yarn rose to \$1.10 per lb. and a line of woollen underwear to \$12.00 per dozen. Beaver cloth was 15c per yard higher. Raw cotton advanced to 20.40c per lb. Grey cottons and prints averaged higher. Raw silk, Japanese and Italian, was higher, and machine silk thread rose 50c per lb. Jute was higher and the prices of hessians were firm. Flax fibre was 5c per lb. higher at 25-30c, tow rose to 12-14c, and flax sewing twine rose 2c per lb.

Hides, leathers, boots and shoes. — Calfskins rose to 35c per lb. and horse-hides to \$7.25-7.50 each. Tallow rose to 9c per lb. Sole leather was nearly 10c per lb. higher at 60c and another line was up to 63c. Harness leather was up to 60-68c per lb. and upper leather to 78-80c per lb. Boots advanced about 15 per cent and further advances were expected as a result of the steep advances in leather.

Metals and implements. — Foundry iron rose to \$33.00 per ton at Toronto. Bar iron advanced to \$3.50 per cwt. and steel bar to \$3.80. Black sheets rose to \$4.05 per cwt. and tinplates, coke, to \$7.75 per box. Wrought iron scrap rose to \$16.00 per ton. Aluminium was easier at 64½-66c per lb. Silver was higher at 71½c per oz. Anvils were higher at 15c per lb. Axes were firmer at \$8.00-10.50 per dozen. Carpenter's mallets were higher at \$2.05 per dozen. Soldering irons rose to 61c per lb.

Fuel and lighting.—Anthracite coal advanced to \$7.10 per ton at Montreal for egg size. Coke at Connellsville rose to \$7.25-7.75 for prompt shipments and \$3.75-4.00 for contracts. Later, however, prices were easier. Foundry coke was

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES FOR NOVEMBER, 1916, OCTOBER, 1916, AND NOVEMBER, 1915, 1914 AND 1913.
(Average price 1890-1899-100.)

	Number of commodities.	INDEX NUMBERS.				
		Nov. 1916	Oct. 1915	Nov. 1915	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1913
I.—GRAINS AND FODDERS:—						
Grains, Ontario.....	6	285.6	252.8	183.3	180.8	143.1
Grains, Western.....	4	263.9	236.8	161.6	162.1	115.8
Fodder.....	5	186.6	171.6	160.8	177.1	155.3
All.....	15	246.7	237.3	170.0	175.9	139.9
II.—ANIMALS AND MEATS:—						
Cattle and Beef.....	6	210.7	206.0	204.1	215.5	202.1
Hogs and hog products.....	6	220.3	216.5	176.2	160.9	177.4
Sheep and mutton.....	3	204.0	194.4	153.7	148.1	137.4
Poultry.....	2	233.9	241.6	200.3	161.6	186.5
All.....	17	215.6	211.8	184.9	177.9	180.1
III.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.....						
	9	227.8	217.6	180.6	171.5	172.9
IV.—FISH:—						
Prepared fish.....	6	167.7	167.7	151.8	155.4	143.6
Fresh fish.....	3	178.6	173.2	157.3	161.3	165.5
All.....	9	171.3	169.5	153.7	157.4	150.9
V.—OTHER FOODS:—						
(a) Fruits and Vegetables:						
Fresh fruits, native.....	1	216.4	119.0	131.7	78.0	160.0
Fresh fruit, foreign.....	3	118.5	103.6	109.3	84.9	95.6
Dried fruits.....	4	197.7	186.7	167.2	115.9	115.9
Fresh vegetables.....	5	317.5	257.3	198.0	132.0	159.0
Canned vegetables.....	3	176.0	153.1	105.4	101.2	95.9
All.....	16	217.3	175.6	152.2	111.3	126.5
(b) Miscellaneous groceries:						
Breadstuffs.....	10	207.5	188.7	135.3	145.9	123.1
Tea, coffee, etc.....	4	133.4	132.2	121.9	122.9	110.3
Sugar, etc.....	6	179.7	171.8	143.1	130.4	108.2
Condiments.....	5	145.9	144.4	136.5	118.3	97.6
All.....	25	176.6	166.8	135.3	133.0	112.4
VI.—TEXTILES:—						
Woolens.....	5	237.6	228.4	200.7	148.2	136.6
Cottons.....	4	188.1	178.9	138.1	123.8	150.5
Silks.....	3	111.4	109.6	88.7	87.3	99.4
Jutes.....	2	330.1	323.9	252.1	197.5	243.7
Flax products.....	4	243.2	227.7	166.9	119.8	114.6
Oilcloths.....	2	139.8	139.8	118.7	104.6	104.7
All.....	20	209.4	201.2	161.6	129.0	136.9
VII.—HIDES, LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES:—						
Hides and tallow.....	4	335.7	290.0	207.4	196.9	187.7
Leather.....	4	226.8	208.6	174.3	155.7	151.4
Boots and shoes.....	3	220.7	198.3	162.4	158.3	155.7
All.....	11	264.7	235.4	183.1	171.4	165.8
VIII.—METALS AND IMPLEMENTS:—						
Iron and steel.....	11	157.3	152.2	115.1	99.8	101.4
Other metals.....	12	230.4	219.3	207.0	123.3	130.0
Implements.....	10	148.7	144.0	114.8	108.5	105.6
All.....	33	181.3	177.2	148.4	111.4	113.5
IX.—FUEL AND LIGHTING:—						
Fuel.....	6	181.8	163.0	131.9	119.0	130.4
Lighting.....	4	91.4	91.4	94.7	92.6	92.2
All.....	10	145.6	134.4	116.7	108.5	115.1
X.—BUILDING MATERIALS:—						
Lumber.....	14	184.1	185.5	174.1	178.4	184.4
Miscellaneous materials.....	20	167.3	160.8	118.9	108.1	113.4
Paints, oils and glass.....	14	206.6	195.2	164.4	139.5	142.0
All.....	48	183.7	178.0	149.7	137.8	142.4
XI.—HOUSE FURNISHINGS:—						
Furniture.....	6	177.0	173.2	145.9	146.6	147.2
Crockery and glassware.....	4	209.0	189.9	170.3	144.8	130.9
Table cutlery.....	2	90.1	90.1	87.3	78.4	72.4
Kitchen furnishings.....	4	144.4	142.9	125.5	123.4	124.6
All.....	16	165.7	159.1	139.5	131.9	128.1
XII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.....						
	16	231.8	235.2	227.7	135.5	111.6
XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:—						
Raw furs.....	4	342.7	292.3	257.8	137.5	247.9
Liquors and tobacco.....	6	165.0	157.1	134.3	138.7	134.6
Sundries.....	7	149.9	147.4	121.6	110.0	111.2
All.....	17	200.6	184.9	153.1	126.6	151.6
All commodities.....	262*	198.4	187.2	153.7	137.5	135.8

*Nine commodities off the market, fruits, vegetables, etc. One line of spelter was dropped in 1915.

†Revised.

up to \$9.00 and \$6.00. Gasoline was slightly higher at 30c.

Building materials.—New Brunswick spruce deals were easier at \$19.00 per M. Lumber prices were upward in British Columbia by \$1.00 per M. for ship-lap and \$5.00 for flooring. The lumber trade in Ontario was reported better, but there was difficulty in getting stocks owing to labour shortage at the mills and car shortage. Hemlock was higher at \$20.00 for No. 1. Common building bricks advanced \$1.00 per M. to \$10.50 and fire bricks were \$3.00 to \$7.00 higher. Iron goods advanced again, soil pipe, iron pipe, nails, sash weights, iron wire and wire cloth being higher. Sash cord was up 5c per lb. and copper wire rose to 35-36c per lb. Barb wire was easier at \$4.25. Linseed oil was steeply upward, raw oil reaching \$1.20 per gallon. Turpentine was up to 74c per gallon. Prepared paints rose from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per gallon. White rosen was up to 4-5½c per lb. Shellac was again higher at \$2.40 per gallon.

House furnishings.—Furniture was higher owing to higher prices for metal parts and for mirrors. Crockery advanced about 12 per cent. Sad irons were firmer at \$1.00 per set.

Drugs and chemicals.—Alum was easier at 6c per lb. Brimstone was also down to 2¼c per lb. Carbolic acid was down 5c to \$1.20 per lb. Caustic soda was easier at 6½c per lb. Glycerine was down to 65c per lb. Opium was firmer.

Miscellaneous.—Raw furs were higher, muskrat being up to 35-40c per skin, raccoon to \$3.00-3.50, and skunk to \$3.50-4.00. English hops were higher at 40-45c per lb. Malt rose to \$1.50 per bushel.

Pulp and paper markets were higher. Ground wood pulp rose to \$40.00 per ton and bleached sulphite to \$160-180 per ton. Price lists for binder twine were withdrawn. Raw rubber advanced to 71c per lb. Laundry starch rose to 7c per lb.

Prices in Other Countries

In the United Kingdom prices were reported about five per cent higher at November 1 than a month earlier. A large proportion of the increase was due to the rise in potatoes, but milk, flour, bread, eggs, fish, butter and cheese were higher by from four per cent to nineteen per cent and bacon advanced two per cent. The increase in retail food prices since the beginning of the war, allowing for the relative importance of the various commodities was 78 per cent, but only 72 per cent if the advance due to the increases in duties on tea and sugar were deducted.

Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom as shown by the index numbers of the *Economist* and the *Statist*, London, were substantially higher than at the end of October, there being advances in nearly all the groups of commodities.

In the United States wholesale prices were also steeply upward as shown by the index numbers of Bradstreet and Dun, and the index numbers of foods prices of the *Annalist*, New York, and of Thomas Gibson. The index number of retail food prices of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for October 15 stood at 119 as compared with 116 for September and 103 for October last year.

In Australia both wholesale and retail prices were somewhat downward during the second and third quarters of the year. The index number of prices of

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Retail Prices.

	CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA ^b	GERMANY ^b	ITALY	NETHERLANDS	NEW ZEALAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN	UNITED STATES
	29 foods 60 cities	21 foods 600 towns	46 foods & groceries 30 towns	18 foods Vienna	19 foods Berlin	7 foods 40 cities	29 articles 40 cities	59 foods 25 towns	24 articles 20 towns	31 articles 44 towns	17 foods 45 cities
1910	\$8.95						113	991			91
1911	7.14						115	983	100		90
1912	7.34		1140			100	119	1017	108		96
1913	7.34		1106				114	1037	114		98
1914	7.73		1155				116	1098	115		101
1915	7.86		1428				142	1201	135		100
1914											
Jan.	7.73		1099			95.7			112		101
April	7.50		1162			96.2	113c		111		95
July	7.42	100	1164	100	100	94.3		1070	113	100	100
Oct.	7.99	112	1156	104.2	116.4	97.6	121c	1096	115	109	103
1915											
Jan.	7.96	118	1240	121.4	131.0	102.0	128	1190	123	115	101
April	7.79	124	1318	165.6	165.4	106.5	139	1212	128	125	97
July	7.80	132½	1522	178.6	169.6	113.6	148	1200	135	130	99
Oct.	7.81	140	1551	217.2	193.2	120.0	145	1202	140	134	103
1916											
Jan.	8.28	145	1504		188.5	125.1	153	1236	159	139	106
Feb.	8.40	147	1577		185.6	125.0	155	1243	162		104
Mar.	8.36	148	1566	210.4	200.5	125.4	158	1247	168		105
April	8.34	149	1520	221.5	219.8	124.9	161	1258	175	141	107
May	8.37	155	1524	228.1	216.0	126.2	164	1269	185		107
June	8.51	159	1519	248.9	217.2	125.7	168	1276	197		109
July	8.45	161	1516		217.6	124.6	170	1284		151	109
Aug.	8.63	160	1491	277.6	215.9	124.7	173	1264			112
Sept.	8.97	165				124.6					116
Oct.	9.30	168									119
Nov.	10.05	178									

a. January-March, 1914 b. British Labour Gazette. c. January-July, 113; August-December, 121.

Wholesale Prices.

No. of Com- modities.	CANADA.	UNITED KINGDOM.		UNITED STATES.				AUSTRALIA.		
	Department of Labour.	Economist	Sauerbeck	Annalist	Bradstreet	Dunn	Gibson	New South Wales.	Common- wealth.	
	271	44	45	25 ^b	96	200	22 ^b		92	92
1890	110.3	102.2	72	109.252		91.56a	43.4			1053
1895	95.6	87.6	62	94.604	6.4346	81.51	42.0			760
1900	108.2	110.5	75	99.388	7.8889	91.41	44.2	1000 ^c		894
1905	113.8	103.2	72	110.652	8.0987	98.31	47.3			910
1910	124.2	113.2	78	137.172	8.9881	119.17	59.3	1205		1003
1911	127.4	113.6	80	131.068	8.7132	118.13	56.9	1194		1000
1912	134.4	123.4	85	143.254	9.1867	122.78	62.6	1327		1170
1913	135.5	122.3	85	139.980	9.2076	116.32	58.1	1367		1088
1914	136.1	120.8	86	146.069	8.9035	119.71	60.8	1303		1140
1915	148.7	150.6	108	148.050	9.8530	124.96	64.0			1604
1914										1085
Jan.	136.5	119.0	83.5	142.452	8.8857	124.528	58.2	1337		1113
April	136.7	117.5	82.3	141.120	8.7562	119.791	57.7	1389		1185
July	134.6	116.6	82.4	144.879	8.6566	119.708	58.9	1378	1000	1229
October	138.7	124.2	89.8	150.245	9.2416	123.531	62.9	1303		
1915										
Jan.	138.9	136.5	96.4	149.80	9.1431	124.168	64.7	1382	1162	1387*
April	146.4	151.2	105.9	154.94	9.7753	125.090	67.8	1487	1362	1660*
July	150.2	149.1	106.4	145.12	9.8698	124.958	64.4	1573	1640	1822*
October	152.4	153.2	110.0	140.83	9.9774	126.663	60.0	1605	1494	1544*
1916										
Jan.	172.0	174.5	123.6	150.20	10.9613	137.666	65.6	1677	1300	} 1502
Feb.	173.7	182.2	127.0	155.12	11.1415	142.280	63.2	1706	1327	
Mar.	176.4	182.4	130.0	163.00	11.3760	142.110	69.5	1869	1313	
April	179.1	190.5	134.2	164.61	11.7550	145.690	71.3	1878	1298	
May	180.9	199.0	134.5	165.71	11.7485	146.197	72.3	1885	1315	
June	180.6	191.5	131.0	165.83	11.6887	145.337	70.8	1860	1326	} 1493
July	178.8	191.1	130.5	180.71	11.5294	145.142	71.9	1838	1332	
Aug.	178.5	198.7	134.5	184.56	11.4414	142.930	76.1	1862	1318	
Sept.	180.7	201.0	134.4	184.58	11.7853	142.018	78.4			
October	187.2	208.9	141.5	187.04	12.0399	152.355	82.2			
Nov.	198.4	217.1	150.8	208.92	12.7971	164.840	87.1			

. July of each year. b. Foods c. 1901 = 1000. * Quarter beginning that month.

New South Wales domestic produce exported was slightly higher in August, as metals were higher while pastoral products were lower.

In New Zealand the Dominion Statistician's index number of retail food prices averaged higher in September than in August, but dairy products were lower, while the chief increases were in potatoes and in meats.

In Norway the prices of foods, groceries and fuel in August averaged 82 per cent higher than in July, 1914, as reported in *Sociala Meddelelser*, the journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs, but allowing for the

relative importance of each commodity in the consumption of the average urban family as shown by an investigation in 1912 and 1913, the increase in costs is only 68 per cent. It is stated that the increase in the case of pork, fish, bread and fuel would have been greater but for the sale of these commodities by communes and provisioning committees.

In Switzerland, figures published in the Journal of the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living show food prices in September 2.8 per cent higher than in July and 44.5 per cent higher than in June, 1914, while other necessities were 36.5 per cent higher.

FAIR WAGES CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1916

DURING November the Department of Labour received for insertion in the *Labour Gazette* information relative to ten fair wage contracts, six of which were awarded by the Department of Public Works and four by the Department of Railways and Canals. Three of the contracts awarded by the Department of Public Works contained a fair wage schedule, while the other three and the four contracts awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals contained a fair wage clause providing for the rates of wages generally accepted as current in the locality where the work is to be performed. A statement is added for supplies given by the Post Office Department subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System.

Fair Wages Schedules

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public building, Ashcroft, B.C. Name of contractor, Edward Hunt, Victoria,

B.C. Date of contract, October 30, 1916. Amount, \$9,757 and \$1 per cubic yard for excavation and \$12 per cubic yard for concrete foundation walls, including forms.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
Stonecutters.....	62½c per hour, 9 hrs. per day.
Bricklayers.....	62½c " " 9 " "
Carpenters.....	45c " " 9 " "
Lathers.....	\$3.00 per M.
Painters.....	45c per hour, 9 hrs. per day.
Plumbers and Steamfitters....	50c " " 8 " "
Sheet Metal Workers.....	50c " " 9 " "
Electrical Workers.....	50c " " 9 " "
Builders' Labourers.....	33¾c " " 9 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	30c " " 9 " "
Driver with horse and cart....	45c " " 9 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	70c " " 9 " "

Extension to breakwater, Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractor, M. J. Hogan, Port Colborne, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1916. Schedule of prices.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of Wages Not less than the following rates:
Foreman carpenter.....	35c per hour, 10 hours per day
" mixing concrete....	35c " " 10 " "
" laying concrete....	35c " " 10 " "
" stone crushers....	35c " " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	30c " " 10 " "
Blacksmiths.....	35c " " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	25c " " 10 " "
Engineman for pile driver....	35c " " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	22½c " " 10 " "
Driver with 1 horse and cart.	40c " " 10 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	50c " " 10 " "

Protection works, being the improvements to completion of Protection Dyke, Laprairie, Que. Name of contractor, Carlton Construction Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 8, 1916. Schedule of prices.

Trade or Class of Labour.	Rate of wages Not less than the following rate:
Foreman carpenter.....	40c per hour, 10 hours per day
" mixing concrete....	30c " " 10 " "
" laying concrete....	30c " " 10 " "
" stone crusher....	30c " " 10 " "
Concrete finishers.....	40c " " 10 " "
Crushers & roller engineers.	40c " " 10 " "
Carpenters.....	32½c " " 10 " "
Blacksmith.....	30c " " 10 " "
Blacksmith's helpers.....	20c " " 10 " "
Quarrymen.....	20c " " 10 " "
Enginemen.....	22½c " " 10 " "
Ordinary labourers.....	20c " " 10 " "
Teamsters.....	20c " " 10 " "
Driver with one horse & cart	35c " " 10 " "
Driver with two horses and wagon.....	50c " " 10 " "

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fair Wages Clauses

The fair wages clauses given below were inserted in the contracts immediately following.

Supply of sorting cases, Nos. 1257 and 1259 for post offices generally. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 7, 1916. Amount, \$2,650.

Post office fittings, Palmerston, Ont. Name of contractor, The Berlin Interior Hardwood Company, Limited, Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, November 23, 1916. Amount, \$1,228.

Wooden shed, etc., on No. 1 Pier at Berth 16, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractor, D. C. Clark, West St. John, N.B. Date of contract, November 27, 1916. Schedule of prices.

1916. Amount, bulk sum price of \$34,400.30 with schedule rate for additions and deductions.

Erection of five (5) double cottages at Grant, Thunder Bay, Ont., on the Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractor, Alexander Robertson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 20, 1916. Amount, bulk sum price of \$35,469.80 with schedule rate for additions and deductions.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Construction of a 40,000 gallon enclosed water tank at any or all of the following points on the Dartmouth to Dean's Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, namely: East Lawrencetown, Meagher's Grant and Upper Musquodoboit. Name of contractors, Thomas E. Stewart, Upper Musquodoboit, N.S., and Henry C. Redmond, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 15, 1916. Amount, bulk sum price of \$2,574 (with schedule rate for backfill, foundation excavation and concrete) for each water tank.

Erection of a standard No. 5 station building at Boisdale, Cape Breton, N.S., on the Intercolonial Railway. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Company, Limited, Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, November 4, 1916. Amount, bulk sum price of \$5,171 with schedule rate for additions or deductions.

Erection of five (5) double cottages at Cochrane, Nipissing, Ont., on the Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractor, Alexander Robertson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 20,

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of October, payments were made by the Post Office Department for the supplies below mentioned, subject to the Regulations for the Suppression of the Sweating System and the securing of payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions.

Nature of Orders.	Amount of Orders.
Making metal dating stamps and type and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 331.46
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps.....	56.51
Supplying stamping material and repairing stamping pads.....	1,220.74
Supplying post office scale.....	9.00
Supplying mail bags.....	475.00
Repairing mail bags.....	2,470.22
Supplying mail bag fittings.....	5,093.25
Repairing railway mail clerk's tin travelling boxes and steel portable letter boxes.....	91.80
Repairing miscellaneous articles of postal stores.....	4.80
Making and supplying articles of official uniforms.....	1,339.86
Repairing parcel post hampers.....	53.45

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1916

Based on reports of correspondents and on returns from the Board of Railway Commissioners, Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the Inspector of Factories of Ontario, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, the Bureau of Labour of Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour. Industrial accidents reported in the press are also recorded.

THE industrial accident record for the month of November shows there to have been 74 workers killed or fatally injured and 388 injured during the course of their respective employments. The record for October was 58 killed and 356 injured, while that for November, 1915, was 57 killed and 546 injured. A comparison of the above figures show that there were 16 more workpeople killed and 32 more injured during November than in October, while there were 17 more killed and 158 less injured in November this year than in the same month of 1915.

The following is a record of the accidents of the month by industries and groups of trades:

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1916, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture.....	6	14	20
Lumbering.....	2	2	4
Mining.....	23	18	41
Railway Construction.....	1	.....	1
Building Trades.....	3	19	22
Metal Trades.....	7	128	135
Woodworking Trades.....	.....	6	6
Clothing.....	.....	5	5
Textile.....	.....	3	3
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....	2	5	7
Leather.....	.....	3	3
Transportation:—			
Steam Railway Service...	11	86	97
Electric Railway Service.....	.....	6	6
Navigation.....	3	5	8
Miscellaneous.....	4	25	29
Public Employees.....	.....	10	10
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	10	51	61
Unskilled Labour.....	2	2	4
Total.....	74	388	462

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1916

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
<i>Agriculture:—</i>				
Farmer.....	Chatham, Ont.....	Nov. 6	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
".....	Kleinburg, Ont.....	" 13	1	" " " " " "
".....	Brock, Sask.....	" 2	1	Mangled by a tractor.
".....	Hibbert, Ont.....	" 18	1	Mangled by threshing machine.
".....	Dutton, Ont.....	" 20	1	Mangled by a threshing machine.
".....	London, Ont.....	" 20	1	Fell from barn roof.
<i>Lumbering:—</i>				
Sawmill employee.....	Humphrey's, N. B.....	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery
Sawmill employee.....	Fraser Mills, B. C.....	" 11	1	Fall.
<i>Mines, metalliferous works and quarries:—</i>				
Miner No. 16 col.).....	New Waterford, N. S.....	Nov. 2	1	Fall of coal.
Miner (No. 2 col.).....	Springhill, N. S.....	" 13	1	Thrown from cage.
Miner (No. 3 col.).....	Springhill, N. S.....	" 23	1	Fall of coal.
Quarry foreman.....	Chateau Richer, Que.....	" 13	1	Struck by falling tripod.
Asbestos miners.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 9	2	Falling crane.

TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING NOVEMBER, 1916—*Continued.*

Trade or Industry.	Locality.	Date.	Number.	Cause of Fatality.
Mining, etc.—(Continued).				
Miner.....	Capelton, Que.....	Nov. 6	1	Asphyxiated.
Quarryman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miners.....	Adanac Mine, Cobalt, Ont.	" 4	2	Cable of cage broke; cage fell to bottom of mine shaft.
Miner.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 3	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miners.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 22	2	Explosion of "miss-fire" charge.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 22	1	" " " " " "
Miner (Albion mine).....	Stellarton, N. S.....	" 25	1	Struck by a mine car.
Quarry worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	1	Mangled by machinery.
Quarryman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	1	Crushed by falling rock.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 10	1	Fell from mine car.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B. C.....	" 8	1	Fall of rock.
Miner.....	Rossland, B. C.....	" 16	1	Fall of rock.
Miners.....	Britannia Beach, B. C.....	" 9	2	Struck by a pipe.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B. C.....	" 25	1	Fall of rock.
Railway and canal construction.				
Laborer.....	Baie St. Paul, Que.....	" 11	1	Explosion of dynamite.
Building trades:—				
Carpenter.....	Magog, Que.....	" 7	1	Fell from scaffold.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	1	By a fall.
Carpenter.....	Trail, B. C.....	" 5	1	Fell from scaffold.
Metal, engineering and ship-building trades:—				
Millwright.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 20	1	Mangled by machinery.
Emp. (Screw mfg. plant.).....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 30	1	Mangled by machinery.
Emp. (Electric supp. plant).....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	1	Suffocated; fell into ash storage pit.
Metal worker.....	Welland, Ont.....	" ..	1	Died from injuries resulting from electric shock.
Metal worker.....	Pembroke, Que.....	" 16	1	Fell from scaffold.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	
Lineman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 1	1	Electrocuted.
Food, tobacco and liquor preparation:—				
Flourmill employee.....	Vancouver, B. C.....	" 15	1	Struck by machinery shaft.
Flourmill employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Mangled by machinery.
Steam railway service:—				
Conductor.....	Chilliwack, B. C.....	" 19	1	Fell from and run over by train.
Fireman.....	Phillips, N. B.....	" 14	1	Jumped from locomotive and struck by passing train.
Fireman.....	Melville, Sask.....	" 17	1	Fell from and run over by locomotive.
Brakeman.....	Africville, N. S.....	" 23	1	Run over by a train.
Brakeman.....	Hochelaga, Que.....	" 30	1	Crushed between cars.
Brakeman.....	Stony Point, Ont.....	" 14	1	Fell from and run over by train.
Yardman.....	Transcona, Man.....	" 3	1	Fell from and run over by cars.
Sectionman.....	Lorette, Que.....	" 5	1	Struck by a train.
Sectionman.....	Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	" 2	1	Struck by a train.
Employee.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 11	1	Mangled by conveyor machinery.
Employee.....	(Big Valley Yard).....	" 23	1	Struck by a moving van.
Navigation:—				
Captain.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 6	1	By a fall.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 22	1	Drowned; fell from wharf.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	Drowned; fell from vessel.
Miscellaneous transport:—				
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	1	Fell from carts.
Cab driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	1	Fell from cab.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	1	Fell into hold of vessel.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	1	Drowned; fell from wharf.
Miscellaneous skilled trades:—				
Factory employee.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	1	Fell into elevator shaft.
Factory employee.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	1	Fell into elevator shaft.
Employee (explosive works).....	Drummondville, Que.....	" 16	1	Burned; fell into tank of sulphuric acid.
Papermaker.....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	" 18	1	Mangled by machinery.
Papermaker.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	" 18	1	Crushed by roll of paper.
Emp. explosive factory.....	Nobel, Ont.....	" 14	1	Mangled by machinery.
Night watchman.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.....	" 2	1	Fell down elevator shaft.
Messenger boy.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	1	Jumping from elevator.
Office boy.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	1	" " " "
Elevator boy.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 15	1	" " " "
Unskilled labour:—				
Laborer.....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 2	1	Crushed by falling material.
Laborer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 7	1	Struck by dump car.

TABLE OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1916

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	CAUSES.																				Total.								
	Falling and rolling material	Machinery	Fall.	Flying material.	Tools.	Struck, run over and crushed by locomotives and cars.	Appliances on locomotives and cars.	Falling from locomotives and cars.	Falling from, run over and crushed by vehicles.	Shocked and burned by electricity.	Handling material.	Mine cars and mine machinery.	Deraillment of locomotives and cars.	Cut by wire and on sharp edge of metal.	Collision of fire truck and street car.	Collision of locomotives and cars	Farm machinery, implements and tools	Burned and scalded.	Elevators and hoists.	Explosion of gasoline.		Crushed by a hand truck.	Kicked and otherwise injured by horses and cattle	Explosion of gas.	Sudden application of brakes on locomotives and cars.	Struck by a motor car.	Septic poisoning from wound.		
Agriculture.....	2	2												1							1	3						14	
Lumbering.....	1	1										7																2	
Mining.....	6	2	14																									18	
Building Trades.....	40	36	11	6	1	1			8					4						1	3	2	2					19	
Metal Trades.....	1	3	1																									128	
Woodworking Trades.....		5																										6	
Clothing.....		2	1																									5	
Textile.....		3	1																	1								5	
Food, Tobacco and Liquor Preparation.....		1	2																									3	
Leather.....		1	2	5	7	8	7	3	1		5	6	3							1	1							86	
Steam Railway Service.....		9	6	8																								6	
Electric Railway Service.....		1	3																	1								5	
Navigation.....		7	4			3	2	9																				25	
Miscellaneous Transport.....		7	2																									10	
Public and Civic Employees.....		13	14	13	1	1					3																	51	
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....		1	1																									2	
Unskilled Labour.....																													
Total.....	83	73	71	24	13	11	10	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	2				1	1	388

WAGES CHANGES AND DISPUTES IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY
IN CANADA

WITHIN the past year a number of important changes have occurred in the rates of wages in the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and in both the Crow's Nest Pass and Vancouver Island districts of British Columbia. The changes were all in the nature of increases which have been granted on account of the high cost of living. In the cases of the Dominion Coal Company's mines at Glace Bay, Cape Breton and Springhill, Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's mines at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, and the Western Fuel Company's mines at Nanaimo, British Columbia, the readjustments were accomplished without any interruption of mining operations through agreements between the operating companies and the employees' representatives. There were brief strikes in the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, at Taylor-ton, Sask., and in the mines of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company at Bienfait, Sask., in the months of October and November respectively, which were, however, followed by the conclusion of definite agreements for increased wage rates. During the months of July and August last strikes also occurred at Coal Creek and Michel, British Columbia, and at Galt, Coalhurst, Chinook, Nordegg and Drumheller, Alberta. An agreement disposing of these matters was reached in August between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mining operations in the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta districts were again interrupted by the recurrence of labour trouble in the month of November, but through the intervention of the Dominion Government an understanding was reached for the investigation of the increased cost of living, which, it is hoped, will be to the establishment of

more settled conditions in the mining communities. A strike of three weeks' duration occurred in the Acadia Coal Company's mines at Stellarton, N.S., in the month of April, which was terminated by the employees' reference of their claims for adjustment under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There was a three weeks' strike of the coal miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, of Minto, New Brunswick, in the month of June, for increased wage rates, which was, however, unsuccessful. A strike occurred on December 4 in the Pacific Coal Mining Company's mines at South Wellington, British Columbia, for an increased scale of wages. The Department of Labour was informed by telegram that this trouble was settled on December 6 by the employing company agreeing to pay the same scale of wages as is in force at Nanaimo. No further particulars were available at the time of writing.

**Strike in Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta
Coal Fields**

Reference was made in the September number of the *Labour Gazette* to the arrangement made on August 5 between the coal mining companies of the Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta coal fields and District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, for a revision of the previously existing terms of agreement to provide for increased rates of pay in these mines in the form of a war bonus, ranging from 5 to 12½ per cent. The Crow's Nest Pass and Alberta mines continued to operate under these new conditions throughout the ensuing fall. On Nov. 12, however, the Minister of Labour received a telegram from the officers of the United Mine Workers' District Executive Board of Fernie, B.C., regarding employment conditions, in the terms following:

"We, the Executive Board of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, in session here to-day, passed unanimously the following motion, which we transmit to you for your information and guidance: 'That we demand a war bonus of 25 per cent, to take effect from Nov. 1. In the event of the operators not conceding this direct request, submitted in writing, we offer as a counter-proposition the following, to take effect from same date, Nov. 1, that a committee be formed immediately comprised of three representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and three from the miners' organization, together with a representative or representatives of the Dominion Government, said committee to investigate the increased cost of living, and the war bonus paid to be commensurate with said increased cost of living ascertained by said committee. Further, that a copy of this resolution be wired to Premier Borden, the special committee recently appointed by the Cabinet to investigate the high cost of living, and the President and Secretary of the Operators' Association. One of the foregoing propositions must be decided upon by November 25.' On behalf of the Executive Board,

WM. GRAHAM, *President.*

T. BIGGS, *Vice-President.*

A. J. CARTER, *Secretary.*"

Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, the resident representative of the Department in Calgary, proceeded at once to Fernie to obtain, if possible, an agreement between the mine operators and their employees which would prevent any interruption of work. Mr. Harrison exerted himself to this end and various communications were also exchanged to this same end between the Department of Labour and the parties concerned. Notwithstanding these efforts a strike occurred of the mine operatives on November 27. In the meantime two representatives of the employees' union, namely, Mr. Wm. Graham, the District President, and Mr.

David Rees, International Board Member for District 18, were summoned to Ottawa for conference with the Dominion Government. Conferences were held with the miners' representatives on November 27 and 28 by the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Public Works, and announcement was made on the latter date that an understanding had been reached whereby the miners would return to work. In connection with this understanding an Order-in-Council was adopted in the terms following, and mining operations were gradually resumed in the various properties affected.

Privy Council, Canada.
(P.C. 2969.)

Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the first December, 1916.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated November 28, 1916, from the Minister of Labour, submitting—in order that certain differences existing between operators and miners in several coal mining districts in British Columbia and Alberta may be amicably adjusted—that it is necessary and expedient that the prices at several points therein of certain necessities of life should be ascertained.

The Minister therefore recommends that Mr. Frederick E. Harrison, of Calgary, Alberta, be appointed a Commissioner under the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, commonly called the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and to ascertain the wholesale and retail prices respectively of the staple and ordinary articles of food (whether fresh, preserved, canned or otherwise treated), clothing and fuel, at Fernie, B.C., Lethbridge and Calgary, Alberta, respectively, on the first day of July, 1916, and the twenty-second day

of November, 1916, and the percentage of increase, if any, in such prices between the said dates, and to report to the Minister of Labour with all convenient despatch.

The Minister further recommends that the Commissioner be vested for the purposes of this inquiry with all the powers conferred by the foregoing statute.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) F. K. BENNETTS,

Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

Increased Wage Rates in Nova Scotia Coal Mines

On account of the increased cost of living and of the comparative scarcity of labour, an agreement was made on May 27 between the Dominion Coal Company, operating mines at Glace Bay and Springhill, N.S., and its employees, represented by the Provincial Workmen's Association, for a readjustment of the previously existing terms of agreement. Under this arrangement a six per cent wages increase was granted in June, with a promise of an additional four per cent increase in January, 1917. On account of the continued increase in the high cost of living, however, the Dominion Coal Company agreed with its employees on October 28 that the further increase of four per cent above mentioned should become effective from November 1. It was also agreed on October 28 that a further ten per cent increase in wages should be granted from November 1 in the form of a "war bonus," and that as an incentive to steady work an additional bonus of five per cent should be paid to producers of coal working underground, and including all men at the face, drives, haulage men and bottomers. Under these conditions, it will be possible for individual workmen to receive from 21 to 27 per cent increase over the scale which was in force last spring. The terms of the new agreement are as follows:

October 31, 1916.

John Moffatt, Esq.,
Grand Secretary, P.W.A.,
Dominion, C.B.

Dear Sir,—

I now confirm the understanding arrived at on Saturday, the twenty-eighth instant, between a joint committee (representing all the Lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association at the collieries of this company), accompanied by the Executive, and this company as represented by the superintendents and myself.

The company makes the following offers, which we understand are accepted by the Provincial Workmen's Association, namely:

The four per cent increase in wages, which under the agreement of the twenty-seventh May last, becomes effective on the first of January, 1917, is instead to become effective and to commence from the first of November, 1916.

A ten per cent increase in wages is granted to the employees at the collieries, effective first of November, 1916, as a "war bonus."

In addition to the before-mentioned increase, and with the object of increasing the output of coal by the encouragement of steady work by the producers, the company will give a bonus of five per cent on the earnings of all producers of coal working underground who work 22 days out of each period of four weeks.

In the case where a man works 11 days in one fortnight he shall, provided he works ten days in the other fortnight of the same four-weekly period, but not otherwise, be given a bonus of 5 per cent on the earnings of the fortnight in which he works 11 days.

The application of the aforesaid bonus is limited to men who produce and handle coal underground, and includes all men at the face, drives, haulage men and bottomers.

The bonus shall be given so long as in the company's opinion conditions warrant its continuance.

These increases are additional to the rates set out in the several agreements or renewals referred to in the agreement of the twenty-seventh May, 1916, the validity and intention of which is in no way affected by these increases.

If this letter agrees with your understanding of our agreement, please signify your acceptance by signing the enclosed duplicate copy, and return to me.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. H. MACDOUGALL,
General Manager.

Accepted:

(Sgd.) JOHN MOFFATT,
*Grand Secretary of the
Provincial Workmen's Association.*

A new agreement was also made during November between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and its coal mining employees at Sydney Mines, Cape Breton. The terms of the new arrangement are contained in the following letter from Colonel Thomas Cantley, President and General Manager of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, to Mr. Thomas J. Brown, in charge of the company's coal mines:

Sydney Mines, N.S., Nov. 8, 1916.

Mr. Thomas J. Brown,
Sydney Mines, N.S.

Dear Sir,—

We have your several favours with reference to the demand made by our colliery employees for an advance in wages.

After careful consideration, the Executive have decided, owing to the exceptional war conditions, to pay an advance as a war bonus of 12½ per cent to all underground employees and 10 per cent to all colliery surface employees.

While no demand has been presented, the wages of all other employees of the company at Sydney Mines will also be advanced 10 per cent.

These advances to be effective from the first of November of the present year, and to be paid on all earnings, whether on day, piece work or con-

tract, and to continue while the present conditions continue.

This advance, added to the advance granted our men earlier in this year, makes 21 per cent given to the surface employees, and 23¾ per cent to the underground employees; and added to the various advances given different classes from time to time during the past year, exceeds 25 per cent, and the Executive are of the opinion that this substantial increase should be satisfactory to all concerned.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) THOS. CANTLEY,
President and General Manager.

There was a three weeks' strike in the mines of the Acadia Coal Company, Limited, of Stellarton, Nova Scotia, beginning on April 18, 1916. This dispute was terminated through the miners agreeing to a reference of their claims for settlement under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. There had, indeed, been unrest in these mines during several months preceding this strike on account of the employees being dissatisfied with the findings of a Board which had been constituted under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in November, 1915, to deal with their case. A number of increases had been granted by the company on the recommendation of the last mentioned Board in December, 1915. The second reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act resulted, however, in a number of further increases, effective from May 15, 1916, including a raise of eight per cent in the cases of tonnage, yardage or consideration rates for miners, with a further increase of two per cent from January, 1917. A rate of time and one-half was also conceded for work on Sundays, holidays and overtime.

Coal Mining Strike at Minto, New Brunswick

A strike of miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, of Minto, New Brunswick, occurred in the month of June, 1916, for the enforcement of in-

creased wage rates. This strike continued in effect for upwards of three weeks without, however, accomplishing the object in view. A number of workmen of alien enemy nationality concerned in this dispute were taken into custody and later interned at Amherst, Nova Scotia. During the negotiations preceding the strike certain wages readjustments were made, including a bonus of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per box at the end of each two months to any miners whose production reached certain proportions.

Increased Rates in Saskatchewan Coal Mines

A strike occurred on October 26 in the mines of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company at Bienfait, Saskatchewan, which resulted in the miners obtaining an advance of 5 cents per ton, with a further promise that the Board of Directors would also consider an additional advance of 5 cents per ton on account of the increased cost of living. The strike lasted for two days.

A strike occurred on November 2 in the mines of the Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, at Taylorton, Saskatchewan, which resulted in the miners obtaining an increase in wages of 10 cents per ton, and day men an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, on account of the

increased cost of living. This agreement was concluded on November 6.

Coal Miners' Strike at South Wellington, British Columbia

A new agreement was made in September between the Western Fuel Company, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, and its employees in the Nanaimo collieries, for a period of three years from October 1, 1916. This agreement was made with a committee of the employees and provided for a five per cent increase of wages in the form of a war bonus applicable alike to surface employees and to underground operatives. The new agreement was also understood to have conceded free transportation to the operatives on the Reserve Mine train.

War Bonus Granted in Nanaimo Mines

The Department of Labour was informed by telegram of the occurrence of a strike on December 4 in the mines of the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, at South Wellington, British Columbia, for increased wages. A further telegram was received on December 7 to the effect that this trouble was settled on December 6 by the employing company agreeing to pay the same scale of wages as is in force in Nanaimo. No further particulars were available at the time of writing.

REVIEWS

Saskatchewan.—Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan for the sixteen months ended April 30, 1916. Regina. 30 pp.

The report notes that the principal industries of the province, with the possible exception of flour milling, have undergone such a change that it is almost impossible to make comparative tables for 1915 as compared with 1914. Nearly all brick and tile plants have been closed down and the planing mills have been working on box making, shelving and job work instead of sash and door work

as before. Steel and iron working plants have also undergone a remarkable change as to the kind of articles manufactured, the manufacture of shells contributing much to this change. The factories in the province coming under the provisions of The Factories Act now number 212 and the number of employees 3,782, of whom 383 were women workers. There was a larger number of male employees than during 1914, due largely to the opening of factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. Some difficulty was experienced in enforcing the nine-hour day provision for woman and girl workers, especially in

the laundries, as employers experienced difficulty in securing a sufficient number of woman workers to keep their plants running to capacity. The inspector of coal mines draws attention to the number of small mines that have been opened throughout the province, some 109 mines having been opened since the Coal Mines Act was first put into force. Accidents in factories were more numerous during 1915, due to the increased number of employees, and also to the introduction of shell manufacturing. The following is a comparative table of the industrial accidents occurring in the province during 1914 and 1915:

Trade or Industry.	1914		1915	
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
Lumbering.....		4		16
Steam and electric railways.....	6	134	7	137
Laundry workers.....		2		2
Unskilled labourers.....		16		6
Civic employees.....	2	24	1	27
Milling.....		1		3
Railway construction.....	1	99	2	56
Electric workers.....		3		5
Woodworkers.....		4		6
Building trades.....	4	156		34
Grain elevators.....			1	1
Printing and publishing.....				2
Butchers, meat packing.....				26
Mining (coal).....	1	14	1	1
Not classified.....				12
Total.....	14	457	13	334

During the year a number of inspections of private employment agencies were made, and while minor irregularities were found, none were of sufficient importance to warrant proceedings under the Act. The total immigration into the province for the year 1915 was 5,812 as compared with 20,634 for 1914 and 44,543 for 1913. To secure workers for the wheat harvest the bureau made arrangements for bringing in men from British Columbia and for securing soldiers from one of the training camps; the usual cheap railway rates were put into effect. Contrary to expectations the number of harvesters secured greatly exceeded that of 1914. The table which follows shows the number brought in by the railways from the eastern and western provinces, as well as those secured

at the local or provincial offices of the bureau:

Points of supply.	1914	1915
Regina.....	2,228	2,112
Moose Jaw.....	1,499	1,400
Saskatoon.....	1,830	3,750
Eastern Canada.....	3,097	15,421
British Columbia.....		2,716
Sewell-Soldiers' Camp.....		1,700
Homesteaders (dried out area).....	3,024	
Total harvesters.....	11,678	27,099

Wages for farm labour were slightly higher than in other years, averaging \$40 per month at the opening of the spring and \$45 per month when work became general. During harvest and threshing wages from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day were paid to good men.

Netherlands.—Werkstakingen en uitsluitingen in Nederland 1913-1914, uitgegeven door het centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Nos. 216, 224. The Hague; 1915.

According to this report there was in the Netherlands during the year 1913 a total of 400 strikes as against 265 in 1912, 205 in 1911 and 133 in 1910. The strikers numbered 23,990 in 383 strikes, and the number of firms concerned was 1,878, while the time loss was 428,826 working days for 391 strikes. As to the results of the strikes, 91 terminated in favour of the employees, 116 in favour of the employers, and 159 ended in a compromise, while in 27 cases the result was doubtful or unknown. The lockouts for the same year were 27 in number, the number of firms concerned being 404 and the number of workmen locked out, 6,171. The 27 lockouts lasted in all 844 days, and the time loss was estimated at 387,062 working days, to which must be added 66,830 days of enforced idleness until work was resumed after the lockouts, making a total time loss of 453,892 working days.

The number of strikes in 1914 was 250, involving 13,953 employees and 844

firms. The time loss was estimated at 302,386 working days. Fifty-nine of the strikes resulted in favour of the employees, 84 in favour of the employers, and 89 ended in a compromise, while in 16 cases the result was doubtful or unknown. The number of lockouts for that year was 21, involving 1,706 employees and 294 firms. The time loss was estimated at 59,014 working days, to which were added 1,099 days of idleness until work was resumed, making a total of 60,113 days.

Dominion of Canada.—Synopsis of the Laws of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Sale of Food

and other Commodities. Issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Ottawa, 1916. 16 pp.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has recently issued a convenient synopsis of the federal statutes bearing on the sale of food. Certain other commodities, such as blue grass seed, clover seed, hemp seed, timothy seed, feed, hay and straw, lime, and fish oils are included. The information, which is presented in tabular form, includes the legal weight, a brief statement of the existing law covering sale, and the penalty for violation of the law.

Canadian Food Laws

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

A brakeman, while employed in coupling cars, -caught his foot, it was alleged, in an unpacked frog and was thrown down and killed by the train. The deceased's widow sued for damages and the trial judge awarded her \$7,000 on the findings of the jury which were that the defendant railway company was guilty of negligence in not packing the frog and that the deceased brakeman was not guilty of any contributory negligence.

The railway appealed from the verdict of the trial judge, arguing that the evidence showed the deceased had gone in voluntarily between the cars he was coupling and that it was owing to his negligence that he lost his life. It was argued on the other hand for the plaintiff respondent that the deceased had stumbled and fallen between the cars and that the defendant's negligence in not packing the frog was the proximate cause of the accident.

The appeal court held that the jury should have indicated how or why the want of packing of the frog was the cause of death, that there was a want of proper evidence of direct causal negligence and an absence of intelligible expression by the jury of what they thought was a reasonable inference, there being at least three explanations which

might have existed. A new trial was accordingly ordered. (*Ontario—Ryan v. Canadian Pacific Railway.*)

In the Practice Division of the Superior Court, Montreal, judgment was handed out recently allowing proceedings in an action which an Australian had taken to recover a sum claimed as wages. The plaintiff had recently been liberated from an internment camp, and his counsel asked that in view of his liberation a previous judgment suspending all proceedings should be set aside and the plaintiff's claim heard on its merits. The motion was opposed on the ground that while a proclamation of the Governor General in Council, dated August 15, 1914, declared that all aliens of enemy nationality should continue to enjoy the protection of the law so long as they merited the respect and consideration due to law-abiding citizens, the plaintiff having been interned as an alien enemy "of bad character," could not, even although he had been liberated, pretend to have the right to enjoy the protection of the law, namely, to sue in the courts. The plaintiff's counsel argued that the certificate of the man's liberation should be considered as reviving his right before the civil courts. The judge ordered the plaintiff to continue his action and the defendant to reply. (*Quebec—Gusset v. Laing.*)

**Bra eman
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Damages
awarded, but
new trial order-
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**Alien Enemy
may sue in Ca-
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